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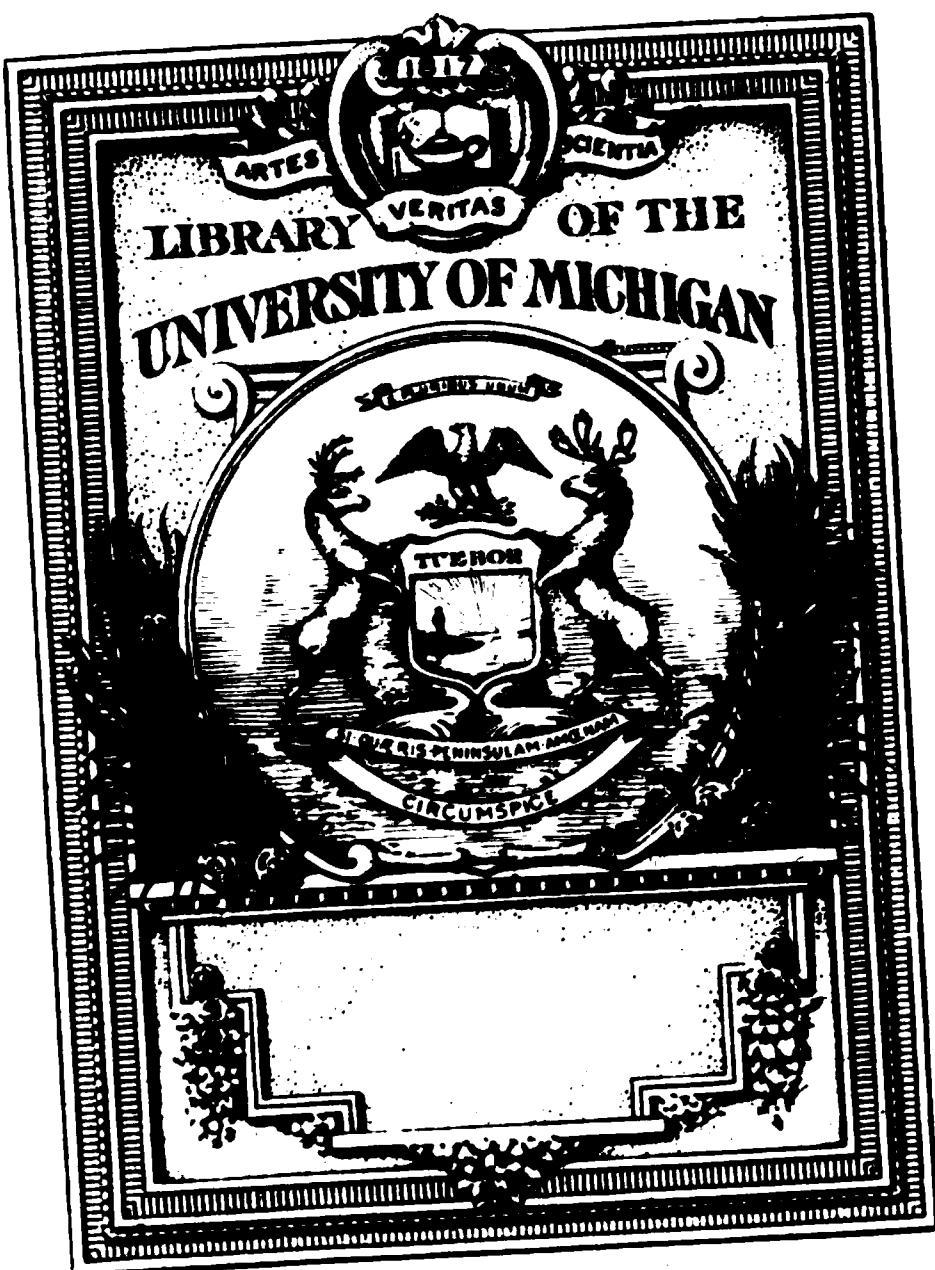
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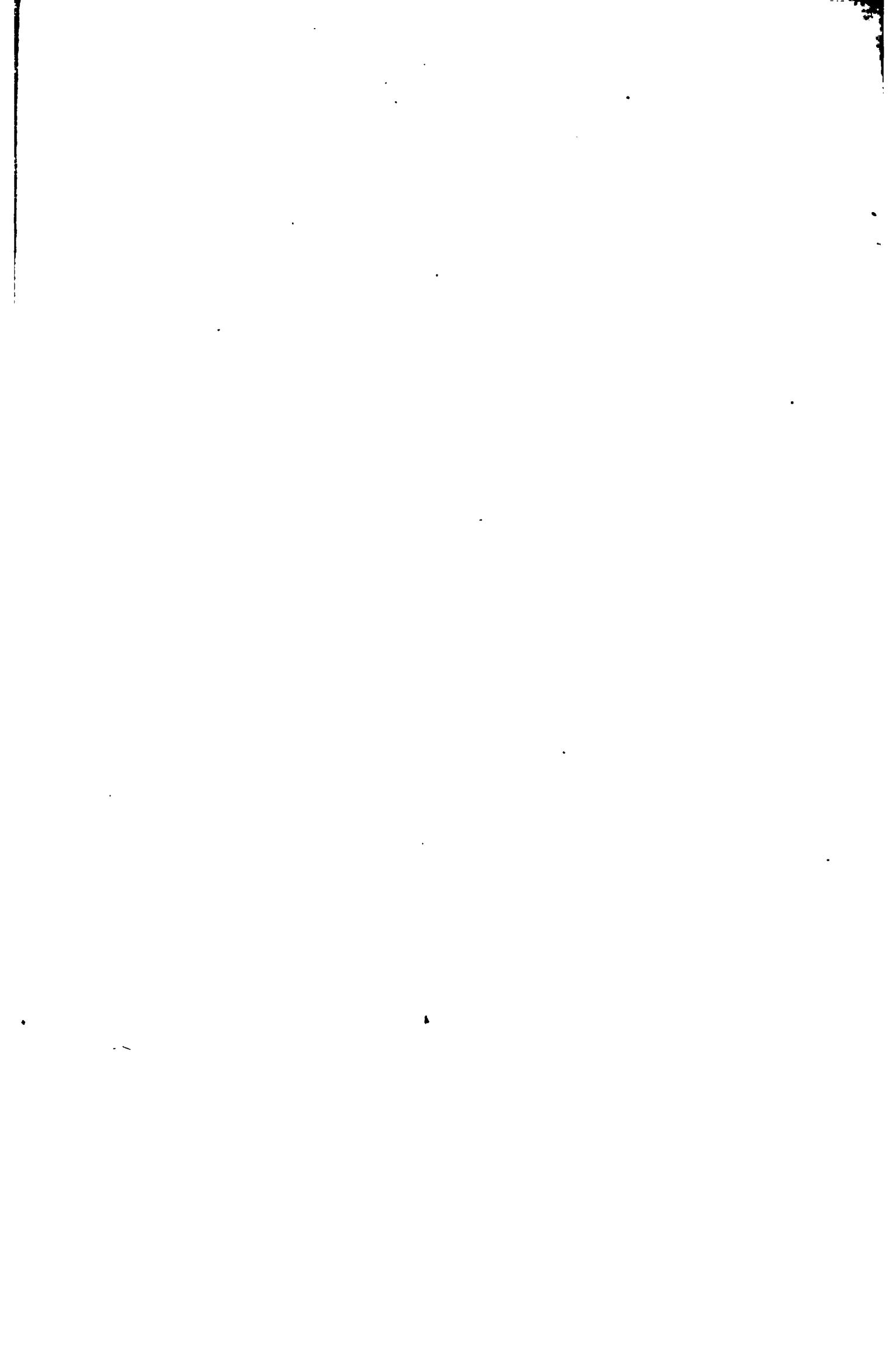
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NORTHERN GERMANY



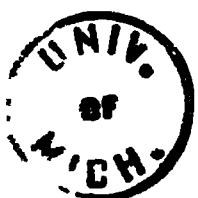
NORTHERN GERMANY

MONEY-TABLE.

(Comp. p. xiii.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money		English Money			French Money		German Money		Austrian Money	
Doll.	Cts.	L.	S.	D.	Fr.	Cent.	M	Pf.	Fl.	Kr.
—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	5	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	—	5
—	5	—	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	25	—	20	—	10
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	20
—	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	6	—	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	50	—	25
—	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80	—	40
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	—	50
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	1	—
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	1	50
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	2	—
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	2	50
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	3	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	3	50
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	4	—
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	4	50
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	5	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	6	—
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	8	—
5	—	—	1	—	25	—	20	—	10	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	50	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	250	—



W
Wörth
Laudenbach
Bodenbach
Osterzwickel
Korbach
Buck
Wallen
Borch
Vorbach
Nack
ASCH
Lauda
Main
Stockach
Erlach
Rieden
Reichenbach
Richstein
Roten
Völklingen
Lauterburg
Stofen
Neustadt
Breyeck
Lehr
Wa
Igen
Grauer
Waldeck
Landau

NORTHERN GERMANY

AS FAR AS THE
BAVARIAN AND AUSTRIAN FRONTIERS
WITH EXCURSIONS TO
COPENHAGEN AND THE DANISH ISLANDS.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
BY
K. BAEDEKER.

With 35 Maps and 54 Plans.

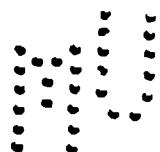
TENTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

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1890.

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**“Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.”**



PREFACE.

The chief object of the Handbook for Northern Germany, which is now issued for the tenth time and corresponds with the twenty-third German edition, is to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with.

The Handbook is based almost entirely upon the personal observation of the Editor, and the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information ; but, as many of the data in the Handbook refer to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will often render material service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes. The *Plan of Berlin* is divided into three sections, with a view to obviate the necessity of unfolding a large sheet of paper at every consultation, and is placed, along with a small clue-plan and two tramway-plans, in a separate cover at the end of the volume.

TIME TABLES. Information regarding trains, steam-boats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained

from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are the '*Kursbuch*', published at Berlin, and '*Henschel's Telegraph*', published at Frankfort on the Main, both of which are issued monthly during the summer season (price 2 marks).

HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), DISTANCES in English miles (except in the case of mountain excursions, where the time they occupy is given as more convenient), and the POPULATIONS in accordance with the latest census. A kilomètre is approximately = $\frac{5}{8}$ Engl. mile; 8 kil. = 5 M.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate not only the first-class hotels, but also others of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the '*voyageur en garçon*', with little sacrifice of comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. Although changes frequently take place, and prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his probable expenditure. The value of the asterisks, which are used as marks of commendation, is relative only; those prefixed to town hotels and village inns signifying respectively that the houses are good of their kind.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

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4. The TEUTOBURGIAN FOREST: R. 3; p. 91.
5. The WESTPHALIAN & LOWER RHENISH RAILWAYS: RR. 3, 4, 5; p. 94.

6. The ENVIRONS OF HAMBURG: R. 19; p. 176.
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33. The ENVIRONS OF HARZBURG: R. 70; p. 419.
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35. RAILWAY MAP OF GERMANY: after the Appendix.

Plans.

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40. SCHWERIN; 41. STETTIN; 42. STRALSUND; 43. WARTBURG;
44. WEIMAR; 45. WILHELMSHÖHE.

Ground-Plans of the Royal Palace, the Old and New Museums, the National Gallery, the Industrial Museum, and the Ethnographical Museum at Berlin.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room; B. = Breakfast; D. = Dinner; A. = Attendance; L. = Light. — N. = North, Northern, etc.; S. = South, etc.; E. = East, etc.; W. = West, etc. — r. = right; l. = left. — M. = English mile; ft. = English foot. — min. = minute; hr. = hour. — M., m. = mark; pf. = pfennig.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with German is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote districts of Germany, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the German language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

MONEY. The German mark (*M*, m.), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50 m. are issued by the German Imperial Bank ('Deutsche Reichsbank'), and others of 100, 500, and 1000 m. by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other banks which possess the privilege. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 ('Krone') and of 20 marks ('Doppelkrone'), the intrinsic value of which is slightly lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1*l.* being worth about 20 m. 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old thaler or dollar), 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ (50 pf.), and $\frac{1}{5}$ mark (20 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 10 and 5 pfennigs (groschen and half-groschen), and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16 s. = 16 m. 20 pf., and often a few pfennigs more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of circular notes (issued by the chief British and American banks), rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES. The expense of a tour in Northern Germany depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other

countries in Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who is tolerably proficient in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may limit his expenditure to 8-10 m. per diem, while those who prefer driving to walking, choose the most expensive hotels, and require the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend 25-30 m. daily.

III. Passports.

Passports are sometimes demanded in Germany in towns and districts where the 'minor state of siege' ('Kleine Belagerungszustand') exists, and they are also useful in proving the identity of the traveller, in procuring admission to collections, and in obtaining delivery of registered letters. Travellers entering Germany from France must obtain the German visa in London or Paris.

Foreign Office passports (price 2s.; fee 1s. 6d.) may be obtained in London through Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand, E. Stanford, 26 Cocks-pur Street, Charing Cross, or W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey and not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

IV. Railways. Diligences.

RAILWAYS. Railway-travelling is cheaper in Germany than in other parts of Europe, Belgium excepted, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. Those of the second class, with spring-seats, are often better than the first in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, and comparatively little used, are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community is generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, without seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nicht-Raucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are $1\frac{4}{5}$ d., $1\frac{1}{5}$ d., and $\frac{4}{5}$ d. per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and the enormous traffic carried on in some parts of England, where hundreds of trains traverse the same line daily, is entirely unknown. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the German railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, render accidents of very rare occurrence. On most lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand, overweight being charged for at moderate rates; but on many of the lines all luggage in the van must be paid for. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gra-

NORTH GERMAN ART.

Though many of the towns described in this Handbook have been at different epochs the scene of a varied and important artistic activity, it is yet scarcely possible to speak of *North German Art* as an individual development. Not only is continuity of development wanting, but anything like a uniform cultivation of the different branches of art is also conspicuously absent. Painting, for example, has been neglected to a remarkable extent in comparison with its sister arts and North Germany can boast few original pictures of importance. The art of this district is also much more recent than that of other parts of Germany. On the Rhine, and in all other parts of the country where the Roman power was established, important buildings were erected in the earliest centuries of our era, and artistic handicrafts, such as pottery and glass-making, reached a state of considerable perfection. Even the art of the Carlovingian period (9th cent.), which produced works of such excellence at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), the second Rome, and in the Bavarian-Alemannian region, scarcely affected Northern Germany at all. It was not till the time of the Saxon emperors (10-11th cent.) that art began to show some signs of active life in the ancestral possessions of the Othos, partly evoked by the emperors themselves and transmitted by individual princes and bishops into wider circles, extending from Westphalia to the Elbe. Our knowledge of the art of this period is, however, based more upon tradition than upon an actual inspection of the monuments themselves, and the scanty remains of buildings of the 10th and 11th centuries now extant (e.g. at Quedlinburg and Gernrode) are subjects for the antiquarian rather than for the ordinary student of art. The architectural remains of Lower Saxony dating from the 12th century are, however, more numerous, and are sufficient to prove that an independent and definite style of building had been developed there at a comparatively early period.

It is customary to apply the name of **Romanesque Style** to the architecture prevalent in the W. half of Christendom from the 10th century to the end of the 12th, or even (in Germany at least) till the 13th century, and we find the prototype of the churches then built in the early Christian basilicas. The common object of the churches in different lands accounts for the similarity of their exteriors. But this similarity is by no means carried to the length

of identity. The principal divisions demanded by the religious services are common to all, but the detailed treatment of these parts varies very considerably. In all the space reserved for the congregation consists of a lofty and wide nave, flanked by two narrower and lower aisles, while the clergy and altar occupy a chancel or apse with a semicircular termination. In the larger churches these were supplemented by a transept, often wider than the nave, which gave a cruciform shape to the whole. The vestibule and the towers may also be regarded as constant features, though the latter vary in number and position. Assuming, then, these necessary elements of the Romanesque style, we have now to consider the features specially characteristic of the LOWER SAXON ARCHITECTURE of the 11-12th centuries.

In the first place we find no elaborate façade or richly adorned portico at the entrance. The W. end of the church consists of a lofty and plain projection flanked by towers and usually unbroken by either door or window. The ordinary entrance, especially in the case of monastic churches, was at the side and led from the cloisters or cloister-garth into the interior. The upper wall of the nave is generally supported by pillars instead of columns, though an arrangement of alternate columns and pillars is not unusual. This latter arrangement indeed is an important characteristic of lower Saxon architecture, and as it is not due to any structural necessity it must be referred to a sense of delight in rhythmical proportions, which finds additional expression in the decorations of the walls. Little or no attempt was made to produce buildings imposing through their mere mass or size, and structural skill developed but slowly. At first every part of the church, with the exception of the chancel and the crypt, was covered by a flat wooden ceiling; afterwards the aisles were also vaulted, but it was not till the 12th cent. that the vaulting of the nave became the rule. On the other hand a lively sense for the decoration of the various members of the building is noticeable at an early period. The simple cubical capitals of the columns in the earliest period soon give way to more varied shapes, elaborately adorned with foliage and carvings. The cornices, friezes, and hood-mouldings of the interior also show the prevalence of this early-developed and refined feeling for ornament, in which the buildings of lower Saxony are superior to all others on German soil. Neither the Rhenish churches, most of which are built of soft tufa, nor those of South Germany, in which the details are often singularly rude, can vie with them in this respect. Among the causes of this artistic development in North Germany may be mentioned the frequent residence of the emperors in that part of their realm, their immediate participation in the work of founding and maintaining churches, and the wealth placed at the disposal of pious founders by the rich mines of the Harz Mountains. *Quedlinburg* and *Goslar*

were intimately connected with Henry the Fowler, *Goslar* also with Henry III., *Magdeburg* with Otho the Great, and *Königslutter* with the Emp. Lothaire, while the importance of towns like *Hildesheim*, *Halberstadt*, and *Brunswick* was due to the same causes. The extant edifices of the 11th cent. are, of course, few in number, and those that have retained their original appearance still fewer. Alterations and additions were frequently undertaken in the following century and many of the old buildings were replaced by entirely new ones. In spite of this, however, we are able to assert with positiveness that art was cultivated in lower Saxony in the 11th cent. with energy and success, and that the 12th cent., with its strongly marked taste for rhythmic proportions and profusion of ornament, inherited the traditions of its predecessor. Among the most important Romanesque buildings in Lower Saxony and the adjoining Thuringia are the following: the Liebfrauenkirchen at *Magdeburg* and *Halberstadt*; the ruined church of *Paulinzelle*, in which the arches are borne by columns; the church at *Wechselburg*, interesting for the uniformity of its design and execution; the vestibule of the cathedral of *Goslar*, the only remaining fragment of the edifice; the *Kaiserpfalz*, also at *Goslar*, the most important secular work of the 11th cent.; the *Wartburg*, the chief secular building of the 12th cent.; the convent-church of *Neuwerk*; the Benedictine abbey of *Königslutter*; and the two Cistercian churches of *Loccum*, near *Minden*, and *Riddagshausen*, near *Brunswick*, both of which belong to the 13th century. To the latest Romanesque period belong the nave and transept of the cathedral of *Naumburg*, with their pointed vaulting and rich articulation of pillars.

Even the cultivated traveller is, however, apt to leave the inspection of such isolated works to the professional enthusiast. Such towns as *Hildesheim* and *Brunswick* on the other hand, contain a wealth of architectural interest, that will not fail to delight even the layman and put him in touch with the artistic spirit of mediæval Germany. The numerous Romanesque churches and quaint timbered dwellings of both towns leave the imagination an easy task in realising the every-day life of the old German burghers. Most of the timber buildings are, it is true, of recent construction; but it is well known that timber architecture is the most conservative of all and adheres most closely to the traditionary forms. The originator of the artistic activity displayed in *HILDESHEIM* was *Bishop Bernward*, who filled the episcopal office there from 993 to 1022. Several small objects of this period are preserved in the treasure-chambers of the *Cathedral* and the *Magdalenenkirche*. The bishop's principal creation, the *Michaelskirche*, was restored in the 12th cent. after a fire, but retains its original appearance essentially unaltered. There are a transept and apse at each end of the nave, and no fewer than six towers lend beauty and variety to the exterior. This church, like the *Cathedral* and

St. Godehard's, shows a mixture of columns and pillars in the interior, but the abbey-church in the suburb of *Moritzberg* is a purely columnar basilica. While the buildings of Hildesheim thus afford us a good insight into the nature of the early Romanesque style, those of *BRUNSWICK*, dating from the time of Henry the Lion, supply admirable examples of the skill in vaulting acquired at a later period. Pillars alone are here used in supporting the body of the church, but the varied form given to these, according as they merely bear the arcades or are connected with the vaulting, is a reminiscence of the former alternative system of pillar and column. The vaults are destitute of ribs and form square compartments in such a way that only each alternate pillar is a supporter of the vaulting arch. The churches themselves are all distinctly cruciform in plan and gain great dignity from the two lofty towers at the W. end. The leading examples are the *Cathedral* and the churches of *SS. Andrew, Martin, and Catharine*. The plastic ornamentation of the individual features is not as a rule so elaborate as at Hildesheim, but there are nevertheless several fine sculptured portals.

Though, as has been said above, the art of PAINTING was comparatively little developed in N. Germany, it must not be supposed that it was altogether neglected in the districts we have been considering. No traces remain of the battle-scenes that Henry the Fowler is reported to have had painted in his palace at *Merseburg*; but the painted wooden ceiling in *St. Michael's* at *Hildesheim*, the extensive series of mural paintings in the *Cathedral* of *Brunswick*, those of the *Neuwerkerkirche* at *Goslar* and the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Halberstadt*, and the relics of coloured decorations in the *Westphalian Churches* all seem to point to a considerable amount of practice in the use of the brush. It is now, of course, impossible to judge of the colouring of these works, but both the drawing and the composition reveal no ordinary degree of skill. In the department of SCULPTURE, however, Lower Saxony can boast of much more important productions even in the early part of the middle ages. The energy with which mining was carried on could not fail to have a great effect in developing the arts of metal-founding and metal-working in all their branches. *Hildesheim* contains several monuments in cast metal reaching as far back as the episcopacy of Bernward, and among the treasures of art in *Brunswick* are the Lion in the *Burg-Platz*, the seven-branched candelabra and the altar of the Duchess Matilda in the cathedral, and several other works in bronze, all dating from the time of Henry the Lion. The art of sculpture in stone did not lag behind, and by the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th cent. it attained a pitch of excellence superior to that in any other part of Germany. A significant fact is the frequent use of the easily-worked stucco instead of stone, a proof of the early desire to remove all merely material hindrances to the attainment of a high artistic ideal. Stucco reliefs are found, for

example, in the *Michaeliskirche* at *Hildesheim* and the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Halberstadt*. Among the finest sculptures in stone is justly reckoned the *Tomb of Henry the Lion and his Wife* in *Brunswick Cathedral*, executed in the beginning of the 13th cent., and other good examples are the works that adorn the pulpit at *Wechselburg* and the *Goldene Pforte* at *Freiberg* in the *Erzgebirge*. The painted wooden group of the Crucifixion, with figures of the Virgin and St. John, above the altar at *Wechselburg*, may also be mentioned.

The German coast-districts, especially those Slavonic territories that were not won over to Christianity and Germany until the 12th cent., make their *début* in art at a later period than the towns between the Harz and the Elbe. They occupy, however, an equally important position in the history of art on account of the remarkable development of their BRICK ARCHITECTURE. The first churches here were usually made of wood, sometimes of blocks of granite; and the novel material brought in its train novel forms and deviations from the traditional style. The builders had to renounce a sharply defined profile in the individual members, as well as elaborate ornamentation with the chisel. The angular replaces the round, the slender column gives way to the pillar, the rounded corners of the old capitals are bevelled off. The larger surfaces are not relieved by projecting and receding members, but by moulded bricks, which are combined in various patterns and often in varied colours. The buildings in this 'Baltic Style' are by no means deficient in size or stateliness, as bricks are admirably adapted for vaulting large spaces, while their lightness makes it easy to attain a great height. At the same time it cannot be denied that the unrelieved outline often gives a heavy and even characterless appearance to the whole. This brick architecture moved with the German colonists from the Weser to the Vistula, but it is not quite clear whether its original home was in the western coast-districts of Germany or in the Netherlands. Romanesque architecture in brick may be studied to greatest advantage in the MARK OF BRANDENBURG, the towns of which began to obtain some importance in the 12th century. Besides the *Cathedral* and *Nicolaikirche* at *Brandenburg*, we may instance the Cistercian Church at *Dobrilugk* and the Premonstratensian Church at *Jerichow*, foundations of the two monastic orders which did such good service in opening up the North of Germany to civilisation. Part of the nave of *Lübeck Cathedral*, which was erected under the influence of the buildings of Brunswick, also dates from the 12th century.

The golden era of brick architecture, however, begins with the centuries which are generally known in the history of art as the **Gothic Period**. But the Gothic style of the brick buildings of North Germany is something very different from the 'Cathedral Gothic' which found its way in the course of the 13th cent. from France to the Rhine and thence to Central and Southern Germany,

marking its course by a long series of imposing ecclesiastical edifices. The essence of French Gothic lies, as is well known, in its system of buttresses. The vaulting is not borne by the pillars of the nave alone, its outward thrust is counteracted by plain and flying buttresses. The solidity and unity of the exterior are lost in a multiplicity of detail. The building is, as it were, conceived as a mighty scaffolding of individual members all closely connected with each other. The intervening wall-spaces are considered, and in respect of ornamentation are treated, not as structural parts of the building but simply as a means of filling up the gaps in the frame-work. Even in the decorations the same idea is predominant. The tracery and mouldings of the windows and walls, the perforated surfaces are all in harmony with this peculiar constructive theory. This style of Gothic does not occur in North Germany except sporadically, and as a rule only when favoured by external influences. The cathedrals of Magdeburg and Halberstadt may be adduced as examples. For buildings in brick this style of architecture was obviously not suitable; and it would also seem that it did not appeal to the practical common sense of the North German people, who had no inclination to begin huge buildings of which the time of completion could not be foreseen. The use of bricks as building material was as antagonistic to the employment of buttresses as it was favourable to vaulting. In brick buildings it is impossible wholly to renounce the appearance of solidity and mass, and difficult to relieve the surfaces of walls by pillars and other details. The airy pinnacle and aspiring turret, the delicate ornamentation of open tracery are alien to the spirit of brick architecture, which has to content itself with an imitation of tracery in coloured bricks and with the arch-mouldings of the Romanesque style. Altogether the contrast between the Romanesque and Gothic style is by no means so sharp here as elsewhere. The pointed arch, for instance, had naturalised itself long before the use of buttresses came into vogue. When we speak here of a transition style, we must remember that it is not a transition to the ordinary Gothic architecture but merely to that peculiar variety of it developed on the Baltic coasts. A large proportion of the churches are so-called '*Hallenkirchen*', i.e. churches resembling halls. In these the traditional disproportion between the nave and the aisles disappears, the latter being made as high and almost as wide as the former. This form of church is already met with in isolated examples in the 12th cent. and beyond the confines of the brick style of architecture, but it finds by far its most general adoption in the Gothic period and in the North of Germany. The degradation of the choir goes hand in hand with the development of this style of church. While the choir of a Franco-German Gothic building spreads out like a fan with its ambulatory and radiating chapels, the Hallenkirche terminates most congenially in a straight gable-wall. The

pillars of the nave also become simplified and are often square or octagonal; at a later period they not infrequently merge in the ribs of the vaulting without a capital to mark where the pillar ends and the vaulting begins. It is palpable that the architects do not consider it part of their function to promote the ornamental enrichment of the interior by a delicate and elaborate system of architectural articulation; they leave the internal decoration to consist of the altars, wood-carvings, metal-work, and the like. The exterior of the church makes no attempt to hide the unassuming nature of the design, or the simple massiveness of the frame-work; but the appearance of rudeness and heaviness was avoided by the rich ornamentation of the gables and by a free use of coloured decorations. Glazed and coloured tiles, arranged in stripes and patterns, enliven the wall-surfaces and feast the eye in the portals and gables. The critic, however, must not do the North German buildings the injustice of comparing them with the vast cathedrals of the west, such as those of Cologne and Strassburg. The latter represent an entirely different school of art and are rooted in an entirely different conception of life. The power and charm of the brick buildings of North Germany — the territory of the Hanseatic League and the Teutonic Order — lie in their expression of well-considered strength, in their cheerful solidity, in their clear and definite intention. The purpose is never obscured, the essential never disguised by a mass of details. Here we may speak with justice of a national German architecture, in a sense which does not apply to the buildings of South Germany. Amid the general similarity of these brick buildings we can moreover distinguish several groups, defined by difference of style as well as by geographical position. The large *Marienkirche* at Lübeck, erected in the latter half of the 13th cent., adheres to the model of the great French cathedrals, and this may partly be accounted for by the jealousy of the bishop's cathedral felt by the merchants of Lübeck and their ambition to produce a church that would throw it into the shade. The nave towers high above the aisles; the termination of the choir is octagonal and it possesses an ambulatory and radiating chapels. This celebrated church was the model for the *Cistercian Church* at Doberan, the *Schwerin Cathedral*, the *Marienkirche* at Rostock, the *Marienkirche* at Stralsund, and many others.

Some of the *Churches of Breslau* (e.g. St. Elizabeth's), though quite outside the influence of the Lübeck building, show the same tendency to exalt the nave at the expense of the aisles. The 14th century was the golden age of architecture in SILESIA, particularly in Breslau, and numerous important structures of this period testify to the fact. The different stages of development and varieties of style may here be studied with great convenience, for brick and freestone buildings, cruciform churches and 'Hallenkirchen', the simplest and the most complicated systems of vaulting are all

found here side by side. It is a subject for regret that so few students of art bend their steps to the capital of Silesia.

Another group of Gothic buildings meets us in the MARK OF BRANDENBURG. Of these the two conventional churches of *Lehnin* and *Chorin*, the latter now a ruin, the names of which occur so often in the history of Brandenburg, must first be mentioned. It must not, however, be therefore supposed that Brandenburg differs from the other districts of North Germany in the prominence of its monastic buildings. The part played by religious establishments in the encouragement of mediæval art cannot be lightly spoken of, but when a fuller and freer artistic life began in these northern regions, the power and influence of the great monastic orders were already on the wane. The preaching and mendicant friars were still active and influential, but they had neither the means nor the desire to raise structures of monumental importance. The great majority of the Gothic churches of North Germany, and nearly all the most important ones, are town and parochial churches, founded by the citizens and standing in the closest connection with the civic community; and there is no doubt that this civil origin exercised a great influence upon their form and style. It explains, for instance, the modest dimensions of the choir, as it was not necessary to find room for a large number of clergy. The desire of the rich burgher to perpetuate his name accounts for the extraordinary number of private chapels in the town churches. These were often formed by continuing the buttresses through the wall into the interior and occupying the spaces thus indicated between them. The singular mixture of boldness and sobriety, exemplified in the loftiness of the nave and towers on the one hand and the sparing use of superfluous architectonic ornaments on the other, as well as the preference shown for the spacious, the airy, and the perspicuous, may also be ascribed to the dominant tendencies of the civic mind. It has long since been observed that the contrast between sacred and profane buildings is by no means so marked in North Germany as in most other countries.

Among the brick buildings of the Mark a prominent place is taken by the *Church of St. Catharine* in the town of *Brandenburg*. It is a 'Hallenkirche' and the decoration of the exterior shows the utmost richness attainable by the use of polychrome painting and coloured tiles. The buttresses, embellished with pointed gables, rosettes, and perforated work, are farther adorned with alternate bands of red and dark-green tiles. The art of sculpture was also freely laid under requisition for the adornment of the edifice, and more than 100 niches were made in the buttresses and filled with statues in terracotta. Among the other churches of the Mark in which a similar style of ornamentation is used may be mentioned the *Marienkirche* at *Prenzlau* and the *Cathedral* and the *Marienkirche* at *Stendal*.

Turning our eyes now to the extreme north, we find that while several churches (such as those dedicated to *St. Nicholas* at *Lüneburg* and *Stralsund*, as well as some in *Mecklenburg*) are evidently imitations of the proud *Marienkirche* at *Lübeck*, yet on the whole the form with nave and aisles of equal height is predominant, especially towards the E. and in the later periods. In such churches as the *Marienkirche* at *Dantsic*, the *Jacobikirche* at *Stettin*, and the *Marienkirche* at *Colberg*, what strikes us most is their huge proportions. These are due not to an empty striving after mere size, but to the necessity of providing accommodation for the large parishes of populous towns. In architectonic decoration the churches of the **BALTIC TOWNS** do not vie with those of **Brandenburg**. The lover of art will, however, find ample satisfaction in the fine brasses that cover the tombs (the best in the cathedral of *Lübeck*, the *Nicolaikirche* of *Stralsund*, and the cathedral of *Schwerin*) and in the carved wooden altars, which are most frequent in **Pomerania**.

The latest variety of North-German brick buildings was developed in the territories of the **TEUTONIC ORDER**. Tradition and the nature of the material here caused the elaborate external decoration to sink into a subsidiary place, while a plain, massive, and severe exterior was encouraged by the fact that the churches generally formed part of the fortified posts of the knights. The only church of the Order that displays any great attempt at external embellishment is the picturesquely situated *Cathedral of Frauenburg*, which is also distinguished by the possession of a vestibule lavishly adorned with coloured tiles. The interiors of the churches, most of which have nave and aisles of equal height, are also simple and the pillars and piers are clumsy. The ceilings, however, often consist of elaborate net-work or fan-vaulting, formed by an increase in the number of ribs and showing not only great technical confidence but also delight in a rich play of lines. The effect of this vaulting is enhanced by the contrast with the plainness of the rest of the edifice. It is not, however, the churches that first engage our attention in the lands of the Teutonic knights; it is in the castles or palaces that the æsthetic feeling of the Order finds its most characteristic expression. Just as the members of the Order combined the characters of knight and monk, so did their palaces partake of the double character of fortress and monastery. As in conventional establishments, the buildings are grouped round a quadrangular court, surrounded by arcades, but the strong walls and towers, the moats, the turrets, and other apparatus of defence betoken military purposes, while the splendid architectonic decoration suggests the interior of a nobleman's residence. The Order had strongholds of this kind at *Heilsberg*, *Marienwerder*, *Königsberg* (rebuilt), *Rössel*, and many other places, but the most imposing of all was the *Marienburg*. The international relations of the Order suggest that we should find traces of foreign influ-

ence in their edifices. It is indeed not improbable that the huge mosaic relief of the Madonna on the outside of the church at the Marienburg was executed by a Venetian master, and there is a similar work in the portal of the cathedral at Marienwerder. It is more difficult to guess at the original source of the fan-tracery vaulting in the 'Remter' of the Marienburg. The 'Briefkapelle' of the Marienkirche at Lübeck has vaulting of similar construction and earlier date. It is possible that the elaborate net and star vaulting of England also had some influence upon the builders of North Germany, where alone a similar system of vaulting has been developed, but this is a question that still awaits investigation.

If the castles of E. and W. Prussia reflect the might and character of the Teutonic Order, no less do the *Town Houses* and *Town Gates* bear witness to the substantial prosperity of the North German towns. The brick buildings of the Hanseatic towns cannot, of course, vie with the hôtels-de-ville of Belgium, and even the town halls of solid stone, such as those of *Brunswick* and *Münster*, are inferior both in size and ornamentation to their Belgian prototypes, while the variety of outline afforded by the soaring clock-towers (*beffrois*) is entirely wanting. The two distinguishing characteristics of the secular buildings of brick are the lofty gables, rising high above the roof and often erected merely as ornaments, and the polychrome decoration. As examples may be mentioned the town-houses of *Lübeck*, *Bremen*, *Hanover*, *Brandenburg*, *Stargard*, and *Tangermünde*. The *Holstenthor* at *Lübeck* is esteemed the most important of the old town-gates, which were invariably flanked with towers, and there are similar gates at *Wismar*, *Stendal*, *Tangermünde*, *Brandenburg*, and a few other places. There is also no lack of tasteful private houses in brick (*Greifswald*, *Stralsund*, *Wismar*) and in the timbered style (*Brunswick*, *Wernigerode*, *Halberstadt*, *Hanover*), but the period of the Renaissance was the golden age of secular buildings, whether civic or palatial.

The name and idea of a *German Renaissance* have only of late years become familiar in Germany itself and are scarcely known at all beyond its bounds. The term is used to comprehend all the creations of German art between about 1520 and 1640, especially those in the domains of architecture and the industrial arts. In regard to painting the name is somewhat less strictly limited, and even Dürer and the younger Holbein are ranked among the masters of the German Renaissance. Formerly critics were satisfied with the phrase 'Old German Style' and drew no sharp line of demarcation between these neglected later works and the products of the middle ages proper. Nuremberg, for example, long enjoyed the reputation of being the model of a mediæval town, whereas, as a matter of the fact, it owes its distinguishing character to the Renaissance. The old view, however, was not wholly in the wrong. For though the Italian Renaissance exercised great in-

fluence upon German art from the 16th century onwards, it is also true that the connection with the inherited native style was never wholly severed and that many elements of the Gothic manner of building were adhered to during the period of the Renaissance. The development of the German Renaissance took place somewhat as follows. As early as the beginning of the 16th century German designers, painters, and engravers became alive to the beauty of the decorative works of Italy, especially of Northern Italy, and copied columns, pilasters, friezes, and mouldings used by Italian architects. The sculptors and metal-workers gradually followed suit, and the forms of the Renaissance became familiar in bronze gratings, sepulchral monuments, and small plastic decorative works of all kinds. An early example is the *Memorial Brass of Gothard Wigerinck* in the Marienkirche at Lübeck, cast soon after 1518. Architecture itself at last also yielded to the new fashion. The kernel of the buildings, their articulation, and their ground-plans remained, however, unchanged. The tall and narrow gable still characterised the private house; the arrangement of the château, the grouping of the dwelling-rooms, recalls in many respects the mediæval castle. The influence of the new style was mainly confined to the ornamental details of the design, such as the cornices, friezes, pillars, and columns. Particular parts of the building, such as the portals and bay-windows, were strongly emphasized in order to display the architect's knowledge of the fashionable Italian art. The typical Italian palace, with its façade looking as if cast in a mould and with its strict harmony of proportion between the different stories and the individual details, was seldom reproduced on German soil, and when met with may be referred to direct Italian influence. It was not till about the beginning of the 17th century, when German architects had begun to prosecute their studies in Italy, that the Italian palatial style became at all familiar in Germany. The peculiar character of the German Renaissance will, perhaps, be most justly appreciated, if we mark the following distinction between it and the Italian style of building. In Italy the chief weight is laid on the design; the harmonious disposition of spaces and surfaces is striven after as the highest aim, and regularity may be called the predominant feature of Italian structures. In German buildings the connection of the individual members is often entirely extrinsic, and unity of design entirely wanting. On the other hand the execution of the details delights by its thoroughness and variety of form and makes us forget the disjointed multiplicity of the design. It is quite in harmony with this distinction that the main charm of the buildings of the German Renaissance is found in the internal decorations of the rooms, and that it was the interest in old German furniture and domestic ornaments that formed the stepping-stone to the revival of a taste for German Renaissance architecture.

In the period of the Renaissance Germany appears as a land open to influences of the most varied kinds. While the Italian style invaded it from the south and penetrated as far as Saxony and Silesia, the influence of French and Flemish works made itself equally evident in the west. This fact of itself proves that it is impossible to speak of a uniform German Renaissance, since different parts of the country received their artistic impress from entirely different quarters. In addition to this, moreover, the Renaissance itself assumed different forms according to the style prevalent in the various territories it affected, while the mere material used, whether marble or stone or brick, was by no means without influence in determining the limits imposed upon the new style. The use of columns, for example, is much more common in the districts where hewn stone is employed than in those where brick buildings are the rule. On the whole North Germany, and particularly the domain of brick architecture, may claim to have developed the Renaissance more consistently than other parts of the country, to have broken less abruptly with the past, to have adopted fewer utterly foreign elements, and to form the truest expression of a national taste in architecture. In the domain of ecclesiastical architecture the German Renaissance has naturally few proofs of its activity to show. Here much more exclusively than in princely or civic buildings its task was confined to rearrangements of interiors. Monuments, stalls, and altar utensils are the most important examples of Renaissance art in the churches. In *Palaces* and *Châteaux* the North of Germany is poorer than Silesia and Saxony. In Saxony mention must be made of the palace at *Torgau*, with its magnificent staircase, and the *Royal Palace* at *Dresden*, erected mainly by *Kaspar Voigt* under the superintendence of *Hans von Dehn-Rotfelsr*. A short excursion from Dresden enables us to compare this structure of the Renaissance with the earlier Gothic castle of *Meissen*. In Silesia the handsome châteaux at *Brieg* (1553) and *Liegnitz* take the first place. We must, however, remember that these edifices were mainly erected by foreign architects and must therefore be regarded rather as examples of the far-reaching Italian style than as creations of Teutonic art. The foremost place among the secular buildings of the period in the Baltic lands is due to the *Fürstenhof* at *Wismar*. The newer wing dates from the second half of the 16th century, and the decorations on its exterior face are held to be in a different style from those turned towards the inner court. A similar effective combination of stone and brick, borrowed from Dutch models, appears in other parts of North Germany, but the terracotta friezes and medallions of Wismar are unrivalled.

The whole tenor of the history of North Germany makes us turn naturally to the *Municipal Buildings* as the choicest results of the Renaissance as well as of the Gothic period, in this part of the world. And our expectations are fully realised. The Renais-

sance may be more picturesque and show greater variety in South and West Germany, but in the North it appears in such solid array that, until quite lately, whole rows of streets and whole quarters of the town showed an unbroken series of Renaissance façades. Among civic buildings the palm must be given to the *Rathhaus* of *Lübeck*. A colonnade, supported by polygonal pillars, has been placed in front of the building. The arches are slightly flattened, a not unusual feature in Renaissance buildings. The double windows are separated by pilasters, alternately ending in an Ionic capital and in a herma, and three handsome gables, flanked with volutes and small obelisks, surmount the whole. The handsome flight of steps ascending from the street is supported by four pillars, and each of the square stones of which it consists is adorned with stellar ornamentation. The internal arrangements of some of the rooms are also most interesting, and the wooden panelling and marble chimney-piece of the 'Kriegsstube' are excellent examples of the success with which the artistic handicrafts were then plied. A new colonnaded vestibule, with Gothic vaulting but Doric columns, was added in the late Renaissance period to the *Rathhaus* of *Bremen*. Above the vestibule is a balcony enclosed by an artistic balustrade and interrupted in the middle by a lofty gable. The plastic decorations skilfully conceal the lack of proportion in the outline. Other town-houses of architectural significance are those at *Paderborn*, *Lüneburg*, *Emden*, *Dantsic*, *Brieg*, and *Neisse*. With these may be coupled the arsenals of *Dantsic* and *Lübeck*, the warehouses of *Bremen*, and the guild-houses of *Brunswick*. It is, of course, useless to attempt a catalogue of the interesting *Private Houses*, and even a detailed description could convey no adequate conception of their singularly homelike charms. It is often only a single feature, such as a bow-window or an elaborate doorway, a tasteful frieze or an ornamented gable, that delights the eye of the connoisseur. The lighting and surroundings enhance the effect, a historical interest is added to the æsthetic, and the glamour of the past is shed on the realities of the present. A walk through the streets of a North German town is indeed a feast of varied and permanent enjoyment for the traveller of refined taste in art. The *Merchant Princes* of *Dantsic*, redeemed from provincialism and incited to luxury and display by their far-reaching commercial relations, expended a special amount of attention on the internal comfort and external embellishment of their houses. They selected the most costly kinds of building stone, such as were seldom used for ecclesiastical edifices, and took care that the pilasters between the windows, the spaces between the different stories, and the balustrades in front of the gable were all profusely adorned with reliefs cut in the stone and reproducing the antique models of capital and friezes. It almost seems as if these luxury-loving merchants had been affected by the light and splendour-loving character of their Slavonic neighbours,

whose partiality for the Renaissance style is marked. One peculiar feature in these houses, significant of the easy comfortable life enjoyed by their inmates, is the so-called 'Beischläge', or raised landings surrounded with balustrades, in which the family could sit aloof from the tumult of the street but yet in sight of all that was going on and within easy reach of neighbourly intercourse. The private dwellings of Lübeck and the other western Hanseatic towns are much soberer and less pretentious. Their solid magnificence is reserved for the interior (e.g. the house of the *Kaufleute Compagnie* at Lübeck), while the brick façades, apart from the doorways, are perfectly simple and invariably surmounted with the traditional corbie-stepped gable. The inland towns of Lower Saxony, at a distance from the main arteries of modern traffic, have been more conservative in domestic architecture as in manners and customs. **TIMBER ARCHITECTURE** is found at its best in the towns last referred to. The construction is intimately connected with that of the Gothic period, almost the only marked differences being a diminution of the upper stories and a free use of Renaissance ornaments (masks, consols, volutes, shells, fans, stars, etc.). In these buildings the frame or skeleton consists of wooden beams and posts while the intervening spaces are filled up with clay or brick-work. The main uprights stand upon wooden sills or horizontal beams and are connected by tie-beams and stiffened by shorter cross or diagonal ties. The blank wall-spaces afforded ample opportunity for ornamentation, and the ends of the tie-beams, the braces, the sills, and other parts of the wooden frame-work were freely enriched with carvings. The good examples of timber architecture in North Germany are too many to enumerate. Among the most important of the earlier period are the *Rathhaus* of *Wernigerode*, the *Rathskeller* of *Halberstadt*, and the *Alte Wage* of *Brunswick*. To the Renaissance period proper belong a great number of interesting structures at *Halberstadt*, *Goslar*, *Brunswick*, *Hanover*, *Hameln*, *Celle*, *Höxter*, *Stolberg*, and *Hildesheim*. The *Knochenhauer Amtshaus* at *Hildesheim*, dating from 1529, is a veritable gem of timber architecture. Above the five stories of the building proper rises a lofty roof, itself containing several other stories. The façade is covered with figures and other ornamentation, in which painting and wood-carving vie with each other. Here and there a few motives are visible that would be more allowable in a Gothic building (such as the frieze of oak-leaves), but on the whole the designs of the 'putti', the garlands, the small columns for candelabra, and the doorway evince a clear conception of the Renaissance ideal and an astonishing liveliness of fancy. The figures are treated with a good deal of humour, a characteristic which we find frequently recurring in the paintings and mottoes so freely used in the timber buildings of Lower Saxony. The prominent place assigned to **WOOD CARVING** in the timber style of architecture gave a great momentum

to the development of this art, which is always a natural growth in Alpine and coast districts. Shepherds and sailors alike find occupation and amusement for the idle months of winter in carving objects in wood. Among the numerous wood-carvers thus created by opportunity there must of course be some whose talents enable them to advance to higher work than the making of toys and pipes. A stroll through the *Thaulow Museum* in *Kiel* is enough to show what astonishing results in artistic cabinet-making can be produced even in a limited district like Holstein. The finest specimen of what may be called monumental wood-carving is the Altar of the Passion in the cathedral of *Schleswig*, executed by *Hans Brüggemann* in 1521 after compositions by Albrecht Dürer. The art of WORKING IN METAL, particularly in brass, was also zealously cultivated, and the candelabra, cups, flagons, plates, and grilles of cast or hammered and embossed metal found in the old Hanseatic towns prove how conspicuous a place was taken by objects of this kind in the domestic and ecclesiastical interiors of the period. For the productions of the GOLDSMITH'S ART North Germany seems to have looked to Augsburg and Nuremberg, which were at this time among the most important centres of this art in Europe.

The most important PAINTINGS were also as a rule imported from other districts, particularly from the Netherlands, a land connected with North Germany by numerous ties of kinship and intercourse. It was, it is true, merely a happy accident that brought *Memling's Last Judgement* to *Dantsic*, but the *Altar-piece of the Crucifixion* in the *Cathedral of Lübeck*, also from Memling's studio and dated 1491, seems to have been executed at the express commission of a Lübeck citizen. This picture, which, however, is unequal in execution, is one of the most elaborate works of the early Netherlandish school. The Dutch school of the 17th century had also many points of contact with North Germany, though the story of the birth of Adrian van Ostade in Lübeck is probably a fable. Dutch painters here found a cordial reception and ample occupation; among others may be mentioned *Juriaen Ovens* (d. 1678), a pupil of Rembrandt, some of whose altar-pieces are still preserved in the cathedral of Schleswig. We know also that some of the painters of Hamburg, which began to attain great wealth and commercial importance in the 17th century, formed themselves more or less upon the model of the Dutch school; among others *Evert Decker* and *Mathias Scheidt*, the latter a pupil of Wouverman. A more careful local investigation would doubtless bring to light many more similar instances of inter-relation and would confirm by numerous examples the tendency of North Germany to adopt the Netherlandish point of view. The miserable political condition of Germany in the 16th century will go far to account for the fact that this admiration of the Flemish and Dutch masters was mainly confined to purchasing their works and excited few attempts to

follow their example by independent production. The industrial arts, however, were still actively practised, and in their own sphere afford a complete view of the transition from the Renaissance to the Baroque style.

The stylistic peculiarities of Baroque art are not always easily distinguishable from those of the German Renaissance. It is comparatively easy after some attention to analyse the forms of the latter and to recognize their distinguishing features. The column, for example, still preserves its antique capital and as a rule it is also fluted. It generally stands, however, on a high base, the middle of which is adorned with a mask. The lowest part of the shaft is often encircled by a band of reliefs, resembling a metal ring and it often assumes a curved or swelling form, especially when used as the support of a balcony. The piers often consist of 'rustica' masonry and diminish in width towards the top. Their edges are sometimes raised so as to form a kind of frame, the flat surface within being decorated with branching vines. The keystones of the arches are often emphasised by a carved head or console. The sides of the gables do not always meet at the top but break off short and leave the intervening space to be filled with a pyramid or some similar figure. The favourite ornaments are foliage and band-mouldings, the latter often represented as rolled up or intertwined. The ornaments constantly recall the work of the metal-founder, the carpenter, or similar artificers. When we try, however, to determine the exact difference between the forms of the German Renaissance and those of the **Baroque Style** of the 17th century, we soon find that the two often insensibly merge in each other and that it is consequently impossible to draw a clear line of demarcation. Among the main characteristics of the Baroque style may be instanced its exaggeration and over-loading, its partiality for flowing and crooked lines, its sharp contrasts, its striving after effects of light and shade. Similar tendencies, however, are observable in the 16th century, especially among the smaller objects of art. Columns, for example, supporting garlands of fruit, and curving gables are forms common to both styles. Perhaps the difference may be placed in a clearer light if we consider that while the germ of the powerful and energetic forms of the Baroque style already existed in the Renaissance period, we still find many echoes of the Gothic style in the latter, while the Baroque style is entirely based on ancient art. As a matter of fact it is to a wave of Italian influence, of which *Bernini* and *Borromini* may serve as types, that the introduction of the Baroque style in Germany is due.

A new artistic era for North Germany opens toward the end of the 17th century in the building activity displayed in the capital of the vigorous and pushing state of Prussia. BERLIN now first wins a place in the history of art. This remarkable and rapid advance may be linked with the names of two architects, *Johann*

Arnold Nehrung (d. 1695) and *Andreas Schlüter* (1664-1714), and of two buildings, the *Arsenal* and the *Old Palace*. A characteristic feature of the movement was the fact that sculpture advanced *pari passu* with architecture, drawing its subjects mainly from the heroic myths or from idealisations of warfare. The trophies and the masks of dying warriors at the arsenal, and the bronze statue of the Great Elector stand like symbols at the door of Berlin's artistic development and indicate the direction in which its future plastic triumphs were to be won. There was only an interval of a few years between the erection of the palace at Berlin and that of the *Zwinger* at DRESDEN, its only possible rival for the first place among the architectural creations of the century. No other building of the period in Germany can be compared with the works of *Schlüter* and *Pöppelmann* (1667-1736). The two great edifices also resemble each other in the fragmentary execution of their original designs. In the plans themselves, however, lay an essential difference. *Schlüter's* ideal was a magnificent Roman forum, *Pöppelmann* aimed at the creation of a 'show palace', in which the pomps and pleasures of a luxurious court might find an adequate reflection. The impressions produced by the two buildings are thus markedly unlike. In *Schlüter's* work we recognise solid, somewhat heavy magnificence, hinting at royal power and the might of government; in *Pöppelmann's* *Zwinger*, despite its splendour, the prevailing idea is that of careless pleasure, a revelation of the delights of the private life of kings. The contrast between the artistic tendencies of the two towns at the beginning of last century goes still farther. In Berlin monumental sculpture attains a most promising stage; Dresden at once calls up the idea of Rococo art and Porcelain. *Böttger's* discovery not only infused new life into the art of ornamenting vases and pottery, but for a time, so long as the sculptor *Kändler* modelled at Meissen, seemed to be on the point of entering the domain of pure art and of being applied to monumental sculpture. No advance, however, was made on the first attempts. The small world of the Rococo style found its fitting incorporation in the charming little figures of Dresden china; with the close of the Rococo period the art of modelling in porcelain lost its artistic importance and the real roots of its life.

A single glance at the architectural activity of Berlin and Dresden is enough to dissipate the current view of the artistic poverty of the 18th century. In addition to this, however, most of the German COLLECTIONS and GALLERIES were either founded or greatly extended in the same period. Even in the 16th century German princes possessed 'Cabinets of Art', in which curiosities and objects of natural history lay in peaceful union with small objects of art, paintings (chiefly portraits), and a few plastic works. Travel and residence in foreign countries, and above all the tempting example of the kings and 'grands seigneurs' of France awoke

a taste for art in the breasts of German princes also, and led to the better arrangement of the old collections and to the foundation of new. Thus Landgrave William VIII. of Hesse laid the foundation of the *Cassel Gallery*, while the collections of *Schwerin* owe their extent mainly to Duke Christian Ludwig (1747-56). The collections at *Gotha*, begun by Duke Ernest the Pious (1640-75), were increased at the beginning of last century by the art-treasures of Count Anton Günther of Schwarzburg. The *Dessau Collections* originated in a bequest of the Orange family in 1675. All these collections, and indeed almost all the galleries of Northern Germany, are rich in Flemish and Dutch paintings of the 17th century, a feature which must be referred to the ancient kinship of the Netherlandish and North German races and not to mere external and accidental intercourse. The *Dresden Gallery* alone, mainly the creation of King Augustus III., can boast the possession both of numerous gems of Netherlandish art and also of an equally excellent collection of Italian pictures. *Berlin*, however, lagged behind in the work of forming large picture-galleries. Frederick the Great's interest was confined mainly to ancient sculptures and to the creations of the French school, and he formed an admirable selection of pieces by *Watteau* and other French masters. The fine Museums of Berlin originated in the present century, a fact which accounts for the scientific arrangement by which they are characterised.

The storms of the Napoleonic period sadly interfered with the peaceful development of art in Germany. Long after the conclusion of peace the poverty of the people prevented them from showing any great practical interest in art. This was the more to be lamented because the War of Liberation had powerfully excited the national imagination and because Prussia possessed two men who were eminently fitted to respond to the patriotic enthusiasm. The works of *Schinkel* (1781-1841), and still more those of *Rauch* (1777-1857), of course, show unmistakeable traces of the influence, direct or indirect, of the ideas that led the nation to victory; but their effectiveness would have been immeasurably superior if the economical condition of the state had enabled them to embody all their plans in worthy form. It was not till the fifth decade of the century that prosperity returned in sufficient measure to allow of some thought being bestowed upon the artistic embellishments of life. The rapid growth of the cities has called into being an architectural activity, with which that of past centuries sinks into insignificance. The most characteristic features of the latest development of art have been the resuscitation of the artistic handicrafts and the fondness for 'Old German' interiors.

tis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some travellers not unfrequently inflicts serious and even lifelong injury on the hotel and railway porters who have to handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus minimize the evil as far as possible.

DILIGENCES. The diligence communication in most parts of Germany is well organised and under the immediate control of government. The average speed is 5-8 Engl. miles per hour, and the fare $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per mile. The vehicles, although cumbrous and uninviting, are tolerably comfortable. A single traveller may sometimes secure a seat by the driver. An 'extra-post' conveyance for one or more persons may generally be obtained on application at the post-offices. The average tariff is 6d. per mile for 1-2, and 1s. per mile for 3-4 persons. Private conveyances may be hired at the rate of 10-15 m. for a one-horse, 12-25 m. for a two-horse carriage per diem.

V. Excursions on Foot.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilette, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

Northern Germany comprises many attractive and picturesque districts, such as the Saxon Switzerland (R. 50), the Thuringian Forest (R. 66), the Harz (R. 70), the Giant Mountains (R. 39), the environs of Kiel (R. 20), and the island of Rügen (R. 30). The student of art is strongly recommended to visit Dresden, Berlin, and Copenhagen; and the archaeologist will find many objects of interest in the ancient towns of Hildesheim, Brunswick, Lübeck, and Dantsic. By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many other interesting places, whether the object of his tour be amusement or instruction.

VI. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it sometimes happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: bed $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 m., plain breakfast 1 m., dinner 3 m., tea with meat 2 m., attendance 1 m., light 1 m., boots extra.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants. For this purpose *Baedeker's Conversation Dictionary* will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 2-3 m. for half a day, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 m. for a whole day.

1. Berlin.

(*Comp. Plans at the end of the Handbook.*)

Arrival. A policeman, posted at the egress of each railway-station, hands the traveller a metal ticket with the number of a cab, on his stating whether he wishes a first-class ('erste Klasse'), second-class ('zweite Klasse'), or luggage-cab ('Gepäckdroschke'). Travellers with luggage should entrust the summoning of the vehicle to a porter, as it is sometimes difficult, especially in the dark, to find the right cab. The ticket, however, should not be given up till seats are taken. Porter 25 pf. for ordinary luggage; 50 pf. or more for luggage above the usual weight. Cab into the town: 1st class (recommended to those with little luggage) 1 m. 25 to 1 m. 75 pf., 2nd class 85 pf. to 1 m. 25 pf.; luggage under $22\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. free, boxes of $22\frac{1}{2}$ -55 lbs. 25 pf., of 55-110 lbs. 50 pf., of 110-220 lbs. 1 m. (comp. the tariff, p. 6). 'Gepäckdroschken' (see above), with two seats only, are necessary if luggage is heavy; tariff the same as that of cabs of the second class. If the train is crowded it is advisable to telegraph for a cab from the last important station before Berlin (50 pf.), particularly if a 'Gepäckdroschke' is required. Luggage may also be sent from the station to the town through the agency of the *Packetfahrtgesellschaft*, or Parcel Delivery Co., an official of which meets the express trains; the tariff is posted up in a conspicuous part of the station. — *Hotels near the Railway Stations*, see p. 3.

Departure. Railway-tickets for all the lines diverging from Berlin may be obtained at the *Internationale Reisebüro der Schlafwagengesellschaft* (International Sleeping-Carriage Co.), Unter den Linden 67, or at its sub-offices in the Central Hotel, Kaiserhof, Hôtel Continental, Grand Hôtel, and Hôtel de Rome. Luggage may be dispatched by the same agency.

Railway Stations. There are five terminus railway-stations at Berlin, exclusive of the 'Stadtbahn' (see below). 1. ANHALT STATION (Pl. g; H, 1), Ascanischer-Platz, for Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Leipzig, Halle, Thuringia, and Frankfort on the Main. — 2. POTSDAM STATION (Pl. r; G, 4), Potsdamer-Platz, for Potsdam, Magdeburg, the Harz, the Lower Rhine, Cassel, Frankfort, Coblenz, Trèves, and Metz. — 3. STETTIN STATION (Pl. b; H, 3), Invaliden-Str., for Rostock (and Copenhagen), Stralsund (and Stockholm), Stettin, and Dantsic (viâ Stargard). — 4. GÖRLITZ STATION (Pl. g; P, 2, 3), Wiener-Str., for the Spreewald, Cottbus, Görlitz, and the Giant Mts. — 5. LEHRE or HANOVERIAN STATION (Pl. r; F, 1), near the Alsenbrücke, for Hanover, Cologne, Paris, Bremen, Hamburg, Mecklenburg, and Holstein.

The 'STADTBahn', or city railway (see p. 18), an engineering work of great interest, was constructed by *Hr. Dirksen* from the designs of *Hr. Orth*. It is 7 M. long, about 5 M. consisting of a viaduct of masonry and 1 M. of iron-work, while the remaining 1 M. occupies the filled in bed of the Königsgraben. The railway crosses the Spree thrice, and there are in all 66 bridges over streets and water-courses. The general elevation of the line is about 20 ft. above that of the streets. The line crosses the city from E. to W., starting at *Stralau-Rummelsburg* (beyond Pl. g; R, 1) and ending at *Westend* (beyond Pl. g; A, 1). The Stadtbahn is primarily intended to relieve the street traffic within Berlin, but the following five stations are also used for general traffic: — 1. The *Silesian Station* (Pl. r; P, 3, 4); 2. *Alexander-Platz Station* (Pl. r; M, 1); 3. *Friedrich-Strasse Station* (Pl. r; H, I, 1, 2); 4. *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. r; B, 4); 5. *Charlottenburg Station*. At present all the trains of the E. Railway (Königsberg, St. Petersburg, Warsaw) and of the Niederschlesisch-Märkisch Railway (Frankfort on the Oder, Posen, the Giant Mts., Breslau, and Vienna) run from these stations; also most of the trains of the Görlitz line, and the express trains of

the Hamburg, Lehrte, Potsdam, and Nordhausen-Frankfort lines. The Anhalt, Dresden, Stettin, and N. railways have no connection with the Stadtbahn.

The following are the stations of the Stadtbahn for intramural and suburban traffic (named from E. to W.; 'Lokalperron' = platform for local trains) : *Stralau-Rummelsburg, Warschauer Strasse, Schlesischer Bahnhof, Jannowitz-Brücke, Alexander-Platz, Börse (Exchange), Friedrich-Strasse, Lehrter Bahnhof, Bellevue, Tiergarten, Zoologischer Garten, Charlottenburg, Westend.* Trains run in both directions every 10 min. between the Silesian Station and the Zoological Gardens, and every 20 min. between the Silesian Station and Westend. — The management of the traffic resembles that of the Underground Railway in London. There is no first class. Tickets are checked on entering and leaving the platform. No time should be lost in taking seats, as the stoppages are extremely brief. Smoking is prohibited in the second-class compartments.

The suburban trains go on to *Erkner* on the E., *Grünau* (p. 81) and *Königs-Wusterhausen* on the S. E., *Potsdam* (p. 81) on the S.W., and *Spandau* (p. 96) on the N.W.

The 'RINGBAHN' is a railway forming a complete circle round Berlin, and running for the most part beyond the precincts of the city. Owing to the distance of its stations from the places they serve, the tourist will generally find the tramways more convenient (see p. 6). The railway is divided into two parts, the 'Nord-Ring' and the 'Süd-Ring', on which trains run at intervals of 1 hr. The stations on the Nord-Ring are: *Stralau-Rummelsburg, Friedrichsberg* (p. 69), *Central-Viehhof* (Cattle Market, p. 69), *Weissensee, Schönhauser Allee, Gesundbrunnen* (p. 80), *Wedding, Moabit* (p. 75), *Westend* (p. 80), and *Charlottenburg* (p. 78). The Süd-Ring, beginning at *Charlottenburg*, passes *Halensee* (p. 80), *Schmargendorf, Wilmersdorf-Friedenau, Schöneberg* (p. 57; branch to the *Potsdam* station), *Tempelhof* (p. 62), *Rixdorf, Treptow* (p. 80), and *Stralau-Rummelsburg*. — The Ringbahn connects with the Stadtbahn at *Stralau-Rummelsburg* on the E., and Westend on the W.

Hotels. The largest hotels in Berlin are the seven following: — *HÔTEL CONTINENTAL (Pl. r; H, 2), Neustädtische-Kirch-Str., a large house with 200 rooms, between the Dorotheen-Str. and the Georgen-Str., near the Friedrich-Strasse station, elegantly fitted up, with lift and railway-ticket office; R., L., & A. from 8, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 4 m. — *KAISERHOF (Pl. r; H, 3), an extensive detached edifice with its principal façade towards the Zieten-Platz, comfortably fitted up, with an elevator, post, telegraph, and railway-booking offices, a restaurant, and a café; R. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, L. 1 m., A. 80 pf., B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, table d'hôte at 4.30 p.m. 4 m. (The rooms looking into the covered court should be avoided.) — *GRAND HÔTEL DE ROME, Charlotten-Str. 39 (Pl. r; I, 3), admirably situated between Mittel-Str. and the Linden, with 200 rooms, elevator, café-restaurant, etc.; R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 m. — CENTRAL HOTEL (Pl. r; I, 2), in the Friedrich-Str., between the Georgen-Str. and the Dorotheen-Str., opposite the Friedrich-Strasse station, an immense establishment with 600 rooms, a café-restaurant, post and telegraph offices, and elevators; R. 3-8 m., D. at 1.30 p.m. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., at 5 p.m. 4 m. — The GRAND HOTEL (Pl. r; M, 1), Alexander-Platz, at the corner of the Neue König-Strasse and near the Alexander-Platz station, may be described as a huge hôtel garni, with a restaurant attached, and is chiefly frequented by commercial travellers; R. from 2 m. — *GRAND HÔTEL BELLEVUE, in the Potsdamer-Platz (Pl. r; G, 4), with electric light, lift, café and restaurant, telephone, and railway-booking office; R., L., & A. from 8 m.; pension for a stay of some time; D. from 1.30 till 5.30. — MONOPOL HÔTEL (Pl. r; I, 2), in the Friedrich-Str., opposite the Central Station (p. 73), new and comfortably fitted up, with elevator and electric light; R. 3-8 m.

The hotels in or near the Linden are best situated for ordinary travellers, and the charges are more moderate than those of similar houses in most European capitals: Rooms on the upper floors, and looking to the back of the house, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., on the ground-floor or first floor 4-7 m., with a second bed 2-4 m. more, breakfast 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., attendance 75-80 pf., light 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 m.; table d'hôte at 3 or 4 o'clock 3-4 m.; wine generally dear.

Enquiry as to charges, which is quite usual, had better be made beforehand.

On the S. Side of the Linden: *HÔTEL ROYAL, Linden 3, at the corner of the Wilhelm-Str., not far from the Brandenburg Gate, patronised by the nobility and diplomatists; MÉTROPOLE, Linden 20; *BEHRENS (formerly Bauer), Linden 26, corner of the Friedrich-Str., above the Café Bauer, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *ST. PETERSBURG, Linden 31; *HÔTEL DU NORD (formerly Mainhardt's), at the corner of the Charlotten-Str. — N. Side: *HÔTEL DE ROME (see p. 2); HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (formerly Arnim's), Linden 44; *BRITISH HOTEL, Linden 56.

The following are less expensive, in proportion to their distance from the Linden. To the S. of the Linden: *HOHENZOLLERN, Behren-Str. 18 (no table d'hôte); WINDSOR, Behren-Str. 64; HÔTEL PASSAGE, Behren-Str. 50-52; *SCHLÖSSER'S, Jäger-Str. 17, at the corner of the Friedrich-Str.; UNION, Jäger-Str. 13; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE, Tauben-Str. 16, with extensive baths (60 pf.), omn. to meet the principal trains (1 m.); *MAGDEBURG, Mohren-Str. 11, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; NORDDEUTSCHER HOF, Mohren-Str. 20, D. 2 m.: WERNER'S HOTEL, Krausen-Str. 7, R. & A. from 2, B $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; SÄCHSISCHER HOF, Krausen-Str. 25; *ROTHER ADLER, same street, No. 48, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; ZUM GRÜNEN BAUM, same street, 56, inexpensive; KLEINER KAISERHOF, same street, 68, well spoken of; DRESDENER HOF, Friedrich-Str. 58; RÖMERBAD, Verlängerte Zimmer-Str. 4; KISSKALT'S LONDON HOTEL, Jerusalemer-Str. 36, Dönhoff-Platz, R. 4, L. 1 m., A. 60 pf.; HÔTEL DE FRANCE, Markgrafen-Str. 55, at the corner of the Gendarmen-Markt, with lift, restaurant, and café; SCHULZ'S HOTEL, Markgrafen-Str. 65, inexpensive; NEGENDANCK'S HOTEL, Charlotten-Str. 56; HÔTEL BRANDENBURG, Charlotten-Str. 71.

To the N. of the Linden: *PRINZENHOF, HÔTEL FRIEDRICHSHOF, HÔTEL NATIONAL, R., L., & A. from 3 m.; these three respectively 94, 93, and 97 Friedrich-Str., all opposite the Central Hotel; ZERNIKOW'S HOTEL, Charlotten-Str. 43, R. & L. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m., well spoken of; HÔTEL PRINZ WILHELM (with restaurant), HÔTEL PRINZ HEINRICH, and HÔTEL FRIEDRICH KARL, all in the Dorotheen-Str. (16, 28, and 80); BERLINER HOF (new) and HÔTEL ZUR STADTBahn, Neustädtsche-Kirch-Str. 10 and 14, both opposite the Hôtel Continental; HÔTEL HOHENSTEIN, Neue Wilhelm-Str. 10; KRONPRINZ, Luisen-Str. 30; TÖPFER'S, Karl-Str. 39, E., L., & A. 3 m.

In the Old Town (p. 66), the principal business-locality: HÔTEL GERMANIA, An der Stadtbahn 26, near the Alexander-Platz station; ALTSTÄDTER HOF, Neue Markt 11, at the corner of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str., new, with baths, lift, and restaurant; MÜNCHENER HOF, Spandauer-Str. 11, with lift, café, and restaurant; HAMBURG, Heiligegeist-Str. 17; GROSSFÜRST ALEXANDER, Neue Friedrich-Str. 57, well spoken of; BÖRSEN-HÔTEL, Burg-Str. 27, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN, Brüder-Str. 39a; *HAPPOLDT'S, Grün-Str. 1.

Near the Potsdam and Anhalt Stations: FÜRSTENHOF, Leipziger-Platz 2, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. 1, B. 1 m. 20, A. 60 pf.; LEIPZIGER HOF, Leipziger-Platz 4 (another entrance, Königgrätzer-Str. 127, opposite the Potsdam station), new, R. from 2 m., with restaurant; *SANSOUCI, Link-Str. 37, near the Thiergarten, R. & A. $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; FREDERICK, Potsdamer-Str. 12; THIERGARTEN HÔTEL, Königgrätzer-Str. 11; *WESTEND, Königgrätzer-Str. 23, R., L., & A. 3-6, B. 1 m., no table d'hôte; HABSBURGER HOF, Ascanischer-Platz 1, with restaurant; *ASCANISCHER HOF, Königgrätzer-Str. 21, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -5, B. 1, 'pens'. from 5 m.

Hôtels Garnis. VAHINGER, Dorotheen-Str. 84, with restaurant; STADT STRASSBURG, Mittel-Str. 5; BEYER, Schadow-Str. 1a, R. & A. from 2 m., L. 80, B. 75 pf.; WITT, Schadow-Str. 2; *WIELAND'S, Friedrich-Str. 51, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; APEL, Charlotten-Str. 20; ARTUSHOF, Krausen-Str. 9; BROHME, Mauer-Str. 28; HOLLSTEIN, Königgrätzer-Str. 38, at the Ascanischer-Platz, unpretending, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; FRÜND, Karl-Str. 19a; SCHNEIDER, Gertraudten-Str. 20; *NETZLER, Burg-Str. 11.

Furnished Apartments may also be procured on reasonable terms (30-45 m. per month) in the best part of the town, between the Karl-Str. and Koch-Str.

Boarding Houses ('Pensionate'). The charges at these, which should be ascertained beforehand, vary from 75 to 200 m. per month.

To THE S. OF THE LINDEN: *Mrs. Gerling*, Wilhelm-Str. 49, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 m. per day; *Frau Direktor Schmidt*, Markgrafen-Str. 49; *Frau Dr. Lüdde*, *Fräulein Claussen von Finck*, Friedrich-Str. (Nos. 49a, 204); *Frau Marenski* (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 m. per day), *Frau Saegers*, Leipziger-Str. (Nos. 39, 132); *Frau Sachs*, *Frau von Saucken*, *Frau Kährn*, Zimmer-Str. (Nos. 84, 92, 97); *Frau Lehr* (née *Turnbull*), *Frau von Stangen*, Wilhelm-Str. (Nos. 135, 94); *Frau Fülleborn*, Jerusalemer-Str. 44; *Frau Medinwaldt*, Bülow-Str. 40 (ladies only); *Frau Rosemann*, Köthener-Str. 2; *Frau Martini*, Lützow-Str. 2; *Frau von Blum*, Wichmann-Str. 16; *Frl. Saalmann*, Tauben-Str. 35; *Frau Prof. Aubert*, Derfflinger-Str. 19a (ladies only); *Frl. Geissler*, Koch-Str. 25; *Frau Näther*, *Frau Becken*, Steglitzer-Str. (Nos. 21, 69); *Frau Torfstecher*, Grunewald-Str. 120; *Frau Prietsch*, *Frau Wille*, Hedemann-Str. (Nos. 6, 8); *Frau Mätzky*, Anhalt-Str. 15, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 m. per day, 100-140 m. per month.

OUTSIDE THE POTSDAM GATE: *Frau von Langen*, *Frau Simon*, *Fräulein Jungk*, *Frl. Elsner*, *Frau Richter*, all in the Königgrätzer-Str. (Nos. 19, 20, 73, 111, 124); *Frl. Wildt*, Bernburger-Str. 21; *von Boeckmann*, Dessauer-Str. 8; *Frl. Grasshof*; *Frau Kramer*, *Frau von Bilfinger*, *Frau von Flotow*, all in the Potsdamer-Str. (Nos. 27b, 41a, 103a, 117); *Frau Herzberg*, Bendler-Str. 20; *Frau Justizrath von Janecka*, *Frau Werner*, *Frau Major Tscheuschner*, Kurfürsten-Str. (Nos. 18, 48, 71); *Frau Prof. Buttman*, Schöneberger Ufer 23.

To THE N. OF THE LINDEN: *Frau Mendrzyk* (entr. Mittel-Str. 57), *Fr. Dr. Müller von der Werra*, *Frl. Jansson* (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 m. per day), in the Friedrich-Str. (Nos. 89, 101, 123); *Frau Dunkelberg*, Neustädtische-Kirch-Str. 16; *Frl. von Engelbrecht*, *Frau Döllen* (5-8 m.), Dorotheen-Str. (Nos. 36, 95); *Frau Dr. Landmann*, Reichstagsufer 3; *Frau Direktor Schütze*, Pariser-Platz 6a; *M. Recke*, In den Zelten 18; *Frau Wiesecke*, Albrecht-Str. 17 (4 m.).

Restaurants. The following, at which wine is drunk, are all of the first class, with corresponding charges, and may be visited by ladies. S. side of the Linden: **Grand Restaurant Uhl*, No. 33, at the corner of the Charlotten-Str.; *Vier Jahreszeiten*, No. 27; *Julitz*, No. 14, with garden; **Hôtel Royal*, No. 3. N. side of the Linden: **Mühlung*, No. 39 (in the Hôtel de Rome); **Dressel*, No. 50; **Hiller*, No. 62. — **Ewest*, Behren-Str. 26a; **Borchardt*, Französische-Str. 48 (good wine); **Wine Saloon in the Kaiserhof* (p. 2), Maurer-Str. 56-58. At these restaurants one may dine either à la carte or à prix fixe (4 m. and upwards). The waiters expect a fee of 25-50 pf. from each person.

BAVARIAN BEER (*Bairisch Bier*), at 25-30 pf. per glass, is chiefly drunk at the following, which may also be visited by ladies, though smoking is generally permitted. A dinner is obtainable at most of them between 1 and 5 o'clock, usually à la carte; waiter's fee 10-20 pf.

IN THE LINDEN (S. side): *Kaiserhallen*, No. 27, D. 2-3 m.; *Grand Restaurant Drei Raben*, No. 18; **Aimé*, No. 16, with garden.

To THE S. OF THE LINDEN: **Wiener Restaurant*, Friedrich-Str. 89, near the Linden, D. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Theater Restaurant*, Charlotten-Str. 58, D. from 2 m.; **Leipziger Garten*, *Adelung & Hoffman* (with garden), *Reichshallen*, all in the Leipziger-Str. (Nos. 132, 14, and 77); *Architektenhaus*, Wilhelm-Str. 92; **Schütz*, Friedrich-Str. 231, *Waldschlösschen*, Bessel-Str. 21, with gardens; *Gratweil'sche Bierhallen*, Kommandanten-Str. 77.

OUTSIDE THE POTSDAM GATE: **Bellevue*, Bellevue-Str. 1, at the Potsdamer-Platz, with verandah, D. 2 m.; *Dessauer Garten*, Dessauer-Str. 3; *Alter Schwerer Wagner*, Bellevue-Str. 20; *Moritzhof*, Von-der-Heydt-Str. 1, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Kurfürsten Casino*, Lützow-Ufer 36, near the Zoological Garden. — Restaurant in the *Zoological Garden*, see p. 77.

To THE N. OF THE LINDEN: **Friedrichstadt*, Mittel-Str. 57, corner of Friedrich-Str. (1st floor); **Töpfer*, Dorotheen-Str. 81, an excellent luncheon-room; *Zum Franziskaner*, Georgen-Str. 13, near the Friedrich-Str. station of the Stadtbahn; *Klette*, Karl-Str. 27, with garden; *Drei Kronen*, Luisen-Str. 36.

IN THE OLD TOWN: **Helms*, Schlossfreiheit 10, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **Kurfürsten-keller*, Post-Str. 5, adorned with frescoes by Burger; **Rathskeller*, in the

Rathhaus, with wine-room; *Salvator*, *Zum Prälaten*, *Bérelde*, each in one of the arches of the Stadtbahn; *Grand Hôtel* (p. 2).

IN THE THIERSGARTEN: *Die Zelle* (comp. p. 76); **Café Gärtner*, on the Spree, at the Bellevue station of the Stadtbahn, cool and shady; **Charlottenhof*, near the Charlottenburger Chaussee; *Thiergartenhof*, near the Thiergarten station; these three have gardens.

RESTAURANTS FOR LADIES only: *Lettehaus*, Königgrätzer-Str. 90, moderate; *Damen-Restaurant*, Kreuz-Str. 3.

VEGETARIAN EATING-HOUSE: *Schützen-Str.* 53, 1st floor.

WINE HOUSES, with dining-rooms: **Habel*, Linden 30; **Wittkopf*, Kleine Mauer-Str. 6, near the Linden; **Wendeborn* (D. 1½ m.), *Mitscher* (D. 1 m.; oysters, Moselle), Französische-Str. (Nos. 52, 55); *Lutter*, Charlotten-Str. 49; *Trarbach*, Markgrafen-Str. 48, Gensdarmen-Markt, good Rhenish and Moselle wines; *Höhn*, Markgrafen-Str. 43 (oysters); **Rämel*, Markgrafen-Str. 45, red wines; *Haussmann*, Jäger-Str. 5; *Knobl*, Mauer-Str. 95; *Deutsches Sekthaus*, Mauer-Str. 86; *Dedel's Nachfolger*, Tauben-Str. 75, D. 1½ m.; *Müller & Salomon*, Mohren-Str. 42-44; *Grasshof* (D. 1½ m.), **Beckerath* (D. 1½ m.), *Schaum*, *Trautwein* (D. 1½ m.), all in the Leipziger-Str. (Nos. 84, 91, 84, 9); *Rheingau*, Friedrich-Str. 56, cheap Rhenish wines; *Frederich*, *Huth*, Potsdamer-Str. (Nos. 12, 139); **Kühn*, Werder'scher Markt 4, D. 1½ m., with ladies' room; **Mitscher & Caspary*, König-Str. 40; *Mundt*, König-Str. 31; **Schütt*, Burg-Str. 10; **Steinert & Hansen*, Albrecht-Str. 19, D. 1½ m.; *Aux Caves de France* (French wines), Leipziger-Str. 119, Jerusalemer-Str. 147, Friedrich-Str. 103, etc.; *Società Enologica Italiana*, Linden 65; *Gazzolo*, Linden-Str. 21; *Trabucchi*, Unter den Linden 64 (at these Italian wines); *Continental Bodega Company*, Friedrich-Str. 89, Alexander-Str. 71, and Jerusalemer-Str. 15 (port and sherry); **Zur Stadt Athen*, Leipziger-Str. 31, with Grecian scenes on the walls, Greek wines, D. 1½ m.; **Cap-Keller*, Linden 47, Cape wines.

LUNCHEON ROOMS: **Töpfer*, Dorotheen-Str. 18 (see p. 4); **Heumann*, Jäger-Str. 56; **Deicke*, König-Str. 11.

Beer. Genuine Bavarian beer (30 pf. per glass) is a specialty of the following restaurants, which, on account of the smoking, are not frequented by ladies. — IN THE LINDEN: *Liebermann*, No. 13. — TO THE S. OF THE LINDEN: **Siechen*, Behren-Str. 24, frequented by literary men, artists, and actors; *Franziskaner Leisbräu*, Behren-Str. 56; *Printz*, corner of Behren-Str. and Friedrich-Str.; **Sedlmayr*, Friedrich-Str. 172, with ladies' rooms upstairs; *Hofbräu*, *Löwenbräu*, Französische-Str. (Nos. 21, 25a); *Schützenkast*, Jäger-Str. 63; *Printz*, *Colosseumbräu*, in the Tauben-Str. (Nos. 10, 16); *Spatenbräu*, Friedrich-Str. 59; *Zennig*, *Franziskaner Leisbräu*, St. Anna-Bräu, Leipziger-Str. (Nos. 111, 128, 36); *Löwenbräu*, Kommandanten-Str. 66; *Eberlebräu*, Prinzen-Str. 55; *Augustiner*, Koch-Str. 63.

OUTSIDE THE POTSDAM GATE: *Stolzenburg*, Bellevue-Str. 11a; *Printz*, *Spatenbräu*, *Münchener Kindl*, *Franziskaner Leisbräu*, Potsdamer-Str. (Nos. 27a, 30, 125a, 100); *Weihenstephan*, Schöneberger Ufer 25.

TO THE N. OF THE LINDEN: *Weihenstephan*, *Franziskaner Leisbräu*, *Spatenbräu*, Friedrich-Str. (Nos. 150, 136, 134); *Keller*, Karl-Str. 29.

IN THE OLD TOWN: *Zum Spaten*, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 49; *Zum Frankenbräu*, *Löwenbräu*, König-Str. (Nos. 33, 31); *Gabelsberger Bräu*, Münz-Str. 14.

Lager beer (15 pf. per glass): *Zum Schultheiss*, Behren-Str. 49; *Brandenburger Haus*, Mohren-Str. 185; *Königsgarten*, Leipziger-Str. 136; *Patzenhofer Ausschank*, Jerusalemer-Str. 13; *Buggenhagen*, Oranien-Str. 148; *Niquet*, Jäger-Str. 41; *Botzow's*, Friedrich-Str. 100; etc.

**Englische Porter & Austern Stube*, Mittel-Str. 42, English beer; **Dreher*, Leipziger-Str. 109, Vienna beer; Französische-Str. 54 and Krausen-Str. 64, *Pilsen* (Bohemian) beer; etc. — *Schwanzer's Austernkeller*, Friedrich-Str. 86, is open all night.

Breweries. Many of these, situated on the outskirts of the town, have spacious saloons and gardens, and may be regarded as among the specialties of Berlin. To the S.: *Tivoli*, on the Kreuzberg (p. 62); *Bock*, Tempelhofer Berg. To the S.E.: *Happoldt*, *Union*, *Bergschloss*, all in the Hasenheide (Nos. 6, 3-5, 108-114). To the N.E.: *Friedrichshain*, in the Friedrichshain; *Friedrichshöhe*, *Böhmisches Brauhaus*, Landsberger Allee (Nos. 24, 11).

To the N.: *Brauerei Königstadt*, *Schultheiss*, Schönhauser Allee (11, 36); *Norddeutsche Brauerei*, *Eiskeller*, Chaussee-Str. (58, 54). To the N.W.: *Moabiter Brauerei*. To the W.: *Schöneberger Brauerei*. — The somewhat insipid 'Weissbier', once the favourite beverage of the Berliners, is sold by **Clausing*, Zimmer-Str. 80; **Pöpke*, Jerusalemer-Str. 8; *Stüdemann*, Schützen-Str. 5; **Haase*, Französische-Str. 22.

Cafés in the Vienna style: **Bauer*, Linden 28, tastefully fitted up (see p. 28); *Linden Café and American Bar*, Linden 19; *Café Kaiserhof* (p. 2); **Grand Hôtel de Rome* (p. 2; entr. in the Charlotten-Str.); in the *Kaiser-Gallerie* (p. 28); in the **Monopol Hôtel*; in the *Bellevue Hotel* (p. 2); *Café de l'Europe*, Leipziger-Str. 60; **Reichshallen-Café*, Leipziger-Str. 77; *Café Royal*, Kommandanten-Str. 76; *Café Central*, Jerusalemer-Str. 20; **Café Schiller*, Mohren-Str. 31, billiards; in the *Grand Hotel* (p. 2); *Café Continental*, König-Str. 83, billiards; *Börsen-Café*, Burg-Str. 27; *Grand Café Métropole*, Alexander-Str. 17. Luncheons and Vienna or Pilsen beer may be procured at all these cafés.

Confectioners (cup of coffee 30, chocolate 40, ices 50 pf.): **Kranzler*, Linden 25, S. side, corner of the Friedrich-Str.; **Josty*, Bellevue-Str. 22, at the Potsdamer-Platz; **Hillbrich*, Leipziger-Str. 24; *Cornel*, Linden 89; **Schilling*, Friedrich-Str. 209, corner of Koch-Str.; *Degebrodt & Sohn*, Zimmer-Str. 84; *Ziesang*, Charlotten-Str. 58, corner of the Tauben-Str., opposite the Schauspielhaus; *Müller*, Friedrich-Str. 34, opposite the Central Hotel; *Wenghöfer*, Königin-Augusta-Str. 29; *d'Heureuse*, Ross-Str. 30 (chocolate 30 pf.); *Leutke*, Gertraudten-Str. 15; *Gumpert*, König-Str. 24; *Buchholz*, Friedrich-Str. 83 (almost exclusively patronised by ladies).

Cabs. Those of the *first class*, fitted up in a superior style, have drivers with blue coats and white collars. The drivers of the *second class* cabs have yellow collars.

	1st class		2nd class	
	1 or 2 persons	3 or 4 persons	1 or 2 persons	3 or 4 persons
m.pf.	m.pf.	m.pf.	m.pf.	m.pf.
1 —	1.50	— 60	1 —	
— 50	— 50	— 40	— 50	
— 50	— 50	— 50	— 50	

(Each driver is bound to have in his possession a plan of the city with the lengths of the streets clearly marked on it.) — B. *Drives beyond the precincts of the city* are charged twice the above rates for 1-2 pers., and twice the above rates with 50 pf. additional for 3-4 persons. For waiting, 50 pf. per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. is charged. — C. *At Night*: from 1st April to 30th Sept. between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., and from 1st Oct. to 31st March between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m., the fares under sections A and B are doubled (drive in second-class cab 1 m.). — D. For a drive between 7 and 8 a.m. for which the cab has been ordered the previous night, 50 pf. is added to the fares under A and B. — E. For drives from a railway-station 25 pf. is charged in addition to the fares given under A, B, and C (comp. p. 1). — F. For driving home from the theatres, if the cab be ordered in the last entr'acte, 25 pf. extra is charged. In driving to the theatres, balls, etc., the fare must be paid in advance. — *Luggage*. Small articles under $22\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. are free. Luggage from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 55 lbs. 25 pf., from 55 to 110 lbs. 50 pf., from 110 to 220 lbs. 1 m.; luggage over 220 lbs. must not be carried except in cabs fitted up for the purpose (50 pf. per 110 lbs.). — If a cab of the 2nd class is opened or shut at the hirer's request 25 pf. extra is charged (except when rain or snow falls). — Each vehicle ought to contain a tariff. The driver is bound to give the hirer a check-ticket ('Marke') showing the legal fare. This should be required in all case of attempted imposition, whereupon the driver will generally abate his demands. If not, the complaint and ticket should be sent to the 'Königliches Polizei-Präsidium, Abtheilung für öffentliches Fuhrwesen', Linden-Str. 43, from which the hirer will receive in a few days the amount paid in excess of the proper fare, and an intimation that the driver has been punished. Articles left in cabs should be reclaimed at the 'Bureau für gefundene Sachen', Post-Str. 16 (2nd floor, Room 266).

PRIVATE CARRIAGES 12-20 m. per day, 8-12 per half-day; on Sundays dearer; fee 1-2 m.

Tramways (comp. the *Plan* in the Appx.). 1. 'Ringbahn' (circular line): From the *Landsberger-Platz* (Pl. r; P, 1) through the Frieden-, Lothringer-, and Elsässer-Str., past the (old) Königs, Prenzlau, Schönhausen, Rosenthal, and *Oranienburg Gates* (Pl. b; I, 4), through the Friedrich- and Karl-Str. and the Königs-Platz to the *Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. r; G, 2) and the *Potsdamer-Platz* (Pl. r; G, 4); then through the Königgrätzer-, Gitschiner-, Prinzen-, and Neander-Str. to the *Köpenicker-Str.* (Pl. r; M, 3), at the corner of the Brücken-Str., and back by the Schillings-Brücke, and the Andreas-, Grosse Frankfurter-, and Straussberger-Str. to the *Landsberger-Platz*. The whole tour of $8\frac{1}{2}$ M., with 53 stations, is accomplished in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Fare 30 pf.; shorter distances 25, 20, 15, 10 pf. The cars run every 5-10 min. from 6.30 a.m. to 11 p.m. (also two night-cars with double fares after 11 p.m.), and are distinguished by round white name-boards with a black margin by day and by white lamps at night. — 2. From the *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 80), every 4 min., through the Brunnen-Str., Rosenthaler-Str., etc., to the *Molken-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 2). Thence through the Mühlenweg, Scharren-Str., Gertraudten-Str., *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3), Leipziger-, Jerusalemer-, Linden-, and Belle-Alliance-Str. to the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. g; H, 4). Fares up to 30 pf. Name-boards and lamps red. — 3. From the corner of the *Demminer-Str. and Brunnen-Str.* (Pl. b; I, 1), every 7 min., to the *Molken-Markt*, see No. 2; thence through the Stralauer-, Brücken-, Neander-, Prinzen-Str., across the *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. g; M, 1), and through the Bärwald-, Gneisenau-, and Belle-Alliance-Str. to the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. g; H, 4). Fares up to 35 pf. B. & L. white and green. — 3a. From the *Hasenheide* (Pl. g; M, 4), every 10 min., through the Adalbert- and Köpenicker-Str., over the Jannowitz Brücke to the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. r; M, 1), and thence through the König-Str. to the *Rathhaus* (E. side; Pl. r; L, 2). Fares up to 20 pf. B. & L. red. — 4. From the *Wald-Str.* at *Moabit* (p. 75; Pl. b; A, 4), every 6 min., through the Thurm-Str., etc., to the Königs-Platz (*Brandenburg Gate*, Pl. r; G, 2) and thence through the Königgrätzer- and Leipziger-Str. to the *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. yellow. — 5. From *Moabit* (Strom-Str.; Pl. b; C, 4), every 6 min., to the *Leipziger-Platz* as in No. 4. Fares 10 & 15 pf. B. & L. white with a red stripe. — 6. From the *Luisen-Platz, Charlottenburg* (p. 78), every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., through the Kaiserin Augusta-Allee (Pl. b; A, 4), and the Beussel-Str., etc., to the *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 80). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. white. — 7. From the *Strom-Str.*, *Moabit* (Pl. b; C, 4), every 8 min., through the Thurm-, Invaliden-, and Oranienburger-Str., across the Monbijou-Platz and Hackesche Markt, and through the Rosen-, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str., etc., to the *Rathhaus* (E. side). Fares up to 20 pf. B. & L. red with a white stripe. — 7a. From *Moabit* (Strom-Strasse; Pl. b; C, 4), every 8 min., through the Thurm- and Invaliden-Str., past the *Stettin Station* (Pl. g; H, 3), and through the Brunnen-Str. to the *Rosenthaler Thor* (Pl. g; K, 3). Fares up to 20 pf. B. & L. white with a yellow stripe. — 8. From *Pankow* (p. 80), every 12 min., through the Schönhauser Allee (Pl. g; L, 4) and the Schönhauser-Str. to the *Hackesche Markt* (Pl. r; K, L, 1), and thence as in No. 7 to the *Rathhaus*. Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. green. — 8a. From the Schönhauser Allee (Pl. b; M, 1), every 8 min., through the Kastanien-Allee, Invaliden-, Luisen-, and Dorotheen-Str. to the *Friedrich-Strasse Station* (Pl. r; H, I, 22). Fares up to 20 pf. B. & L. white. — 9. From *Tegel* (p. 81), every hour, by the *Tegeler Chaussee* to the Müller-Str.; from Müller-Str., every 10 min., to the *Wedding-Platz* (Pl. b; F, 1), and thence, every 5 min., by the Chaussee- and Friedrich-Str. to the *Weiden-dammer Brücke* (Pl. r; I, 1). Fares up to 40 pf. B. & L. to the *Wedding-Platz* green, to the *Tegeler Chaussee* green and red, to *Tegel* red. — 9a. From the Schönhauser-Allee (corner of the *Pappel-Allee*), every 6 min., through the Schönhauser-Str., Hackesche Markt, Spandauer-Str., etc., to the *Spittel-Markt*. Fares 10 & 15 pf. B. & L. white with a red stripe. — 10. From the *Tegeler Chaussee*, every hour, to *Dalldorf* (Lunatic Asylum). Fare 10 pf. B. & L. white. — 11. From the *Wedding-Platz* (Pl. b; F, 1), every 6 min., through the Müller-, Chaussee-, and Oranienburger-Str. to the *Hackesche Markt* (Pl. r; K, L, 1), and thence, across the Spandauer Brücke, and through the Rosen- and Spandauer-Str., and the *Molken-Markt*, then through the Stralauer-

and Brücken-Str., etc., the Moritz-Platz, and Oranien-Str. to the *Oranien-Platz* (Pl. g; M, 1), and through the Cottbuser-Str. to the *Cottbuser-Thor* (Pl. g; N, O, 4). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. white. — 12. From the *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. r; K, L, 2), every 6 min., across the Werdersche Markt, and through the Kur-Str. to the *Hausvoigtei-Platz* (Pl. r; K, 3), thence through the Kronen-, Charlotten-, Koch-, Anhalt-, and Schöneberger-Str. to the *Hafen-Platz* (Pl. g; G, 1), and thence by the Schöneberger-Ufer and Lützow-Str. to the *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 1). Fares up to 20 pf. B. & L. white. — 13. From the *Jerusalemer-Str.*, every 10 min., through the Leipziger-, Seydel-, Alte and Neue Jacob-, and the *Brücken-Str.* (Pl. r; O, 4), across the Jannowitz-Brücke, and through the Holzmarkt-Str., etc., to the *Silesian Station* (Pl. r; P, 3, 4). Fares 10, 15 pf. B. & L. red with a white stripe. — 14. From *Mariendorf* to *Tempelhof*, every 36 min., and thence every 12 min. through Belle-Alliance-Str., Linden-Str., etc., to the *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. r; K, 4). Fares 30 & 25 pf. B. & L. to *Mariendorf*, white with a yellow stripe; to *Tempelhof*, white. — 15. From *Rixdorf* (see Pl. g; O, 4), every 12 min., through the Berliner-Str. to the *Hermann-Platz*; thence, every 6 min., by the Cottbuser Damm and *Cottbuser-Platz* (Pl. g; N, 2), and through the Dresdener-, Oranien-, Kommandanten-, and Beuth-Str. to the *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. to *Rixdorf* white with a green stripe, to the *Hermann-Platz* white. — 16. From *Rixdorf* (*Hermann-Platz*), every 8 min., by the *Hasenheide* (Pl. g; M, N, 4) to the *Halle Gate* (Pl. g; I, 2); thence through the Friedrich-, Charlotten-, Französische-, and Werder Str. to the *Schinkel-Platz* (*Schloss-Brücke*, Pl. r; K, 2). Fares up to 20 pf. B. & L. red and green. — 17. From *Treptow* (p. 80), every 40 min. (every 20 min. after 1 p.m.; in winter every hour), through the *Schlesische-Str.* to the *Silesian Gate* (Pl. g; Q, 2), and then through the Köpenicker-, Neue and Alte Jacob-Str., and Seydel-Str. to the *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. white with a red stripe. — 18. From the *Kreuzberg* (Pl. g; H, 4), every 4 min., through the Belle-Alliance-, Friedrich-, Koch-, Charlotten-, and Behren-Str. to the corner of the *Friedrich- and Behren-Str.* (Pl. r; I, 2). Fares 10, 15 pf. B. & L. white with a green stripe. — 19. From *Rixdorf* (*Hermann-Platz*) every 24 min. (every 12 min. in the afternoon) to the *Knesebeck-Str.*. Fare 10 pf. B. & L. white. — 20. From the *Görlitz Station* (Pl. g; P, 2, 3), every 6 min., through the Wiener- and Oranien-Str. to the *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. g; M, 1), and thence, every 3 min., through the Oranien-, Koch-, Charlotten-, and Behren-Str. to the corner of the *Friedrich-Str. and Behren-Str.* (Pl. r; I, 2). Fares 10, 15 pf. B. & L. to the *Moritz-Platz* green, to the *Görlitz Station* yellow. — 21. From the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. r; M, 1), every 6 min., through the Münz-, Rosenthaler-, Oranienburger-, Friedrich-, and Karl-Str., across the Königs-Platz, and past the *Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. r; G, 2), through the Königgrätzer-, Potsdamer-, and Lützow-Str. to the *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 1). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. white with a green stripe. — 22. From *Schöneberg* (p. 81), every 8 min., through the Haupt-Str., and past the *Botanic Garden* (p. 57), through the Potsdamer- and Leipziger-Str. to the *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3), and then through the Gertraudten-Str., Molken-Markt, Stralauer-, Jüden-, and König-Str. to the *Alexander-Platz* (Pl. r; M, 1). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. white with a yellow stripe. — 23. From the *Silesian Gate* (Pl. g; R, 2), every 10 min., through the Skalitzer-Str., etc., to the *Halle Gate* (Pl. g; I, 2), and through the Belle-Alliance-, York-, Bülow-, and Maassen-Str. to the *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 1). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. yellow. — 24. From the *Zoolog. Garden* (Pl. g; C, 1), every 8 min., through the Kurfürsten-, Lützow-, Potsdamer-, and Königgrätzer-Str., across the *Ascanischer-Platz* (Pl. g; H, 1), and through the Anhalt-, Koch-, and Oranien-Str. to the *Görlitz Station* (Pl. g; P, 2, 3). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. red. — 25. From the *Zoolog. Garden* (Pl. g; C, 1), every 8 min., through the Kurfürsten-, Lützow-, Potsdamer-, Leipziger-, and Gertraudten-Str., and through the Mühlendamm to the *Molken-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 2), and through the Stralauer-, Holzmarkt-, Breslauer-, and Andreas-Str. to the *Andreas-Platz* (Pl. r; O, 4). Fares up to 30 pf. B. & L. green. — 26. From the *Silesian Gate* (Pl. g; Q, 2), every 8 min., through the Köpenicker-, Neue and Alte Jacob-, and Seydel-Str., across the *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3), and through the Leipziger- and Potsdamer-Str. to the *Bülow-Str.* (Pl. g; E,

F, 2). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. *red and green*. — 27. From the *Silesian Gate* (Pl. g; Q, 2), every 8 min., as above to the *Spittel-Markt*, and thence through the *Leipziger-, Charlotten-, Französische-, and Kanonier-Str.* to the corner of the *Behren- and Kanonier-Str.* (Pl. r; H, I, 2, 3). Fares up to 20 pf. B. & L. *green and white*. — 28. From the *Nollendorf-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 2), every 6 min., through the *Bülow-, Potsdamer-, Leipziger-, Kanonier-, Französische-, Werder-, and Breite-Str.* to the *Köllnische Fischmarkt* (Pl. r; L, 3), and thence through the *Mühlendamm* to the *Molken-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 2). Fares up to 20 pf. B. & L. *red*. — 29. From *Weissensee* (see Pl. b; Q, 1), every 12 min., through the *Greifswalder-Str.* to the corner of the *Marienburger-Str.* (Pl. b; O, 3), and thence every 6 min. through the *Greifswalder-, Neue König-, König-, and Spandauer-Str.* to the *Molken-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 2). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. to *Weissensee white*, to the *Marienburger-Str. white with a blue stripe*. — 30. From *Lichtenberg* (see Pl. r; R, 2, 3), every 10 min., through the *Frankfurter Allee* and the *Grosse Frankfurter-, Kaiser-, and Alexander-Str.*, across the *Alexander-Platz*, and through the *König- and Spandauer-Str.* to the *Molken-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 2), thence through the *Mühlendamm*, the *Gertraudten-Str.*, and the *Spittel-Markt* to the *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. r; K, 4). Fares up to 30 pf. B. & L. *green and red*. — 31. From the *Spittel-Markt* (Pl. r; L, 3), every 5 min., to *König-Str.* as in No. 30, then through the *Landsberger-Str.* to the *Landsberger Allee*, at the corner of the *Petersburger-Str.* (Pl. b; Q, 4); thence, every 50 min., to the *Central Cattle Market* (p. 69; Pl. r; R, 1). Fares up to 20 pf. B. & L. to the *Cattle Market white and green*, to the *Petersburger-Str. white with a green stripe*. — 32. From the *Dönhoff-Platz* (Pl. r; K, 5), every 10 min., to the *Frankfurter Allee* (Pl. r; Q, E, 2), see No. 30, then through the *Thaer-Str.*, etc., to the *Central Cattle Market* (p. 69). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. *red and white*. — 32a. From the *Silesian Station* (Pl. r; P, 3), every 6 min., through the *Andreas-, Grosse Frankfurter-, Kaiser-, Alexander-, Münz-, Rosenthaler-Brunnen-, and Invaliden-Str.* to the *Acker-Str.* (*Garten-Platz*; Pl. b; H, 2). Fares up to 20 pf. B. & L. *yellow with a red stripe*. — 33. From the *Kupfergraben* (Pl. r; K, 2), every 7-8 min., through the *Dorotheen-Str.* to the *Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. r; G, 2), and through the *Thiergarten* (by the high-road) to *Charlottenburg* (p. 78). Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. *white* (last car, 11.00 p.m.; fares up to 50 pf.; B. & L. *red*). — 34. From the *Kupfergraben*, every 12-15 min. (in winter, every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), to the *Brandenburg Gate*, along the high-road to *Charlottenburg* to the *Grosse Stern*, then to the left through the *Fasanerie Allee* to the *Lichtenstein-Brücke* by the *Zoolog. Garden* (Pl. r; C, 4). Fares up to 20 pf. B. & L. *yellow*. — 35. From *Charlottenburg* (p. 78), every 10 min., through the *Hardenberg-Str.*, etc., to the *Lützow-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 1); and from the *Wilhelm-Platz* (*Charlottenburg*) every 10 min. to the *Lützow-Platz*. Fares up to 25 pf. B. & L. to *Charlottenburg*, *green*; to the *Wilhelm-Platz*, *green with a black stripe*. — 36. From the *Charlottenburg Station* (p. 1), every 10 min. (in winter every 20 min.), to *Westend* (p. 80) and the *Spandauer Berg*. Fares 10 or 15 pf. B. & L. *white*.

In the *Tramway Plan of Berlin*, in the Appx., the tramway-lines are coloured to correspond with the lamps and name-boards. 'White' is represented in the plan by 'blue'; dotted lines signify 'red and white', 'green and white', and so on.

Steam Tramways. 1. From the *Nollendorf-Platz* (Pl. g; D, 2), viâ the *Zool. Garden* and *Halensee* to *Hundekehle*, every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on week-days, every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. on Sundays. Fares up to 35 pf. — 2. From the *Zwölf-Apostel-Kirche* (Pl. g; E, 2), viâ *Wilmersdorf*, to *Schmargendorf*, every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. in the afternoon in summer (less often in winter). Fares up to 25 pf. — 3. From the *Nollendorf-Platz* viâ *Schöneberg* and *Friedenau* to *Steglitz*, every 40 min. Fares up to 25 pf.

Omnibuses traverse the city in every direction, but are rarely of much service to the visitor.

Steamboats on the *Spree* (in summer only). From the *Jannowitz Bridge* (Pl. r; N, 3) to the *Upper Spree* (*Stralau, Treptow, Eierhäuschen, Waldschlösschen, Schönweide, Krug, Sedan, Sadowa, Köpenick*) every hour or two; oftener on Sundays and in fine weather (fares 25-60 pf.). Excurs-

sionists should not delay their return till the last boat. — From the Jannowitz-Brücke twice weekly, starting at 2.15 p.m., to *Friedrichshagen* and the *Müggelsee*; also twice weekly by the *Wendische Spree* or *Dahme* to *Grünau* and the *Langensee*; and once weekly to *Schmöckwitz* (return-fares 1 m.). — From the Weidendamm Bridge, beside the Café Gärtner, behind the Bellevue Station of the Stadtbahn, or from the Moabit Bridge, to *Potsdam*, several times daily (for farther particulars, see wall-bills). — From *Spandau* to *Valentinswerder*, *Saatwinkel*, and *Tegel* thrice every afternoon, and more frequently on Sun. (return-fares 50-80 pf.). — From *Spandau* to *Heiligensee* and *Nieder-Neuendorf*, daily at noon; and to *Gatow*, via *Pichelswerder* and *Schildhorn*, thrice every Sunday.

Goods Agents: *Brasch & Rothenstein*, Friedrich-Str. 78, with railway, booking, and luggage offices for all parts of the world; *Warmuth*, Friedrich-Str. 94.

Commissionnaires (*Dienstmänner*), recognisable by their red caps and metal badges, are found in all the principal streets. Charge for conveying letters or small parcels from 20 pf. upwards.

Post Offices. The *Central-Postgebäude* (Pl. r; I, 4), or office of the chief postal authorities of the German empire, with whom of course the public does not come into direct contact, is at Leipziger-Str. 15 (see p. 55). The *General Post Office* (*Hauptpostgebäude*; Pl. r; L, 2), for the public service, with a telegraph-station, is at König-Str. 60 and Spandauer-Str. 19-22 (p. 66). Enquiries in case of doubt should be addressed to the porter (principal entrance from the König-Str.). The *Poste Restante* and *Money Order Office* are both in the second court. Letters for Berlin (10 pf.), which should contain the district-initial (W., S.W., etc.) in their address, reach their destination in a few hours. The *Parcel Post Office* (*Packetpostamt*; Pl. b; I, 4 and r; I, 1) is at Oranienburger-Str. 70, corner of the Artillerie-Str. Parcels from abroad are examined by custom-house officers either at this office or at Ritter-Str. 7 or Kloster-Str. 76, according to the district of the city in which the addressee lives. Letters are received, and money-orders issued, at all of the 100 branch-offices (e.g. in the Kaiserhof; in the Central Hotel; Dorotheen-Str. 28, near the Neustädtische-Kirch-Str.; Behren-Str. 52, in the Kaiser-Galerie; Linden 5; Jäger-Str. 22; Tauben-Str. 17; and at all the railway-stations); packets and books are not received at the smaller branch post-offices. The offices are open from 7 (in winter from 8) a. m. to 8 p.m. (for parcels till 7 p.m.); closed on Sundays and holidays from 9 to 5 o'clock. Postage-stamps (*Briefmarken*) may be purchased from the letter-carriers. — A system of PNEUMATIC TUBES also exists, for the rapid transmission of telegrams, letters, and post-cards from one part of Berlin to another (including Charlottenburg). Letters or post-cards intended for transmission by this service must be marked 'Rohrpost' in the upper left-hand corner of the address, and must not exceed 5 in. in length by 3 in. in breadth, or $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. in weight. Letters must not be sealed. The postage for letters is 30 pf., for post-cards 25 pf. The 'trains' are dispatched every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from 7 (or 8) a.m. to 9 p.m. Pneumatic post offices are distinguished by a red lamp; among the most important are those at Französische-Str. 33 (head office); Unter den Linden 5; Oberwall-Str. 4a; Mauer-Str. 74; Leipziger-Platz 20; Zimmer-Str. 26; at the Halle Gate; at the Exchange; Spandauer-Str. 19; Oranienburger-Str. 35; and in Charlottenburg at Berliner-Str. 62.

Telegraph Offices. Central Office, Oberwall-Str. 4a (Pl. r; K, 3), and 57 branch-offices (e.g. at the Exchange, in the Central Hotel, in the Kaiserhof, at the Potsdam and Brandenburg gates, in the Industrie-Gebäude, Kommandanten-Str. 77, and at all the railway-stations). The Central Office and the offices at the six chief railway-stations are open day and night; the offices at the General Post Office, Exchange, and a few others from 7 or 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.; the remainder, from 7 or 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Telephone Offices (open 7 a.m. till 10 p.m.) at the General Post Office, and at the post-offices Leipziger-Str. 20, Französische-Str. 33c, Köpenicker-Str. 122, Halle Gate, Unter den Linden 5, Königsgraben 20, the Central Cattle Market, etc.; also in Charlottenburg, at Berliner-Str. 62; and in Pankow, Rixdorf, and Schöneberg. At these offices anyone can be put in

telephonic communication with every person connected with the system (fee 25 pf. for 5 min.). Lists of those connected with the 'Telephonic Exchange' are provided.

Head Police Office (*Polizeipräsidium*), Molken-Markt 1 (new building in progress in the Alexander-Platz). The *Passport Office* and the *Office for Lost Articles* are at Post-Str. 16. On the third floor at the same address is the *Einwohnermeldeamt*, where the address of any resident in Berlin may be obtained for a fee of 25 pf. — All strangers arriving in Berlin must be announced at the police-office by their landlord within six days.

Baths. **Admiralsgarten-Bad*, Friedrich-Str. 102, close to the Weidendammer-Brücke (also hydropathic); *Römer-Bad*, Verlängerte-Zimmer-Str. 4; *Augusta-Bad*, Köpenicker-Str. 60; *Central-Bad*, Neue Friedrich-Str. 29; *Luisenstädtische Bade-Anstalt*, Oranien-Str. 185; *Victoria-Bad*, Neuenburger-Str. 15 (at these six Turkish and vapour baths); **Hôtel de Rome*, see p. 2; *Hôtel de l'Europe*, see p. 3; *Dianabad*, Französische-Str. 18; *City-Bad*, Dresdener-Str. 52; *Ascanisches Bad*, Königgrätzer-Str. 19, near the Potsdam Gate; *Kaiser-Wilhelms-Bad*, Lützow-Str. 90; *Schönhauser-Bad*, Schönhauser Allee 182 (medicinal baths). — **RIVER BATHS** in the Spree: *Berliner Schwimmschule* (Pl. 9; R, 2), Vor dem Stralauer Thor 27; *Sachsen-sches Wellenbad* (Pl. 9; R, 2), outside the Schlesische Thor; *Pochhammer*, An der Stralauer Brücke 2; *Pfuel'sche Schwimmanstalt* (subscribers only), Köpenicker-Str. 11. These baths are conveniently reached by steamboat.

Shops. The best are in the Linden, the Leipziger-Str., the Friedrich-, Jerusalemer-, Charlotten-, Markgrafen-, Jäger-Str. (E. end), etc. Special attention should be paid to the products of the artistic handicrafts, many of which are now practised at Berlin with marked success. Thus the gas-fittings, porcelain, earthenware, furniture, jewellery, etc., often display great taste both in design and execution. A good general survey of these Art Industries may be obtained by visiting the **MAGAZIN FÜR BERLINER KUNSTGEWERBE**, Unter den Linden 54 (free), the **DEUTSCHE KUNSTGEWERBEMÄRKE**, or **BUSCH's**, Friedrich-Str. 71. A few of the most noted firms in the different branches are mentioned below.

AMBER WARES: *Rosenstiel*, Linden 48. — **ART, WORKS OF:** *Schulte*, Linden 4a; *Honrath & Van Baerle*, Linden 2; *Gurlitt*, Behren-Str. 29; *Amsler & Ruthardt*, Behren-Str. 29a; *Wasmuth* (art-furniture, etc.), Markgrafen-Str. 35. — **BONNETS:** *Wietzer*, Jäger-Str. 32; *Stegemann*, Jäger-Str. 25. — **BOOK-BINDINGS AND ALBUMS:** *Collin*, Jäger-Str. 22; *Kullrich*, Lichterfelder-Str. 5. — **BRONZES:** *S. Elster*, Neue König-Str. 67; *R. Bellair & Co.*, Friedrich-Str. 182; *Gladenbeck*, Leipziger-Str. 121; *Actiengesellschaft für Bronze-waren*, Wasserthor-Str. 9 (chandeliers); *Otto Schulz*, Naunyn-Str. 69; *Emil Laue*, Köpenicker-Str. 62; *Ravené & Co.*, Wall-Str. 7 (these two, enamelled bronzes). — **CHILDREN'S DRESS:** *Schlüter*, Werder-Str. 7. — **CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARES AND TEA:** *Taen-Arr-Hee*, Leipziger-Str. 119; *L. Rex & Co.*, Leipziger-Str. 22. — **CHOCOLATE:** *Jordan & Timäus*, Friedrich-Str. 177; *Gross*, Leipziger-Str. 23. — **CIGARS:** *Gerold*, Linden 24; *Boenicke & Eichner*, Französische-Str. 21. — **DAMASK AND LINEN WARES (artistic):** *Müller*, Kronen-Str. 17; *Rudolf Hertzog*, Breite-Str. 14. — **ENGRAVINGS:** *Amsler & Ruthardt*, Behren-Str. 29a. — **FURS:** *Salbach*, Unter den Linden 70. — **GLASS:** *Harsch & Co.*, Unter den Linden 66; *Lange*, Jäger-Str. 26. — **GLASS MOSAICS and VENETIAN GLASS:** *Salviati & Co.*, Unter den Linden 66 (Harsch & Co.). — **GLOVES:** *Plessner*, Linden 26; *Lehmann*, Schloss-Platz 14. — **GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLEES:** *Sy & Wagner*, Kronen-Str. 28; *Vollgold & Sohn*, Kommandanten-Str. 14; *Schaper*, Potsdamer-Str. 8; *Werner*, Friedrich-Str. 173; *Wagner & Sohn*, Unter den Linden 30. — **HATTERS:** *Vassel*, Friedrich-Str. 175; *Kaumann*, Mohren-Str. 20. — **HOSIERS:** *Held & Herter*, Friedrich-Str. 174; *Lindner*, Post-Str. 2. — **IRON-WORK, ORNAMENTAL:** *Puls*, Tempelhofer-Ufer 6; *Benecke*, Mittel-Str. 16; *Marcus*, Köpenicker-Str. 124. — **LACE:** *Lestow*, Leipziger-Str. 117; *Link*, Jäger-Str. 23, chief dépôt of Silesian lace (resembling that of Brussels). — **LAMPS:** *Slobwasser*, Linden 33 and Wilhelm-Str. 42a; *Rakenius*, Linden 62. — **LEATHER WARES:** *Ackermann*, König-Str. 62a; *Goldschmidt*, Linden 58. — **MAJOLICA:** *Oest &*

Co., Schönhauser Allee 127-129; *Holzhüter*, Leipziger-Str. 130. — MARBLE WARES (chimney-pieces): *Schleicher*, Königin-Augusta-Str. 25. — MILLINEY: *Manheimer*, Oberwall-Str. 6; *Rosenthal*, Jäger-Str. 39. — PAPIER MACHE: *Röhlich*, Beuth-Str. 6; *Vogts & Co.*, Französische-Str. 43. — PERFUMERY: *Treu & Nugisch*, Jäger-Str. 33; *Lohse*, Jäger-Str. 46. — PLASTER OF PARIS FIGURES: *Micheli*, Linden 12; *Eichler*, Behren-Str. 28. — PORCELAIN: *Royal Porcelain Manufactory*, Leipziger-Str. 137, corner of the Leipziger-Platz. — SHAWLS: *Schröder*, Jerusalemer-Str. 29. — SILK MERCERS: *Heese*, Leipziger-Str. 87. — TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS: *Fasskessel & Müntmann*, Linden 5; *Nickel & Graweke*, Kronen-Str. 55. — TERRACOTTAS: *March*, Sophien-Str. 1, Charlottenburg. — TRAVELLING REQUISITES: *Ackermann*, König-Str. 62a; *Demuth*, Unter den Linden 3a. — UMBRELLAS: *Stegmann*, Scharren-Str. 8; *Benjamin*, Französische-Str. 49. — UNDERCLOTHING: *Jordan*, Markgrafen-Str. 107; *Goschenhofer & Rösicke*, Leipziger-Str. 58. — UPHOLSTERERS (artistic): *Vogts & Co.*, Französische-Str. 43; *Spinn & Menke*, Leipziger-Str. 83; *Karl Müller*, Friedrich-Str. 77; *Schulz & Co.*, Alte Jacob-Str. 130 (workshop); *Wenkel*, Alexandrinen-Str. 120 (workshop); *Pingel*, Wilhelm-Str. 130 (workshop); *Gerson*, Werderscher Markt 5; *Ehrenhaus*, Charlotten-Str. 59 (these two for carpets, etc.).

AUCTIONS OF WORKS OF ART are held at *Lepke's*, Koch-Str. 28, and *Heinrich's*, Mohren-Str. 1-5 (in the Kaiserhof).

CIRCULATING LIBRARY at Nicolai's book-shop, Brüder-Str. 13.

PHOTOGRAPHS of paintings in the Berlin and other galleries, views of Berlin, etc., at the *Photographic Company*, Krausen-Str. 36 (Dönhoff-Platz).

Concerts. **Singacademie* (p. 25), rehearsals on Tuesdays 5-7 p.m., to which visitors are admitted on application to the director, *Professor Blumner* (at the building itself). — **Stern's Gesangverein*, another musical society of a high class, gives concerts in the Philharmonie (p. 62) or the Garrison Church (p. 70). — The 'Symphony Soirées' are a series of concerts given in winter by the orchestra of the Royal Opera in the concert-room of the opera-house (adm. 4 m., tickets at Leipziger-Str. 37). — The admirably-trained **Cathedral Choir*, instituted by Frederick William IV. for the promotion of sacred music, performs during divine service (p. 30; 10 a.m.) and also gives concerts. — The concerts of the *Royal Conservatorium of Music* (Director, *Prof. Joachim*) and those of the **Joachim String Quartette* are held in the Singacademie; those of the *Philharmonic Orchestra* in the Philharmonie. The so-called 'Popular Concerts' of the last-named society are given thrice weekly in winter at the Philharmonie; adm. 75 pf. — *Meyder's* (formerly *Bilse's*) admirable orchestra plays daily in winter in the *Concerthaus*, Leipziger-Str. 48 (75 pf.).

Theatres. There are about twenty theatres at Berlin (plans may be consulted in the Berlin 'Adressbuch', or Directory; performances begin at 6.30 or 7 p.m.). The following are the most important: —

1. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE (Pl. r; K, 2), for operas, ballets, and a few of the most celebrated dramas (*Faust*, *Tell*, *Maid of Orleans*). Average charges: best boxes 10 m.; proscenium by the orchestra 9; 1st balcony and front boxes 6; parquet and parquet-boxes (the latter not recommended) 6; proscenium, 2nd balcony, and upper boxes 3; 3rd balcony 3; pit 1½; gallery 1½ m. — Admission higher when some of the greater operas are performed.

2. ROYAL THEATRE (*Schauspielhaus*; Pl. r; I, 3), for tragedies, classical and modern dramas (*Shakspeare*, *Schiller*, *Goethe*): best boxes 8 m.; 1st balcony and 1st balcony-boxes 5; parquet-boxes or parquet 5; 2nd balcony and 2nd balcony-boxes 3½; pit 1½; 3rd balcony 1½; amphitheatre 1 m.

Tickets for the opera and theatre are issued on week-days from 10.30 to 1, on Sundays from 11 to 1.30 o'clock, for the performance of the same day only. Strangers who are desirous of securing good places should order them by a post-card, bearing their address on the one side, and the date of the performance with the number and situation of the places desired on the other. The card should be placed, between 10 and 12 o'clock on the day before the performance, in the letter-box of the Opera House (Door No. 7), opposite the Roman Catholic Church. It is returned the same day, either stamped 'bewilligt' (granted), or with a pencil-mark

across it to indicate that the application has been unsuccessful. In the former case the tickets bespoken are obtained on the following morning between 9 and 10 (Sundays and holidays between 8 and 9) o'clock, at the ticket-office of the opera-house (or theatre), 50 pf. extra being paid for each seat. When very popular pieces are to be performed, a great number of the tickets are purchased by speculators, from whom they can be obtained only at exorbitant prices. In such cases the porter of the traveller's hotel will often be found useful in preventing excessive extortion. Places may also be booked between 9 and 11 a.m. on the previous day at the office of the 'Invalidendank', Markgrafen-Str. 51a, near the Behren-Str. (see 50 pf.). — The court-theatres are closed for one or two months in summer.

3. DEUTSCHES THEATER or GERMAN THEATRE (Pl. b; H, 4, and r; H, 1), for classical pieces; best boxes and orchestra-boxes $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; 1st balcony and 1st balcony boxes $6\frac{1}{2}$; parquet-boxes 6; parquet $4\frac{1}{2}$; 2nd balcony 3; gallery 1 m. Booking fee 50 pf. Often crowded.

4. LESSING THEATRE (Pl. r; G, 1), Carl-Ufer, near the Kronprinzen-Brücke; modern dramas and comedies. Adm. from $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. downwards.

5. BERLINER THEATER (Pl. g; J, 1), Charlotten-Str. 90, for dramas and comedies; best boxes 7; 1st balcony-boxes 6; 1st balcony and parquet 3 m.

6. WALLNER THEATRE (Pl. r; N, 2, 3), for comedies and popular farces: best boxes 6; 1st balcony $3\frac{1}{2}$; parquet 2-4 m.

7. VICTORIA THEATRE (Pl. b; M, 4), Münz-Str. 20, handsomely fitted up, for pantomimes and dramas: best boxes 7; 1st balcony 5-6; parquet 4-5 m.

8. RESIDENZ-THEATER (Pl. r; N, 2), Blumen-Str. 9, for modern dramas and comedies (mostly from the French); boxes 5-6; first balcony 4; parquet 3-4 m.

9. FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSTADT THEATRE (Pl. b; H, 3), Chaussee-Str. 25, for operettas: best boxes 5-6; parquet-fauteuil 4; parquet 3 m.

10. KROLL'S THEATRE (Pl. r; F, 2), Königs-Platz 7; usually operas in summer; in winter generally closed. Admission to the garden and theatre 1 m., seats 2-4 m.

11. BELLE ALLIANCE THEATRE (Pl. g; I, 3), Belle-Alliance-Str. 7, for light comedy and farces. Adm. 75 pf., seats 2-5 m.

12. VOLKS-THEATER (Pl. r; P, 2), Grosse Frankfurter-Str. 130, for dramas and comedies. — The KÖNIGSTADT THEATRE, Alexander-Str. 40 (Alexander-Platz), gives operettas and farces; the CENTRAL THEATRE, Alte Jacob-Str. 40, and the ADOLPH-ERNST THEATRE (Pl. r; M, 4), Dresdener Str. 72, give farces. The REICHSHALLEN, Dönhoff-Platz, and the CONCORDIA THEATRE, Friedrich-Str. 218, are for vaudevilles, gymnastics, etc.; and similar entertainments are given in summer at the BERLINER PRATER, Kastanien-Allee 7, and the SCHWEIZER-GARTEN, at the Königsthör. THÉÂTRE AMÉRICAIN (Pl. r; N, 2), Dresdener-Str. 55, for farces, burlesques, and performances in the café-chantant style (suitable for gentlemen only).

Tickets for most of these theatres, at a slightly increased charge (20 pf.), are sold at the 'Invalidendank' (see above), 9-4, Sun. and holidays 9-2.

Circus Benz, Markthallen-Str. (p. 73; Pl. r; H, I, 1). — Circus Schumann, Friedrich-Karl Ufer, near the Kronprinzen-Brücke (Pl. r; G, 1). See the advertisements in the daily papers.

Popular Resorts. — *Zoological Garden (p. 73), concerts in summer on Sun., Tues., and Sat. (from 4 p.m.), in winter Sun. only (adm., see p. 16). — The Flora Garden in Charlottenburg (p. 80). — Exhibition Park (*Ausstellungspark*), near the Lehrte station (p. 75). — Winter Garden at the Central Hotel, with variety performances (adm. 1 m.). — Summer concerts in the Gardens of the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Städtische and Belle Alliance Theatres (see above). — Large POPULAR GATHERINGS take place in summer (generally on Thurs.) at the Neue Welt, Hasenheide 36c, and also at Sternecker's Schloss Weissensee (p. 2), but it is hardly advisable for ladies to encounter the crowd at the former on these occasions.

Horse Races in spring, summer, and winter at Hoppegarten (p. 232) and at Charlottenburg-Westend. — Trotting-Club Races at Weissensee. — Cycling Races in the course in the Brucken-Allee, near the Bellevue Station of the Stadtbahn. — Rowing-Boats at the Waisenbrücke (Upper Spree); Schloss Bellevue (Lower Spree); and on the Neue See in the Thiergarten

(p. 77; 60-80 pf. per hr.). — *Balloon Ascents* in summer from the Hasenheide, Flora, etc. — *Skating Ring*, in the 'Unions-Brauerei, Hasenheide 3, etc.

Collections and other Objects of Interest. As the hours of admission sometimes vary, the daily '*Berliner Fremdenblatt*' should be consulted. Admission is gratis where not otherwise indicated.

Academies of Science and Art, see p. 24.

Academische Lesehalle (p. 24), behind the University, daily 8-7.30 (winter 9-8), Sun. 10-1; adm. 25 pf.

**Aquarium* (p. 23), daily from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (6 p.m., in winter); serpents fed at 5 p.m. on Wed., crocodiles on Tues. and Frid. afternoons, fish at 5 p.m. on Sat.; adm. 1 m., Sun. 50 pf., last Sun. of each month 25 pf.

**Arsenal* (p. 23), daily, except Sat. and holidays, 10-3 (winter 10-2), Sun. 12-3.

Bethanien (p. 65), daily 1-4, except Sundays; box at the entrance for contributions.

Börse, or *Exchange* (p. 69), daily 12-2. Entrance for visitors in the Neue Friedrich-Str., close to the corner; tickets of admission (30 pf.) obtained at the 'Börsen-Registratur'.

Borsig's Palm and Hot-houses at Moabit (p. 75), daily 9-7, Sun. 12-6, by permission from the owner. — *The Manufactory* (p. 75), on week-days 8-12 and 2-6, on application at the office.

**Botanical Garden* (p. 57), daily (except Sat., Sun., and holidays) 8-7, in winter till dusk.

Castan's Panopticum (wax-works) in the Behren-Str., corner of the Friedrich-Str., daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (50 pf.); 'Chamber of Horrors' 30 pf. extra.

Cattle Market and Slaughter-Houses (p. 69), busiest on Monday morning; apply at the superintendent's office.

Chamber of Deputies (p. 64): cards of admission to the meetings are issued on the previous evenings, 5-7 o'clock, or on the day of the meeting itself, in the office at the entrance.

Charité (p. 74), daily, on application at the office.

**Charlottenburg* (Mausoleum, p. 79), closed at present.

Fire Station, Chief, Linden-Str. 41, on application (closed 2-3.30); exercise-drills on Mon., Tues., and Wed., gymnastics on Thurs., Frid., and Sat., 7-10.

**Flora* (p. 80), daily (50 pf.). Return-tickets between Berlin (Kupfergraben or Lützow-Platz) and Charlottenburg, including admission to the gardens, may be obtained for 75 pf. from the conductors on the tramway-cars of lines 33 and 35 (p. 9).

Guard-Mounting, at the Königswache (p. 25), daily at 12.45 p.m. Guard-parade at the Königswache, Sat. & Sun. at noon; other days 11 a.m.

Gymnasium, Public (p. 65), Prinzen-Str. 57, Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 10-11, Wed. and Sat. 1-3 (on application to the keeper).

Libraries. At the *Industrial Museum* (p. 62), daily 10-3; and on Mon., Tues., Frid., and Sat. 6-10 p.m. except in July and August (closed Aug. 16th-31st). — *Royal* (p. 24), daily, except Sun., 9-3, shown to strangers 1-2 p.m.; reading-room 9-7 p.m. (electric light). — *University* (p. 24), week-days 9-2 (Sat. 9-1), reading-room 9-7.

Monument of Victory, ascent daily 7-7 (winter 9-5); 50 pf.

Markets, Municipal, for retail-trade from 6 a.m. (winter 7 a.m.) till 1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. (Sat. 5-9); for wholesale trade, before 6 a.m.

Mint, Royal, see p. 84. Not shown.

Museums. *Agricultural* (p. 74), Invaliden-Str. 42, daily, except Wed. and Sun., 10-3, free. — **Beuth-Schinkel*, see Technical Academy. — *Botanical*, in Botanic Garden (p. 57), from May 1st till Sept. 30th, Mon. and Thurs. 3-6, or daily 9-3 all the year round on application to the director. — *Christian* (p. 24), with special permission only. — *Commercial Geography*, Link-Str. 32, daily 9-1. — *Ethnographical* (p. 58), daily, except Mon., 9-3, Sun. 12-3, free. — *Geology of Prussia* (p. 74), Invaliden-Str. 44, daily 10-3. — *German National Costumes and Domestic Industries*, Kloster-Str. 36, daily 9-3. — **Hohenzollern* at Schloss Monbijou

(p. 71), daily 10-3, Sun. and holidays 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 (25 pf.). — *Hygienic* (p. 68), Kloster-Str. 35, Sun. 11-1, Tues. and Frid. 10-2 (free). — **Industrial* (p. 59), daily (except Mon.) 10-3, Sun. 12-3; adm. 50 pf.; on Wed., Sat., and Sun. free. — *Märkisches Provinzial Museum* (p. 66), Sun. 11-2, Mon. and Thurs. 12-2. — *Mineralogical*, see Technical Academy. — *Mining* (p. 74), Invaliden-Str. 44, on week-days, 10-3. — *Natural History* (p. 74), Mon. 11-3 (free). — *Post Office* (p. 55), Leipziger-Str. 15, daily except Wed. & Sat. 11-1 (free). — *Rauch* (p. 68), daily 10-4 (free). — ***Royal* (p. 31), daily (except Mon. and the principal festivals) 9-3, Sun. (generally crowded) 12-3. Sticks and umbrellas must be left at the door. — *Städtische Schul-Museum*, Sun. 11-1, Wed. 3-4, Sat. 3-6. — *Technological*, Technical Academy (p. 79).

Observatory, Royal (p. 56). Visitors not admitted.

Observatory of the Urania, Ausstellungs-Park (p. 75), daily 12-11; demonstrations at 7.30 p.m.; adm. 50 pf., theatre, 50 pf.-2 m. extra.

Olympian Excavations (p. 30), daily except Mon. 10-4 (winter 10-3), Sun. 12-3.

Palaces. **Royal Palace*, or *Schloss* (p. 27), daily 10-1, Sundays and holidays 11-1 (closed on Christmas Day, Easter Day, Whitsunday, and Good Friday); admission 50 pf., devoted to a charitable object. The castellan lives in the E. court, to the left, on the ground-floor. — *Palace of the Emperor William I.* (p. 23), not shown at present. — *Palace of the Empress Frederick* (p. 25), not shown at present.

Panorama of the Battle of Sedan (p. 68), Alexander-Platz, 9-11, electric light after dusk (1 m.; first Sun. of each month 25 pf.). — *Panorama of Ancient Rome and the Entrance of Constantine in 312* (p. 76), Herwarth-Str. 4, near Kroll's, daily from 9 a.m. till dusk (1 m.; Sun. 50 pf.). — *Panorama of the Nordland* (p. 58), Wilhelm-Str. 10, 9 a.m. till dusk (1 m.). — *Panorama of the Burning of Rome under Nero* (p. 75) in the Exhibition Park, daily 10-9 (adm. 50 pf.). — *Panorama of Jerusalem and the Crucifixion* (p. 77), near the Thiergarten station, 9 till dusk (adm. 1 m., Sun. 50 pf.). — *Kaiser-Panorama*, (stereoscopic views), in the Passage (p. 23), 9-10 (20 pf.).

Passage-Panopticum (wax-works, dioramas, etc.), in the Passage (p. 23), daily 10-9 (adm. 50 pf.; Mon & Thurs. 1 m.; *Panorama of the Flood*, 25 pf. extra).

Picture Galleries (public). *Exhibition of Art* in the Academy, in Aug., Sept. and Oct., see p. 24. — *Exhibition of the Verein der Berliner Künstler*, in the building of the Architekten-Verein (p. 58), daily 10-4, Sun. and holidays 11-2 (closed July to Oct.). Adm. 50 pf. — *Preussischer Kunst-Verein*, Dorotheen-Str. 11, daily 11-3, Sun. 11-2, gratis. — **National Gallery of Modern Pictures* (p. 48), daily (except on high festivals), Sun. 12-3, Mon. 1-3, other days 10-3. — *Old Museum*, see Museums, Royal.

Picture Galleries (private): **Ravene's* (p. 65), Tues. and Frid. 10-2; strangers admitted at other times on application at the office. — *Count Blankensee's*, Unter den Linden 70, daily 12-2, by special permission only.

Police Court, in the Criminal-Justiz-Amt (p. 75), Alt-Moabit 11, public sittings almost every day (adm. by tickets).

Porcelain Manufactory, Royal, (p. 78), Wegely-Str., Charlottenburg, daily, except Sun., Mon., and Sat., 9-12.

**Potsdam* (p. 81). The palaces of Babelsberg and Sanssouci are open daily, except Sunday, 9-11 a.m. The fountains of Sanssouci usually play on Sun. in summer and on the birthdays of members of the royal family from noon till dusk; on Tues. and Thurs. the great fountain plays after 3 p.m.

Printing Office, Government (p. 84), Oranien-Str. 94, daily (except Sun. and holidays) 9-5, on application; fee discretionary.

**Bathhaus* (p. 67), daily (except Thurs. and Frid.) 11-3, gratis; ascent of the tower, daily in summer 11-4, 50 pf.

Reichstag Building (p. 55), or Hall of the Imperial Diet, may be inspected daily, 9-3, except when the Diet is sitting. Cards of admission to the meetings are obtained at the office, to the left in the inner court, on

the evening before the sitting, 5-7 o'clock, after previous written application (addressed to the 'Bureau des Deutschen Reichstags').

Sanssouci, see Potsdam, p. 15.

Stables, Royal (p. 66), Breite-Str. 37, near the palace, daily 12-2½, on application (office to the left; fee).

Stained Glass Institution, Royal, Berliner-Str. 9, Charlottenburg, week-days 10-3 (fee).

**Synagogue, New* (p. 72), daily (except Saturdays and festivals), 8-5 (winter 9-4). Strangers are admitted to all the services, except those on New Year's Day and the Feast of Atonement, for which tickets must be procured from the custodian; service on Frid. evening after sunset.

Technical Academy (p. 78): *Technological Collection*, Thurs. 10-12; *Plaster Casts*, Wed. and Sat. 10-12, Frid. 10-11; *Beuth-Schinkel Museum*, Mon. and Thurs. 10-12; *Kinematic Collection*, Wed 10.15-12; *Mineralogical Museum*, daily except Mon. 12-1.

Waterworks (p. 69), outside the Stralau Gate (Pl. r: R, 1), at Tegel (p. 81), and at Westend (p. 80), daily except Sun. 12-6 (winter 12-4).

**Zoological Garden* (p. 77) daily, in summer (May to Oct.) from 6 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., in winter from 8 a.m. till dusk; adm. 1 m., Sun. and holidays 50 pf., 1st Sun. of each month 25 pf. (overcrowded).

Diary (fuller particulars, see above; consult also the daily newspapers):

Daily. **Royal Museums* (p. 31; Mon. and high festivals excepted) 9-3, Sun. and holidays 12-3. — **National Gallery of Modern Pictures* (p. 46; high festivals excepted) 10-3, Sun. 12-3, Mon. 1-3. — **Royal Palace* (p. 27; high festivals excepted) 10-1, Sun. and holidays 11-1. — **Hohenzollern Museum* (p. 71) 10-3, Sun. and holidays 11.30-2. — *Royal Library* (p. 24; Sun. and festivals excepted) 1-2 p.m. — *University Library* (p. 24; Sun. excepted) 9-2, Sat. 9-1. — **Industrial Museum* (p. 59; Mon. excepted) 10-3, Sun. 12-3. — *Olympian Excavations* (p. 30; Mon. excepted) 10-8 or 10-4, Sun. 12-3. — *Mining Museum* (p. 74; Sun. excepted) 10-3. — *Mineralogical Museum* (p. 79) except Mon., 12-1. — *Agricultural Museum* (p. 74), except Wed. and Sun., 10-3. — *Ethnographical Museum* (p. 58), except Mon., 9-3, Sun. 12-3. — *Rathhaus* (p. 67), except Thurs. and Frid., 11-3; tower daily 11-4. — *Rauch Museum* (p. 68; except on Sun. and on festivals) 10-4. — *Exhibition of the Berliner Künstler-Verein* (p. 58) 10-4, Sun. and festivals 11-2. — *Exhibition of the Preussischer Kunstverein* (p. 56) 11-3, Sun. 11-1. — **Aquarium* (p. 23) 9-6 or 9-7. — **Zoological Garden* (p. 77) 8-9½ (in winter 8 till dusk). — **Botanical Garden* (p. 57) 8-7 (Sun., Sat., and holidays excepted). — *New Synagogue* (p. 72), daily, except during service on Sat. and on festivals, 8-5 (in winter 9-4). — *Porcelain Manufactory* (p. 78) 9-12 (Sun., Mon., and Sat. excepted). — *Museum of National Costumes and Domestic Industries* (p. 14) 9-3. — *Post Office Museum* daily (except Wed. & Sat.) 11-1. — *Museum of Commercial Geography* daily (except Sun.) 9-1. — *Bethanien* (p. 65), Sun. excepted, 1-4. — *Charité* (p. 74), on application. — *Stained Glass Institution* (see above), Sun. excepted, 10-3. — *Exchange* (p. 69), Sun. excepted, 12-2. — **Flora* (p. 80). — *Royal Stables* (p. 66) 12-2.30. — *Borsig's Hothouses* (p. 75), 9-7 (Sun. 12-8). — *Urania* (p. 75), 12-11 (illustrations at 7.30 p. m.). — *Building of the Diet* (p. 55), when the house is not sitting. — *Imperial Printing Office* (p. 64), week-days 9-5. — **Palace of Sanssouci* (p. 85), Sun. forenoon (9-11) excepted. — **Arsenal* (p. 25) 10-2 or 10-3 (Sat. excepted), Sun. 12-2 or 12-3. — *Borsig's Manufactory* (p. 75), week-days, 8-12 and 2-6. — *Guard-Mounting* (p. 14) 12.45 p.m. — *Public Gymnasium* (see p. 65), except Sunday.

Sundays. **Sanssouci* (p. 85), fountains from 12 till dusk. — **Rathhaus* (p. 67) 11-3 (tower 1-4). — *Hygienic Museum* (p. 68) 11-1. — *Märkisches Provinzial Museum* (p. 66) 11-2.

Mondays. **Rathhaus* (p. 67) 11-3 (tower 11-4). — *Märkisches Provincial Museum* (p. 66) 12-2. — *National Gallery* (p. 46) 1-3, free. — *Natural History Museum* (p. 77) 11-3. — Other Royal Museums closed, except when Monday is a public holiday. — *Cattle Market and Slaughter Houses* (p. 69), forenoon. — *Botanical Museum* (p. 57) 3-6. — *Beuth-Schinkel Museum*, 10-12.

Tuesdays. *Ravené's Picture Gallery (p. 65) 10-2. — Hygienic Museum (p. 15) 10-2. — *Rathhaus (p. 67) 11-3 (tower 11-4). — *Sanssouci (p. 84), great fountain after 3 p.m.

Wednesdays. *Rathhaus (p. 67) 11-3 (tower 11-4). — Plaster Casts at Technical Academy 10-12. — Kinematic Collection at Technical Academy 10.15-12.

Thursdays. *Sanssouci (p. 82), great fountain in the afternoon. — Märkisches Provinzial Museum (p. 68) 12-2. — Beuth-Schinkel Museum (p. 79) 10-12. — Botanical Museum (p. 57) 3-6. — Technological Museum (p. 79) 10-12.

Fridays. *Ravené's Picture Gallery (p. 65) 10-2. — Plaster Casts at Technical Academy (p. 79), 10-11. — Hygienic Museum (p. 15) 10-2. — Divine service by gas-light in the evening at the New Synagogue (p. 72).

Saturdays. Educational Museum (Schulmuseum; p. 15) 3-6. — Plaster Casts at Technical Academy (p. 79) 10-12.

Chief Sights, when time is limited: Walk through the Linden from the Brandenburger Thor, past the Monument of Frederick the Great; cross the Schlossbrücke to the Palace and the Museums; see monuments of Frederick William III. (p. 27) and the Great Elector (p. 66); Gendarmen-Markt, with the theatre (p. 52); Leipziger-Strasse (p. 55); Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 53); Thiergarten, Königs-Platz, with the Monument of Victory (pp. 75-77); the Old and New Museums (pp. 31, 32); National Gallery (p. 46); the Arsenal (p. 25); Industrial Museum (p. 59).

Embassies and Consulates. British Ambassador, Sir Edward Malet, Wilhelm-Str. 70 (office-hours 11-2); Consul-General, G. von Bleichröder, Esq., Behren-Str. 63. — American Minister, Hon. William W. Phelps, Dorotheen-Str. 57; Consul-General, William H. Edwards, Esq., Leipziger-Platz 15 (10-3); Vice-Consul-General, G. H. Murphy, Esq.

American Dentists, Dr. Abbot, Voss-Str. 32; Dr. Sylvester, Sommer-Str. 2; Dr. Elsira Castner, Kanonier-Str. 17.

English Church (St. George's) in the garden of the Palace of Monbijou (p. 71); services at 11 a.m. (with H. C.) and 6 p.m. Chaplain, Rev. Frank Owen. — American Methodist Chapel, Junker-Str. 5; service at 11.30 a.m. Pastor, Rev. Dr. Stückenberg.

Berlin (110 ft. above the sea-level), the capital of Prussia, residence of the Emperor of Germany, and seat of the imperial government, as well as of the highest Prussian authorities, contains 1,500,000 inhab., including the garrison of 20,000 soldiers, and thus occupies the third place among the cities of Europe. Its situation, in the midst of an extensive sandy plain on the Spree, has often been spoken of disparagingly, but is in fact very favourable and one of the chief causes of the town's prosperity. Lying about halfway between the S.W. and N.E. extremities of the Empire (465 M. from Mülhausen in Alsace, and 405 M. from Memel), equidistant from the German mountains and the sea, and connected with N.E. Germany and Poland by the navigable Spree, it is at the same time an important centre of the railway-system of Germany, one of the foremost seats of commerce in the country, and perhaps the greatest manufacturing town in continental Europe. The staple commodities of its trade are cattle, grain, spirits, and wool; the principal branches of industry are engine-building, brewing, dyeing, the artistic handicrafts, and the manufacture of chemicals, woollen and silk goods, and fancy articles. The money-market of Berlin is also of great importance. The traffic on the Spree and its canals is even busier than that on the Rhine.

The boundaries of the city now enclose an area of about
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25 sq. M. The buildings have filled up the whole of the Spree valley, which here averages about 3 M. in breadth and is intersected by numerous water-courses, and are beginning to encroach on the surrounding plain, raised some 30 or 40 ft. higher. The city consists of twenty different quarters, divided into 326 municipal and 71 police districts. The oldest quarters are *Alt-Berlin* (on the right bank of the Spree, bounded by the Ringbahn), *Alt-Kölln* (on an island in the river), and *Friedrichswerder* and *Neu-Kölln am Wasser* (on the left bank of the Spree, bounded by the Grünegraben). These form the heart of the city, and were originally enclosed by fortifications. Beyond them is a second zone, the external boundary of which is formed by the ring of streets occupying the site of the old town-walls of the 18th century. It embraces the districts of *Dorotheenstadt*, *Friedrichstadt*, and *Luisenstadt* on the left bank of the Spree, and *Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt*, the *Spandau Quarter*, *Königstadt*, and the *Stralau Quarter* on the right bank. The two last-named districts encroach upon the outermost zone, or suburbs, which include on the left bank the *Thiergarten Quarter*, the *Outer Friedrichstadt*, the *Schöneberg Quarter*, the *Tempelhof Quarter*, and the *Outer Luisenstadt*, and on the right bank *Moabit*, *Wedding*, the *Oranienburg Quarter*, and the *Rosenthal Quarter*.

In external appearance Berlin is somewhat deficient in interest; its situation is unpicturesque, and it lacks the charm of mediæval and historical edifices. There is, however, no want of architectural display, and the last 15 years have witnessed the erection of many handsome buildings in every part of the city. Those erected by private enterprise often present considerable individuality of style and taste.

For many years back Berlin has been undergoing an extensive series of alterations and improvements, the favourable results of which are now evident. The removal of the town-walls in 1864-66 and the rapid extension of the tramway-system gave a great impulse to the city's prosperity, and diverted the current of traffic into many new channels; while the intramural railway (see p. 1), opened in 1882 and intersecting the city from E. to W., is at least of equal importance. The system of water-courses and drains has been improved and most of the principal thoroughfares have been laid with asphalt. Altogether Berlin is now little, if at all, inferior to the older capitals of Europe in the comfort and completeness of its public works, while in such matters as the cleaning and lighting of the streets it has few equals and no superiors.

History. Berlin first appears in history in the early part of the 13th cent., when it was already a double town of some importance (Berlin and Kölln). In all probability the original Wendish settlements had been taken possession of by German colonists at the end of the preceding century. The name of *Kölln* is mentioned for the first time in a document of 1238, and that of *Berlin* in 1244, after which the town soon began to be regarded as one of the most considerable in the Mark, next to Brandenburg, the residence of the Margraves. The two towns were united in 1307, and by their prudent policy during the troublous times of the 14th cent., under

the Bavarian and Luxemburg princes, raised themselves to a position of great importance. About 1340 Berlin-Kölln became a member of the Hanseatic League, as representative of a confederation of towns of the Mark. Such a position, however, almost amounting to the independence of an imperial town, could not be maintained against the might of the Hohenzollern family, who became masters of the Mark in 1415. In consequence of its unsuccessful opposition to Frederick 'with the Iron Tooth' (1440-70), the second Elector, the town was deprived of its privileges (1442, 1448), and a fortified castle was erected to keep it in check. John Cicero (1486-1499) made Berlin-Kölln his permanent abode, and since that period the fortunes of the town have been interwoven with those of the Hohenzollern family and their other dominions. In 1539 the townspeople and the Elector Joachim II. (1535-71) embraced the Reformed faith. This splendour-loving prince and his successor John George (1571-98) undertook the alteration of the palace in the Renaissance style, but the reverses of the Thirty Years' War prevented the execution of their plans, and reduced the population of the town from 12,000 to 6000.

To Frederick William, the 'Great Elector' (1640-88), the founder of the Prussian monarchy, Berlin is chiefly indebted for its modern importance. He accorded municipal privileges to the Friedrichswerder, and founded the new town, which he named Dorotheenstadt in honour of his wife. The forest which extended on this side of the town nearly as far as the Spree was now removed, and on its site was planted the Linden-Allee, or double avenue of lime-trees, on each side of which gradually sprang up the handsome modern street of that name. Owing to the introduction of foreign settlers, and particularly French Protestant refugees (after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685), the population of the town increased to 20,000. Its commerce now flourished to an extent hitherto unprecedented, while the court actively promoted artistic enterprise and strove to embellish the town, chiefly with the aid of Dutch architects. The nucleus of the royal library and art-collections was also formed at this period.

Frederick III. (1688-1713), who became King Frederick I. in 1701, erected the Friedrichstadt, constituted Berlin a royal residence, and united the administration of the five quarters of the city. In 1694 he founded the Academy of Art, and in 1700 that of Science, the first president of the latter being the celebrated Leibnitz; while in the province of architecture he was fortunate in obtaining the services of one of the greatest geniuses of his age, whose works were destined entirely to eclipse those of his predecessors. This was Andreas Schlüter (b. at Hamburg in 1664, d. at St. Petersburg in 1714). He was first employed as a sculptor in the embellishment of the Lange Brücke, in the Schloss, and in the Arsenal begun by Nering (d. 1695). He then erected the Château of Charlottenburg, and his successful completion of that edifice next led to his being engaged as the architect of the imposing new Palace of Berlin, which he began in 1699, but which was not completed until long after his death. He has also left a monument of his talent as a sculptor in the Equestrian Statue of the Great Elector, 1703. The other works of the reign of the first king of Prussia include the Academy, several churches, two town-halls, and numerous palatial private residences, but after the time of Schlüter the architecture of Berlin shows a great falling off. In 1710 the town possessed ten printing-offices, and the population, which had been steadily augmented by French and Walloon immigrants, was 61,000.

Under the patriarchal government of Frederick William I. (1713-40) the city made no less substantial, though less striking progress. This monarch enlarged the Friedrichstadt and the Dorotheenstadt, devoted the space occupied by the fortifications to building purposes, and added the N. and E. suburbs to the town. He also completed the royal palace, and erected the Supreme Court of Justice and several churches. All these operations, however, were conducted in so economical a spirit, that the buildings are generally insignificant in appearance. During this reign the administration of justice was reformed, the municipal guilds re-organised, and the Charité Hospital founded. In 1740 the population had increased to 91,000, including 2000 Bohemian Protestants.

Frederick the Great (1740-86), who possessed more taste for building than any of the other Prussian sovereigns, was unwearied in his efforts to extend and embellish his capital, though he seldom made it his residence. In *Knobelsdorff* (b. 1699, d. 1753) he found an architect who was capable of executing his plans in a tasteful style. Thus in 1743 he completed the *Opera House* in a noble, almost classical style, which presented a marked contrast to the capricious and degraded taste of the age, and which, although extended, and adorned with a decorative addition at the back, is externally but little altered. As the great monarch, however, had a strong predilection for designing his new buildings in person, and for materially altering the designs submitted to him, he found the less independent successors of Knobelsdorff more subservient to his wishes. The *Palace of Prince Henry* (now the University), the *Cathedral*, the *Hedwigs Kirche*, the *Königs-Colonnaden*, the *Library*, and the *Dome-Towers* in the Gensdarmen-Markt are the principal edifices of this period. In a spirit very different from that of his frugal father, Frederick also presented his citizens and officials with several hundred palatial dwelling-houses, which gave the town a handsome and imposing appearance. Commerce and industry were fostered; the academy of sciences, under the auspices of French savants, awoke to new life; and the collections of art were materially increased. At the same time a new intellectual era began to dawn, and to this period belong the authors *Lessing*, *Moses Mendelssohn*, and *Nicolaï*, and the artist *Chodowiecki*. Although Berlin suffered severely during the Seven Years' War, having been twice occupied by foreign troops, the population had increased by the end of Frederick's reign to 145,000.

Under **Frederick William II.** (1786-97), Frederick's successor, the population increased much more rapidly, and in the year 1800 it amounted to no fewer than 172,000 inhabitants. Considerable progress was also made in the province of art. In 1793 C. G. *Langhans* (b. 1733, d. 1808), following the example of Knobelsdorff, erected the *Brandenburger Thor* in the classical style, while *G. Schadow's Quadriga* with which it was adorned formed a new triumph in the province of sculpture. The architects *Gentz*, the builder of the Old Mint, and *Gilly* also adopted the classical style, while *Carstens*, a native of Schleswig, and a teacher at the Berlin Academy, inaugurated the revival of classical taste in painting. The theatre, formerly devoted to French plays, was now dedicated to the national German drama, which was zealously cultivated under *Iffland's* auspices.

The Napoleonic disasters by which Berlin was overtaken during the reign of **Frederick William III.** (1797-1840) presented only a temporary obstacle to the progress of the city. The battles of Jena and Auerstedt, and the occupation of Berlin by the French in 1806, produced a depressing effect, but this was in some degree compensated by the foundation of the *University* in 1809; and on the occasion of the general rising against the French in 1813 the citizens of Berlin, whose 'Landwehr' was chiefly instrumental in gaining the victory of Grossbeeren, set a noble example of patriotic zeal. After the establishment of peace in 1815, art, science, and commerce began to flourish anew. The University now took the highest rank among the institutions of learning in Germany; *William* and *Alexander von Humboldt*, *Ritter*, *Hegel*, *Schleiermacher*, *Böckh*, and many other famous men now lived and worked at Berlin; and at the same time the drama attained its highest pitch of excellence. Of this period the most distinguished architect was *SCHINKEL* (b. 1781, d. 1841), who was equally capable as a painter, as his sketches for the frescoes of the hall of the old museum testify, and by this great master were erected many admirable buildings, both in the classical and Gothic style, in Berlin and the environs. He was the architect of the *Königswache*, the *Schauspielhaus*, the *Schlossbrücke*, the *Old Museum*, the *Werder'sche Kirche*, the *Bau-Academie*, the *Monument on the Kreuzberg*, and the *Palace of Count Redern* at Berlin, and of the *Palace of Babelsberg*, *Glienicke*, *Charlottenhof*, and the *Nicolai-kirche* at Potsdam, while his numerous designs exercised no inconsiderable influence on the architecture of other countries. — As Schinkel reigned supreme at Berlin in the province of architecture, so did *CHRIS-*

TIAN RAUCH (1777-1857) in that of sculpture, eclipsing his senior, G. Schadow, and still more so his contemporary, Fr. Tieck. In him the hero-worship of the period of the wars of independence found an admirable illustrator, and portrait-sculpture now received a new impulse. Very inferior to these architects and sculptors were the painters of this period (*Wach, K. Begas, Hensel, Klöber, and Krüger*), whose names are hardly known out of their native place. — The long years of peace in the latter part of this reign contributed materially to the external prosperity of Berlin. Commerce and industry, the latter stimulated by the exertions of *Beuth*, were greatly benefited by the construction of high-roads, the foundation of the Zollverein, and the abolition of the monopoly of the guilds; and the city now began to lose the official and garrison-like air with which it had hitherto been pervaded. In 1838 the railway to Potsdam was opened. From 201,000 in 1819 the population had in 1840 increased to 329,000.

During the following reign, that of Frederick William IV. (1840-61), the cultivation of art seemed likely to progress far more rapidly. The favourable conditions of that monarch's reign were enhanced by the enthusiasm and refined artistic taste of the king himself, who often acted as his own architect. The prospect, however, was not entirely realised. The building of a cathedral, the king's favourite project, was never carried out; and although the architecture of the city was enriched by the completion of the New Museum, the dome of the palace, and numerous other edifices, most of them lack the imposing grandeur of Schinkel's creations. The leading architects of this period were F. A. Stüler (d. 1865), to whom most of the government-buildings were entrusted, Knoblauch (d. 1865), Hitzig (d. 1881), Soller (d. 1853; St. Michael's church), C. F. Langhans (d. 1869; Opera), and Strack (d. 1880; St. Peter's). — In the department of painting also the revival which had been anticipated from the presence of Cornelius (from 1841; d. 1867) and Kaulbach (d. 1874; p. 43) was never realised; while the originality of Ad. Menzel (b. 1815) was not duly appreciated. To the labours of Rauch, on the other hand, whose masterpiece, the statue of Frederick the Great, is justly admired, and to those of his numerous pupils (*Drake, Bläser, A. Wolff, Kiss, etc.*), the art of sculpture was indebted for its high repute during this reign. — Since the introduction of railways Berlin has increased rapidly in importance as a manufacturing and industrial centre. In 1849 the population was 424,000, and in 1860 it had increased to 496,000.

During the reign of the Emperor William I. (1861-83) the prosperity of Berlin, now one of the great capitals of the world, made still more rapid strides. The population has been trebled, rising to 702,000 in 1867, to 968,000 in 1875, to 1,122,330 in 1880, to 1,300,000 in 1885, and to 1,500,000 in 1888. Six new lines of railway have been opened, and trade has been greatly extended. — Art also has revived, especially in the department of architecture. The Rathhaus, the Exchange, and the Synagogue, all begun in 1859, were the first of a long series of imposing edifices, in which a complete revolution in taste manifests itself. The prevailing tendency is to substitute the Renaissance style for the more sober classical forms of Schinkel, to attach more importance to solidity of material and the artistic ornamentation of the interior, and to use colour more freely. Many private buildings rival the public edifices, and indeed often surpass them internally. Among the chief architects of the period have been Strack, Hitzig (see above), Adler, Lucae (d. 1877), Orth, Ende & Böckmann, Gropius & Schmieden, Hude & Henicke, Kyllmann & Heyden, and Kayser & Grossheim. Painting and sculpture have also made marked progress, the prevalent tendency being towards a realistic style. The most eminent painters are Ad. Menzel, L. Knaus, A. von Werner, C. Becker, F. Geselschap, C. Bleibtreu, and P. Meyerheim, while A. Wolff, Reinhold Begas, Siemering, Schaper, Ecke, Culandrelli, Eberlein, Lessing, and Geyer are the most successful sculptors.

a. *Unter den Linden. Platz am Opernhaus.*

The handsomest and busiest part of Berlin, which likewise comprises the most interesting historical associations, is the long line of streets extending from the Brandenburg Gate to the Royal Palace, consisting of **Unter den Linden* (Pl. r; H, J, 2), the *Platz am Opernhaus*, and the *Lustgarten*. The Linden, a street 196 ft. in width, deriving its name from the avenues of lime-trees (interspersed with chestnuts) with which it is planted, resembles the Boulevards of Paris, although inferior in length, and is flanked with handsome palaces, spacious hotels, and attractive shops, between which the long vistas of a number of side-streets are visible at intervals. The length of the street from the Brandenburg Gate to the Monument of Frederick the Great is about $\frac{2}{3}$ M., to the palace-gate about 1 M. In the evening it is now lighted by electricity.

The **Brandenburg Gate* (Pl. r; G, 2), at the W. end of the Linden, forms the entrance to the town from the Thiergarten. It was erected in 1789-93 by C. G. Langhans in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens (85 ft. in height, including the figure, and 205 ft. in width), and has five different passages (that in the centre reserved for royal carriages), separated by massive Doric columns. The material is sandstone. The structure is surmounted by a *Quadriga of Victory*, in copper, by Schadow, taken to Paris by the French in 1807, but restored in 1814. Adjoining the gate on the side next the town are two wings resembling Grecian temples, of which that on the right or N. side contains a *Telegraph Office* and a *Pneumatic Post Office*, while that on the left (S.) is the *Guard House*. On the outside are handsome open *Colonnades* for foot-passengers; the statue of Mars in that to the S. is by Schadow.

Between the gate and the beginning of the Linden lies the PARISER PLATZ, so named after the victories of 1814. The buildings adjoining the gate are by Stüler. On the S. side of the square are *Prince Blücher's Palace* (No. 2), now occupied by the Austrian Embassy, the *Officers' Casino* (No. 3), by Stralendorff, and the handsome palace of *Count Arnim-Boitzenburg* (No. 4), by Knoblauch. No. 5, on the opposite side, is the palace of the *French Embassy*.

UNTER DEN LINDEN, No. 1 (S. side), at the corner of the Pariser-Platz, is the *Palace of Count Redern*, erected in 1736 but rebuilt by Schinkel in 1833 in the Florentine style. The effect of the building is marred by the execution of its façade in plaster instead of in stone. On the right, beyond it, is the handsome Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 53). No. 4, farther on, is the residence of the *Minister of Religion and Education*, with a sculptured frieze by Eberlein. No. 7 is the palace of the *Russian Embassy*, erected by Knoblauch in 1841. No. 73 on the opposite side is that of the *Minister of the Interior*, completed by Emmerich in 1877, with an imposing sandstone façade, in the Greek Renaissance style.

The building No. 68a, on the left, at the corner of the Schadow-Str., contains the ***Aquarium** (Pl. r; H, 2), well stocked with salt and fresh-water fish, besides which there is a collection of birds, amphibious animals, apes, etc. The interior, with its grottoes and imitations of various natural objects, has been skilfully fitted up by Lüer (adm., see p. 14; catalogue 50 pf.).

In the Schadow-Str. (Nos. 6, 7) are the new buildings of the *Union Club* and of the *Ressource*, a society established in 1797.

Farther along the S. side of the Linden (Nos. 22, 23), near the Friedrich-Str., is the *Passage*, or ***Kaisergallerie** (Pl. r; J, 2), which leads to the corner of the Friedrich- and Behren-Strasse. It was erected by Kyllmann and Heyden in 1869-73, and, though not one of the largest, is one of the handsomest and busiest arcades in Europe. The façades within and without are finished with terracotta in a rich Renaissance style. The arcade contains shops, restaurants, a café, the *Kaiser-Panorama* (p. 15), and the *Passage Panopticum* (p. 15).

At Linden 26, between the Friedrich-Str. and Charlotten-Str., is the *Café Bauer*, the handsomest in Berlin, tastefully adorned with mural paintings by Werner. Next door are the *Kaiserhallen*, recently rebuilt by Heim, with a restaurant in the style of an Arabian court, adorned with majolica. No. 34 is a palatial structure occupied by the *Central-Bodencredit-Gesellschaft*.

At the E. end of the Linden rises the ****Statue of Frederick the Great** (Pl. r; J, 2), in bronze, an impressive and masterly work by Rauch, erected in 1851, and probably the grandest monument of its kind in Europe (44 ft. in height).

The great king is represented on horseback with his coronation-robcs and his walking-stick. The pedestal is divided into three sections. The upper section contains allegorical figures, scenes from Frederick's life, and his apotheosis, with figures of Moderation, Justice, Wisdom, and Strength at the corners. At the corners of the central section are four equestrian figures, Prince Henry of Prussia and Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick on the E., and Generals Zieten and Seydlitz on the W., between which are placed spirited groups of other contemporaries and officers of the king (thus on the E. side Prince Augustus William and Keith, on the N. side Kleist, Winterfeldt, and Tauenzien, on the S. side Leopold of Dessau and Schwerin, on the W. side Lessing, Kant, and Graun, all life-size). The lower section contains the dedication and the names of other distinguished men, chiefly soldiers of the time of Frederick. The pedestal is of polished granite. The foundation-stone was laid on 31st May, 1840, the hundredth anniversary of the accession of Frederick to the throne of Prussia, and the monument was completed and inaugurated in 1851.

To the right of the statue rises the **Palace of the Emperor William I.** (Pl. r; J, 2; no adm. at present), erected by C. F. Langhans in 1834-36. The building extends behind the Royal Library towards the Behren-Str., and is connected by a covered passage with the adjoining building, which was formerly the palace of the Dutch princes in Berlin. The Emperor's apartments were on the ground-floor on the side next the Opera House, and here he died on Mar. 9th, 1888. The apartments of the Empress Augusta (d. 1890) were on the upper floor. Both sets of apartments are maintained in the state in which they were left by their imperial occupants.

Opposite the palace is the **Academy Building**, erected in 1690 and remodelled in 1749, containing the *Academy of Art* and the *Academy of Science*, founded in 1694 and 1700 respectively by Frederick I., the latter in accordance with plans by Leibnitz. The Art School is attended by about 300 students.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. r; J, 2), formerly the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick II., erected in 1754-64, and fitted up in 1809 for the then recently-founded university, contain some of the lecture-rooms and scientific collections (5000 students). The garden in front is adorned with statues of *William* and *Alexander von Humboldt*, the former by Paul Otto, the latter by R. Begas.

Besides the aula and the lecture-rooms, the university contains the *Christian Museum* (adm., see p. 14), on the second floor of the left wing, with original and copied Christian inscriptions and monuments of art; the casts, arranged in chronological order, illustrate the whole Christian period down to the present day. — Behind the left wing are the *University Garden*, with a collection of medical and industrial plants, and the *Academische Lesehalle* (p. 14).

To the University belong also the following buildings: the *Library*, Dorotheen-Str. 9 (p. 73); the *Dissecting Room* (*Anatomie*), in the garden of the Veterinary College (p. 74); the *Chemical Laboratory*, Georgen-Str. 34-36 (p. 73); the *Physiological and Pharmacological Institute*, Dorotheen-Str. 35; the *Physical Institute*, Neue Wilhelm-Str. 15 (p. 73); the *Institute for Pathological Anatomy*, at the Charité (p. 74); the *Midwifery Institute*, Artillerie-Str. 13-16 (p. 73); the *Surgical Operating Room*, Ziegel-Str. 6 (p. 73); the *Hygienic Institute*, Kloster-Str. 36 (p. 68); the *Oriental Seminar*, Lustgarten 6 (p. 30); and the *Geographical Seminar*, in the old Bau-Academie (p. 63).

The **Royal Library** (Pl. r; J, 2), in the Opern-Platz, adjoining the Palace of Emp. William I., erected in 1774-80, was built in imitation of the Royal Winter Riding School at Vienna, and is one of the most effective rococo structures in Berlin, though sometimes likened to a chest of drawers. The motto below the cornice, ‘nutrimentum spiritūs’, was selected by Frederick the Great. Since the extensive alterations made in 1884 the ground-floor has been devoted to offices, while the library is upstairs. The new reading-room is in the centre of the second floor. Admission, see p. 14.

The Library, which was founded in 1659, now contains about 1,000,000 vols. and 15,000 MSS., among which may be mentioned the MS. and first impressions of *Luther's* translation of the Bible, *Melanchthon's* report of the Diet of Worms, *Gutenberg's* Bible on parchment, of 1450, the first book printed with movable types, the *Codex Wittekindi*, a MS. of the Gospels of the 8th cent., said to have been presented by Charlemagne to the Saxon duke Wittekind, miniatures by *Lucas Cranach*, 36 vols. of portraits and autographs of celebrated characters, Chinese books, a small octagonal Koran, important musical works, the air-pump and hemispheres with which Otto von Guericke (p. 103) made his first experiments, etc. Some of the older pieces of music are of great historical interest. — Part of the MSS. from the celebrated collection of the Duke of Hamilton has also been deposited in this library (comp. p. 45).

Opposite the Library is the **Opera House** (Pl. r; K, 2), with a portico of six Corinthian columns, erected by *Knobelsdorff* in 1741-43, with seats for 1800 spectators. The interior was fitted up anew by *C. G. Langhans* in 1787, and after a fire in 1843 the whole edi-

fice was restored in the original style by *C. F. Langhans*. The tympanum contains an admirable *Group in zinc, designed by *Rietzschel*: in the centre the muse of music; on the right the tragic and comic muse with the bantering satyr, the dramatic poet with the arts of painting and sculpture; on the left a dancing group with the Three Graces. The corridors and ante-rooms are sadly out of proportion to the spacious and effective interior. Performances, see p. 12. — In winter symphony-concerts are given fortnightly in the concert-room; see p. 12.

In the Opern-Platz, close to the Linden, stands the *Kaiservase*, a huge vase with a frieze of allegorical figures doing homage to Peace, presented by the Empress Augusta to the Emp. William I. on his 90th birthday (Mar. 22nd, 1887). At the back of the Opera House is the Roman Catholic Church of St. Hedwig (Pl. r; K, 2), a plain imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, erected by Frederick the Great in 1747-73, and improved in 1886-7. Opposite the church, towards the E., is the *Prussian Bodencredit-Actien-Bank*, erected in 1871-73 by Ende and Böckmann.

Five *Statues by *Rauch*, over life-size, embellish the Opern-Platz. Between the palace of the Empress Victoria and the Opera House is that of *Blücher* (d. 1819), erected in 1826; at his right hand *Gneisenau* (d. 1831), at his left *York* (d. 1830), both erected in 1855; all three in bronze. In front of the guard-house *Bülow* (d. 1816) and *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813), in marble, erected in 1822. The pedestals are adorned with reliefs referring to the events of 1813-15.

The Royal Guard House (*Königswache*, Pl. r; K, 2), opposite the Opera, was constructed by *Schinkel* in the Doric style in 1816-18 in the form of a Roman fortified gate, such as the Porta Nigra at Trèves. Adjoining it are three large cannon; the central one ('Valérie') was brought from Fort Mont Valérien at Paris in 1871. Military music here in summer daily at 11 a.m. (at noon on Sat. and Sun.).

At the back of the guard-house is the residence of the Minister of Finance (Pl. r; K, 2). To the left of this, and farther back, is the Singing Academy (Pl. r; K, 2), founded by *Fasch* in 1791, and now under the management of Prof. *Blumner* (adm., see p. 12).

The Palace of the Empress Victoria (*Palais der Kaiserin Friedrich*; Pl. r; K, 2), adjacent to the Opera, owes its present form to the alterations made by *Strack* in 1857 on an earlier palace, occupied from 1780 to 1840 by Frederick William III. From 1858 to 1887 it was the winter-residence of the Crown Prince Frederick William and his family. The arch over the Oberwall-Strasse leads to the so-called Palace of the Princesses, which contains the interesting art-collection of the Empress. — To the E. of the palace is the Residence of the Commandant, which adjoins the Schinkel-Platz.

The *Arsenal (Pl. r; K, 2), one of the best buildings in Berlin, is a square structure, each side of which is 295 ft. in length, enclosing a quadrangle 125 ft. square. It was begun by *Nering* in

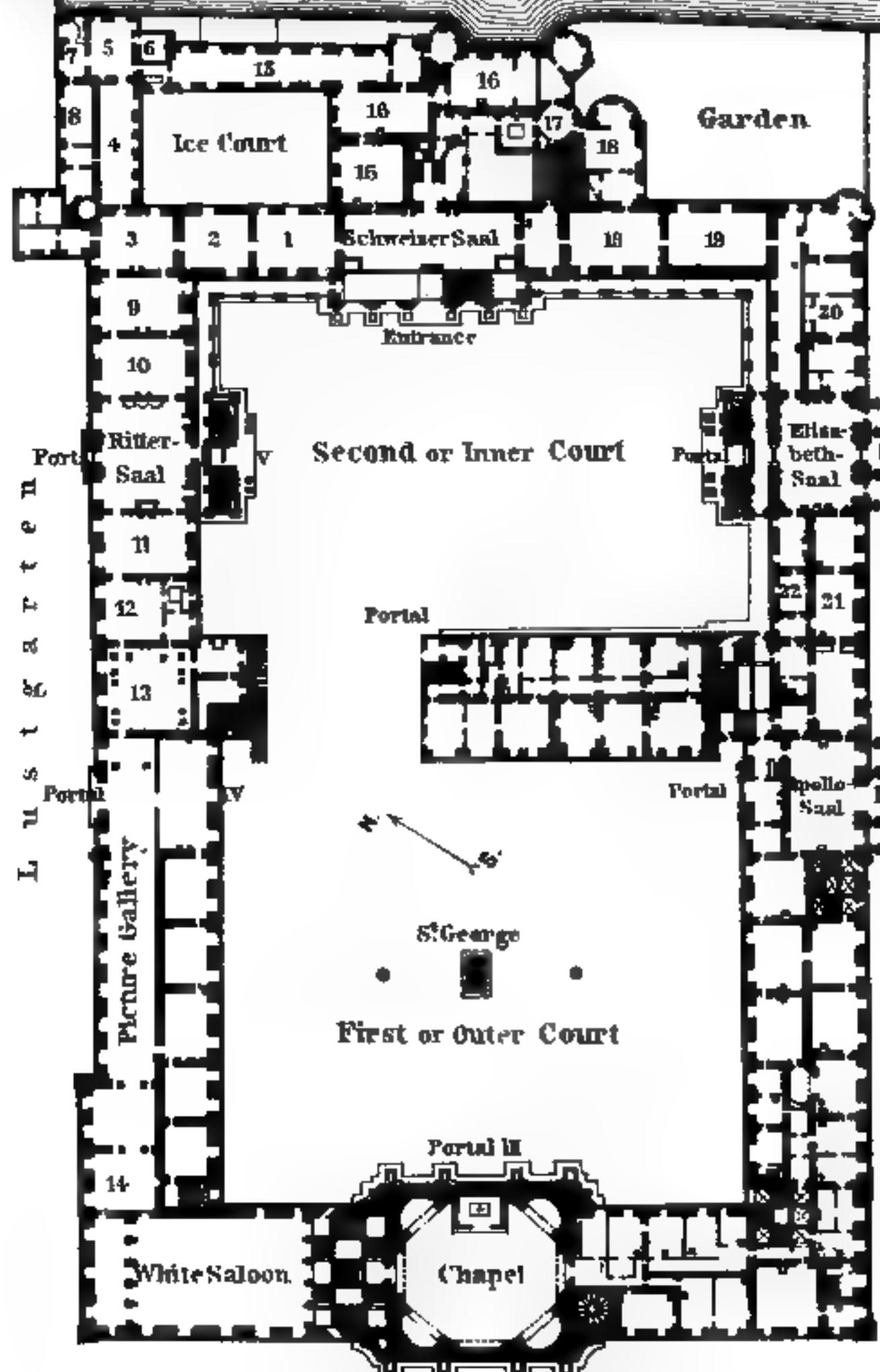
1695 and was carried to completion in 1706 by Grünberg, Schlüter (1698-99), and De Bodt. Above the principal portal is a bust of Frederick I., in whose reign the building was erected. The exterior is richly adorned with fine sculptures by Schlüter, among which the *Heads of Expiring Warriors on the keystones of the window-arches in the court are especially remarkable for the vigour of their expression. In 1877-80 the interior underwent a thorough alteration under the superintendence of Hitzig (d. 1881), and in 1883 it was re-opened as a *Military Museum* and 'Hall of Fame' (adm., see p. 14; official handbook 50 pf.).

We enter by the main portal in the middle of the S. façade and find ourselves in a vestibule, separated from the other rooms on the GROUND-FLOOR by handsome iron railings and adorned with mural paintings in grisaille (siege operations) by Burger. The rooms to the right (E.) contain the *Collection of Ordnance*, which is more remarkable for its historical completeness than for specimens of fine workmanship. Many of the pieces are spoils of war. — The rooms to the W. (left) of the vestibule are devoted to the *Collection of Engineering Apparatus and Models*, which includes sapping, mining, and other engineering implements, models of old French fortresses brought from Paris in 1814, plans of the storming of Düppel and the battle of Königgrätz, the keys of several captured fortresses, and a few pictures of historical interest (portraits of the gigantic grenadiers of Fred. William I., etc.). Most of the flags on the pillars were also brought from Paris in 1814.

Opposite the vestibule is the entrance to the glass-roofed COURT, round which are ranged groups of French cannon, overhung by French flags, both captured in the war of 1870-71. The centre is occupied by a colossal marble figure of Borussia, by R. Begas. — From the back of the court two flights of steps, adorned with sculptures, ascend to the *Hall of Fame*, which occupies the N. wing of the UPPER STORY and consists of three sections — the 'Herrscherhalle' in the middle and the two 'Feldherrnhallen' at the sides. All three are at present being adorned with sculptures and historical frescoes and are therefore only partly open to the public. The 'Hall of the Rulers' is 70 ft. square and about the same in height and is lighted by a cupola. The *Triumphal Procession on the dome and the large *Paintings on the walls (Resuscitation of the German Empire, War, and Valhalla), all by Geselschap, are considered the finest specimens of monumental painting in Berlin. The following are the paintings in the side-niches: Homage of the Silesian Estates in 1741, by Camphausen; Assembling of the Volunteers at Breslau in 1813, by Bleibtreu; Coronation at Königsberg in 1701, by A. von Werner; and the Proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles in 1871, also by Werner. The sculptures include a marble Victory by Schaper (in the central recess, opposite the entrance) and eight bronze statues of Prussian rulers from the Great Elector to the Emperor William I., by Encke, Brunow, Hilgers, Hundrieser, and Schuler (in front of the pilasters). The 'Halls of the Generals' are adorned with twelve mural paintings of battles. Those in the hall to the left are the Battle of Turin (1706), by Knackfuss; the Passage of the Kurische Haff by the Great Elector (1679), by Simler; the Battle of Fehrbellin (1675), by Janssen; Torgau (1760), by Janssen; Hohenfriedberg (1745), by Janssen; and Frederick the Great before the battle of Leuthen (1757), by Roeber. Those in the hall to the right are the Capitulation at Sedan (1870), by Steffek; the Storming of St. Privat (1870), by Bleibtreu; the Meeting of King William and the Crown Prince at Königgrätz (1866), by Steffek; the Allied Monarchs at Leipzig (1813), by Schucht; Waterloo (Belle Alliance; 1815), by Bleibtreu; and Düppel (1864), by Roeber. The plastic ornamentation includes colossal busts of 32 eminent leaders of the Prussian army and four allegorical figures in marble, two by Begas (to the left) and two by Schaper (to the right).



ROYAL PALACE.
Second Floor.



A horizontal scale bar labeled "Metres" with numerical markings at 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100.

The W., N., and E. wings of the upper floor contain the *Collection of Weapons, which is divided into three sections, the *Oriental*, the *Mediaeval*, and the *Modern*. The last two are arranged in historical order. The collection has recently been improved by the purchase of numerous valuable specimens from the armoury of Prince Charles (d. 1881).

b. The Schloss-Brücke and Schloss.

In a straight line with the E. prolongation of the Linden is the *Schloss-Brücke (palace-bridge), 106 ft. in width, constructed in 1822-24 from designs by Schinkel, and crossing the arm of the Spree which separates Alt-Kölln from the Friedrichs-Werder. It was adorned by Frederick William IV. with eight groups in marble, over life-size, illustrative of the life of a warrior.

On the S.: 1. Victory teaches the boy the history of the heroes, by E. Wolff; 2. Minerva instructs the youth in the use of weapons, by Schivelbein; 3. Minerva presents the combatant with arms, by Möller; *4. Victory crowns the conqueror, by Drake. On the N.: 5. Victory raises the wounded warrior, by Wichmann; *6. Minerva protecting and aiding a combatant, by Bläser; 7. Minerva inciting him to a new contest, by A. Wolff; 8. Iris conducts the victorious fallen warrior to Olympus, by Wredow. — The handsome parapet also merits attention.

To the left, beyond the bridge, extends the LUSTGARTEN (Pl. r; K, 2), a square 247 yds. in length, and 220 yds. in width, originally a garden belonging to the palace, and afterwards converted into a drilling-ground by Frederick William I. It is now planted with trees and is enclosed by the Royal Palace (S.), the Cathedral (E.), and the Old Museum (N.; p. 31). In the centre, on a pedestal of granite 20 ft. in height, rises the equestrian *Statue of Frederick William III., by A. Wolff, inaugurated on 16th June, 1871, during the festival in celebration of the victories over the French. The pedestal is adorned with allegorical figures of Clio (in the front), Borussia with the Rhine and Memel on the right, Science with Industry and Art on the left, and Religion at the back. Beyond the statue, in front of the steps of the old Museum, is a huge Granite Basin, 22 ft. in diameter, and 75 tons in weight, hewn out of a solid erratic block of ten times the weight.

The *Royal Palace (Pl. r; K, L, 2) is in the form of a rectangle 650 ft. in length and 380 ft. in depth, enclosing two larger and two smaller courts. It rises in four stories to the height of 100 ft., while the dome above it is 230 ft. high.

The original building was a castle erected by Elector Frederick II. on the Spree in 1451. In 1538 Joachim II. added a wing by Caspar Theiss, facing the Schloss-Platz, the whole forming a handsome example of the German Renaissance, highly praised by contemporary critics. Elector John George finished the enclosure of the E. court in 1580-95 and began another one to the W. Under the Great Elector, who at first directed his energies to laying out the Lustgarten, Nering erected the Throne Room in 1681, and the round-arched gallery on the Spree in 1685. The Elector's successor, Frederick I., the first King of Prussia, determined to replace the irregular pile of buildings that had now arisen by a uniform structure of massive and imposing proportions, and confided the execution of this task to the architect Schlüter, who began his work in 1699. The gigantic scheme

of alteration thus projected has, however, never been fully carried out, the part of the building on the Spree still retaining its original form. Schlüter was succeeded by Eosander (*v. Goethe*), to whom is due the architecture of the largest court and of the façade towards the Schlossfreiheit. In 1716 the process of alteration was brought by Böhme to a conclusion for the nonce, and during the reigns of Frederick William II. comparatively trifling additions only were made. The spacious chapel in the W. wing, with its vast dome, was constructed in the reign of Frederick William IV. by Stüler and Schadow (1845-48), and greatly enhances the effect of the exterior. From that time to the present the exterior and interior alike have been undergoing a gradual process of renovation. — In the time of Frederick the Great the palace served as a residence for almost all the members of the royal family, contained all the royal collections, and was the seat of several government-officials. The Emp. William II., who ascended the throne in June, 1888, has also made this palace his imperial residence, occupying the rooms on the first floor overlooking the Schloss-Platz. A purple banner, on the N. side, indicates the Emperor's presence.

The exterior of the palace is in general effect massive and imposing. It has, however, received but little of the intended plastic embellishment. The two principal façades, both by Schlüter, display a pleasing diversity of style, that to the S. being distinguished by monumental severity, while that to the N. is enlivened with light and elegant details. The portal in the W. façade, by Eosander, is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus. The best example of Schlüter's work is seen in the *Inner Court, which is surrounded with arcades on three sides. The block of buildings that separates this from the Outer Courts belongs to the edifice of 1580, but its ornamental details are modern. The S. portion of the water-front, next the Kurfürsten-Brücke, which is well seen from the Burg-Str., formed part of the castle of Joachim II.; the adjoining, projecting portion, with the turret, was built early in the 17th century. Next to the latter is the gallery, built by Nering in 1685, with High Renaissance details.

At the portal towards the Lustgarten are the *Horse-Tamers*, two large groups in bronze, by Baron Clodt of St. Petersburg, presented by the Emp. Nicholas in 1842. The first court is adorned with St. George and the dragon, a group in bronze by Kiss, erected in 1865. Over the entrance marked I on the Plan are allegorical figures of War and Science, by Manthe, and of Jurisprudence and History, by Encke.

*Interior. Admission, see p. 15. Visitors apply to the castellan in the inner court, on the ground-floor to the left, and are conducted through the state-rooms in parties every half-hour. They enter the palace by the large portal on the E. side of the quadrangle. The building contains about 700 apartments. The first room shown is the SCHWEIZER-SAAL (see Plan), or old guard-room. Next to it come two ANTE-CHAMBERS (Nos. 1 & 2 on Plan), one of which contains portraits of the mother, sister, brother, and wife of Frederick the Great, by Pesne; in the other are two portraits of the Great Elector as crown-prince by Pesne and portraits of Peter the Great and Catharine II. of Russia by Levitski. The KÖNIGSZIMMER (3), which we next enter, lies in the N. wing of the palace, and derives its name from the portraits it contains of all the Prussian monarchs and their consorts down to Frederick William IV. [The Königszimmer is adjoined on the right or Spree side by the so-called OLD RECEPTION ROOMS (*Alte Paradekammern*), the handsome floors and other rich decorations of which date from the early

part of the reign of Elector Frederick III. (1688-1713). The first of these is the WAINS COTTED GALLERY (*Boiserte Gallerie*; 4), with portraits of the Great Elector, his two wives, his parents, his children, and other relatives. The KURFÜRSTENZIMMER (5) contains portraits of all the Hohenzollern Electors, and is supplemented by an ante-room devoted to the old Counts of Zollern and Burggraves of Nuremberg. Next to these are FREDERICK I.'s ORATORY (6), the KRON-KABINET (7), in which the crown-jewels used to be kept, and the BRIDAL CHAMBER (8), still used for the royal marriages. The above-named rooms are seldom shown.]

To the W. of the Königszimmer is a series of RECEPTION ROOMS by *Schlüter*, all somewhat overladen with ornament. The ROTHE DRAP d'OR KAMMER (9), which we first enter, contains a handsome silver memorial of the creation of the Order of the Iron Cross in 1813, and also a large picture by *Camphausen* representing Emperor William I. at Gravelotte. The ROTHE ADLER KAMMER (10) is adorned with *Camphausen's* picture of the Great Elector and his generals. In the RITTER-SAAL, or OLD THRONE ROOM, the gorgeous rococo decoration reaches its culmination. The well-designed allegorical "Groups of the four quarters of the globe, above the side-doors, are among the best efforts of *Schlüter*. The beautiful carving of the large central door also deserves notice. The gallery above it was formerly of solid silver. Among the gold and silver plate on the handsome side-board, mostly dating from the time of the first two Prussian kings, are two tankards by *Jamnitzer*. Above the massive silver thrones is a large silver shield presented by the town of Berlin to Frederick William IV. In front of the window is a massive silver column 8 ft. in height, presented to the Emperor William I. by the officers of the army and navy in 1867 on the 60th anniversary of his admission to the military service. The SCHWARZE ADLER KAMMER (11) contains a large picture by *Camphausen*, representing Frederick the Great surrounded by his generals. In the RED VELVET ROOM (12) are good portraits of the Great Elector, of Frederick I., and of Sophia Charlotte, wife of the latter, all in handsome old frames. The old CHAPEL (13) has lately been restored in the original style and fitted up for the meetings of the Order of the Black Eagle.

The PICTURE GALLERY, 196 ft. in length, contains numerous portraits and scenes from recent Prussian history. Above the entrance-door, Peter the Great; adjacent, Sultan Solyman II., by *Lievens*; above the other doors, Gustavus Adolphus and Maria Theresa. Among the portraits of other foreign monarchs the most interesting are: Charles I. of England and his queen, by *Van Dyck*; Catharine II., by *Eriksen*; Napoleon crossing the St. Bernhard, by *David*, brought from Paris by *Blücher*. The portraits of Prussian monarchs include the Emperor William and Empress Augusta by *Winterhalter*, a large equestrian portrait of Fred. William III. by *Krüger*, and a fine portrait of Fred. William I. Among the historical pictures are: *Menzel*, "Coronation of King William I. at Königsberg in 1861"; *Steffeck*, King William at the Battle of Sadowa, or Königgrätz, in 1866; *Krüger*, The Estates doing homage to Fred. William IV. in 1840; *Camphausen*, Emp. William I. entering Berlin in 1871; *A. v. Werner*, King William proclaimed Emperor at Versailles in 1871, presented by the German princes.

We next enter the KÖNIGIN-ZIMMER (14), containing portraits of queens and a Victory by *Rauch*, and then the WHITE SALOON, a large hall in the wing on the Schlossfreiheit, 105 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width, and 40 ft. high, completed by *Stüler* in 1857. The marble statues of the twelve Electors of Brandenburg were executed in the reign of the Great Elector. In the vaulting are allegorical figures and paintings referring to the eight original Prussian provinces. — The adjoining STAIRCASE is embellished with marble statues and reliefs. — The "PALACE CHAPEL, an octagonal edifice, 113 ft. in height, and 68-75 ft. in diameter, is lined and paved with marble of different colours, and adorned with frescoes on a gold ground. The altar with its four columns is of yellow Egyptian marble, the pulpit and candelabra of Carrara marble. The acoustic properties of the chapel are very poor.

The chapel terminates the series of rooms shown to the general public, but the attractions of the palace are by no means exhausted by the fore-

going inspection, and a small party will generally gain permission to visit some of the other parts of the building. The most interesting of the remaining rooms on the second floor are the NEUE GALLERIE (15), the *BRUNSWICK APARTMENTS (16), the THURMZIMMER (17) in the 'Grüne Hut', adorned with views of the palace in the time of the Electors by C. and P. Graeb, the adjoining KAPELLENZIMMER, the KLEIST APARTMENTS (18), in the German Renaissance style, the ELISABETH-KAMMERN (18), and lastly the APARTMENTS OF PRINCESSES ELISABETH and MARIE (20-22), in one of which (22) Frederick the Great was born on 24th Jan., 1712. On the first floor are the rooms of Frederick William II., and also those once occupied by Frederick the Great, and afterwards converted into a *Suite for Fred. William IV. and his queen. The rooms of Fred. William on the ground-floor of the N.W. wing, afterwards known as the 'Petits Appartements' of Fred. William II., are maintained in the taste of last century. They contain Schadow's beautiful group in marble of Queen Louise and her sister.

Distributed throughout these apartments are a number of paintings of the French school of the 18th cent., principally by Watteau and his followers, and many of great excellence. The best of the larger works of Watteau, the 'Departure for Cythera' and the 'Arrival at Cythera', two other pictures by him of scenes at a Parisian art-dealer's, and the finest portraits by Pesne are all in the Elisabeth-Kammern. The Hohenzollern-Kammern also contain several works by Watteau, including the 'Swing'.

The *White Lady*, a spectre which traditionally haunts the palaces of Baireuth and Berlin, and periodically appears to portend the death of a member of the royal house of Hohenzollern, is said to be the ghost of the Countess Agnes of Orlamünde, who murdered her two children in order that she might be enabled to marry the Burggrave Albert of Nuremberg, ancestor of the Electors of Brandenburg.

On the E. side of the Lustgarten, between the palace and the Museum, is situated the insignificant Cathedral (*Domkirche*; Pl. r; K, 2), erected in 1747 and restored in 1817. It contains a monument to the Electors John Cicero (d. 1499) and Joachim I. (d. 1535), executed by Johann Vischer of Nuremberg, son and pupil of Peter Vischer, and finished in 1530, and the handsome sarcophagi of the Great Elector (d. 1688) and King Frederick I. (d. 1713). Beneath the church are the burial-vaults of the royal family. The sacristan lives to the left of the cathedral. Service on Sun. at 10 a.m.; music, see p. 12.

Fred. William IV. undertook the erection of a new cathedral more worthy of the great capital, but did not complete more than the foundations and part of a burial-hall for the royal family (Campo Santo), for which the distinguished painter Cornelius designed his spirited compositions illustrative of the Christian doctrines regarding Sin, Death, and the Redemption (p. 50). — The Campo Santo temporarily contains a series of casts of the statues and reliefs found at Olympia, in the course of the excavations carried on there in 1875-81 at the expense of the German government. The finest are the two pediments of the Temple of Zeus, the *Nike of Paionios, and the **Hermes of Praxiteles. Adm., see p. 14.

A new street, named the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse*, begins between the Cathedral and the Schloss, crosses the Spree by a massive bridge, and leads through the Altstadt to the Victoria Theatre.

To the N. of the Campo Santo is the *Old Exchange*, built in 1801 and now occupied by the *Oriental Seminar* of the University.

c. The Royal Museums. The National Gallery.

The ** Old Museum (Pl. r; K, 2), on the N. side of the Lustgarten, an admirable building in the Greek style, the finest in Berlin, with an Ionic portico of eighteen columns, and approached by a broad flight of steps, was erected by Schinkel in 1824-28 (length 284 ft., depth 175 ft., height 62 ft.). The central part of the structure, rising above the rest of the building and corresponding with the rotunda in the interior, is adorned at the corners with four colossal groups in bronze: in front, the Horse Tamers of the Monte Cavallo at Rome, a copy by Tieck; at the back, Pegasus refreshed and caressed by the Horæ, by Schievelbein and Hagen. The steps are adorned with two large groups in bronze: right, *Amazon on horseback, defending herself against a tiger, by Kiss; left, Fight with a lion, by A. Wolff.

The VESTIBULE contains marble statues of Schinkel (d. 1841) by Tieck, Ottfr. Müller (d. 1840) by Tondeur, *Rauch (d. 1857) by Drake, Winckelmann (d. 1768) by Wichmann, G. Schadow (d. 1850) by Hagen, Cornelius (d. 1867) by A. Calandrelli, G. W. von Knobelsdorff (d. 1753), by Begas the Younger, and Chodowiecki (d. 1801), by Paul Otto. The *Frescoes, designed by Schinkel, and executed under the direction of Cornelius, represent in an antique style (on the left) the development of the world from chaos, and (on the right) the progress of human culture. (Schinkel's original designs, in the Schinkel Museum, p. 79, with a key attached, afford more satisfaction than the frescoes themselves.)

Short Wall to the left: Uranus surrounded by the Constellations. — *Long Wall to the left:* Saturn and the Titans conquered by Jupiter. The Dioscuri, the first distributors of light, precede him; Prometheus steals the fire from him. Selene (Luna) drives her chariot to illumine the night, which conceals numerous figures, including art, love, and war, in her outspread mantle. Maternal love is developed; a child waters the earth with fruitful rain. A cock proclaims the dawn; Venus and Cupid arise; the god of the sun rises from the ocean amidst the music of harps; the Graces soar upwards.

Long Wall to the right: Spring, Morning, the Infancy of nations, Pastoral life, Hunting, Prize contests. The Muses and Psyche and the Genius of poetry minister to the poet. A youth traces the outline of the form of his mistress; art begins. — Summer, Noon, the Youth of nations, Harvest, Music. Beneath the hoofs of Pegasus, whom the nymphs caress, springs Hippocrene, the fountain of inspired imagination. In the grotto of the spring cower the Fates. — Festive joy, Evening and Autumn of life, Vintage. Sculpture (with Schinkel's portrait), Architecture (invention of the Corinthian capital by Callimachus). Victorious return, Vintage festival, Dance of the Muses, Astronomy, Navigation. — Night and Winter; Luna descends into the sea. — *Short Wall to the right:* Mourning at the tomb.

Beneath these are smaller mural paintings: on the left the myth of Hercules, on the right that of Theseus.

The UPPER VESTIBULE, to which a double staircase ascends, is adorned with a copy of the celebrated ancient Warwick Vase in England. The FRESCOES, also designed by Schinkel, represent the struggle of civilised mankind against barbarians and the elements. On the left, wild horses penetrating into a shepherd's dwelling; on

the right, the distress of an inundation. On the lateral walls, the peaceful avocations of a civilised people: on the left, the domestic hearth, on the right, summer in the open air.

A fine view of the Lustgarten with its fountains, the Schloss, etc., is obtained hence from between the columns. — The door leads into the gallery encircling the rotunda (see p. 35).

At the back of the Old Museum, to the N.W., and connected with it by a short passage crossing the street (p. 35), is situated the *New Museum (Pl. r; K, 1), erected by *Stüler* in the Renaissance style in 1843-55 (length 344 ft., depth 130 ft.; height of the central part, with the principal portal and the grand staircase, 102 ft.).

The exterior of this edifice is comparatively insignificant, its chief attraction consisting in the rich and artistic internal decorations. These perhaps are almost too elaborate, as their tendency is to throw the contents of the Museum into the shade.

The ENTRANCE (adm., p. 14) to the Old Museum is in the vestibule, which is reached by a broad flight of steps from the Lustgarten (comp. Plan). Passing through a massive bronze folding door, the visitor first enters the *Rotunda*, where some of the *Pergamenian Sculptures* are at present exhibited. Beyond the Rotunda is the *Hall of the Heroes* (see p. 33), adjoining by the *Greek and Pergamenian Sculptures* on the right, and by the *Roman Hall* and *Mediaeval and Renaissance Sculptures* (p. 33) on the left. From the Hall of the Heroes, opposite the entrance to the Rotunda, a staircase descends to the ground-floor, where the *Cabinet of Coins* (p. 34) is situated, while a double staircase ascends to the passage (p. 35) which leads to the *New Museum* (p. 42) in one direction, or, in the opposite direction, a few steps higher, to the *Picture Gallery* (p. 35). — There is a second ENTRANCE to the New Museum on the N.E. side, opposite the National Gallery, leading directly to the Egyptian and Assyrian Collections.

The Director General of the Museums is *Dr. Richard Schoene*. — *Dr. Julius Meyer* is Director of the Picture Gallery, *Prof. Kekulé* of the Collection of Antiquities, *Dr. Lippmann* of the Cabinet of Engravings, *Prof. Ernest Curtius* of the Antiquarium, *Dr. Bode* of the Collection of Christian Sculptures, and *Prof. v. Sallet* of the Collection of Coins, while *Prof. Erman* is at the head of the Egyptian and Assyrian Department.

The following pages contain a short notice of the principal treasures of the Museums. Details will be found in the excellent official catalogue (50 pf.). The catalogues offered for sale outside the Museums are dear and untrustworthy.

1. COLLECTIONS IN THE OLD MUSEUM.

The **Gallery of Antiquities* is chiefly indebted for its origin to Frederick the Great, who purchased at Rome the collection of Cardinal Polignac. Until quite recently most of its contents were of mediocre merit, belonging to the later Roman Empire, and freely restored, but the acquisition of the Pergamenian sculptures in 1879 and the purchase of the Saburow collection of Attic sculptures in 1884 have placed the gallery upon quite a different footing. The different objects are labelled, and a new illustrated catalogue is in preparation.

The arrangement begins with the **Rotunda*, a large circular hall, covered with glass, and producing an impression of great spaciousness (entr., see above). Between the columns supporting the gallery are several

ancient statues, the best of which are: — *13a. Amazon; 14. Juno. Above is the Raphael tapestry (p. 35).

This room also contains at present the two ***Friezes of the Altar of Zeus* on the Acropolis of Pergamus, discovered by the engineer Herr Humann, and excavated by him in 1879-80 under the direction of Dr. Conze. These exquisite reliefs formed the artistic decoration of a huge altar to Zeus, probably erected by Eumenes II. about the year B.C. 180 in honour of his decisive victory over the Gauls before the gates of Pergamus. The larger frieze, the figures in which are of colossal size, adorned the exterior of the altar, and represents the triumph of the Gods, led by Zeus and Athene, over the Giants. About two-thirds of it have been found. The smaller and more pleasing reliefs from the interior (not shown at present) consist of scenes from the history of Telephus, the local hero of Pergamus. These sculptures are not conceived in the chaste and monumental style of the Parthenon reliefs, but are full of that strong dramatic feeling which was fostered by the protracted wars of Alexander and his generals. They also reveal a knowledge of the human form, a richness of fancy, and a mastery of execution, such as are possessed by no other antique remains on so large a scale. — The other fragments of the frieze are (temporarily) exhibited in the room adjoining the Hall of the Heroes on the E. (comp. Plan).

From the Rotunda we enter the —

Hall of the Heroes, in eleven 'compartments' divided by columns, chiefly containing marble statues. COMP. XXI (at the end, to the right): 50. Apollo Citharoedus; 221. Polyhymnia; 218. Euterpe; 591. Calliope; 222. Urania; 302, 303. Portraits of Demosthenes. COMP. XX: 585. Niobide (after Scopas); *208. Dancing Girl, a fine Greek decorative work of the time of the Diadochi, or successors of Alexander; 297. Portrait of Euripides. — [The Etruscan Cabinet, adjoining this compartment on the S., contains a number of sarcophagi and urns (mostly dating from the 2nd or 3rd cent. B.C.), with reliefs. The figures of the dead are usually represented in a recumbent position on the lid. To the right are ancient painted terracottas from Caere.] — COMP. XIX: 295, 318. Greek portrait-heads. — COMP. XVIII: 494. Girl playing with astragali. — COMP. XIII: 4. Statue of a boy, in bronze, found in the Rhine, near Xanten; 28. Torso of Venus, an admirable Greek work. — COMP. XI: Julius Cæsar, draped statue; 342. Julius Cæsar, in basalt; 343. Emp. Augustus, a well-known statue from the Pourtales collection (freely restored); 361. Colossal statue of Antinous; 332. Scipio Africanus the Elder, a colossal head in alabaster. — The contents of the next three compartments (to the W.) are specially valuable. COMP. X: *3. Torso of a draped female figure in bronze, found at Cyzicus (4th cent.); 262. Dancing Satyr, torso of the time of the Diadochi; **1. Bronze torso of an Ephebos, found in the sea near Salamis, an admirable work of the best Greek period (4th cent.); in the centre, Draped Athenian female figure. — COMP. IX: *738, *739. Two large Attic tomb-reliefs, in excellent preservation (4th cent.). — COMP. VIII: *2. Boy praying, a Greek bronze, possibly of the school of Lysippus, but perhaps of the 3rd or 2nd cent. B.C., purchased by Frederick the Great for 10,000 Thlr., and long the finest work in the collection; it underwent restoration in France in the 17th cent. and it is therefore uncertain whether the present 'intention' is the same as the original. *198, *199. Figures of two maid-servants, in a sitting posture, from an Attic tomb (Saburow collection; 4th cent. B.C.).

We now reach the ****Medieval and Renaissance Sculptures**. The collection of works of the Italian Renaissance in marble, bronze, terracotta, and painted stucco is now perhaps unequalled out of Italy save at the South Kensington Museum and the Louvre.

COMP. VII. By the back-wall: Madonna-reliefs in painted terracotta and stucco, by Florentine sculptors of the school of Quercia. — On the partition-wall to the right: *Ant. Rossellino, ²Madonna, in terracotta. — On the other three partition-walls are works by Donatello and his Pupils: 58. Michelozzo, Madonna; *39. Donatello, 'Madonna Pazzi' in marble; 46. Donatello, Small Madonna (a late work); *40. Donatello, Bronze bust of

Lodovico III. Gonzaga; 140. *Florentine Master* (ca. 1475), Bronze bust of a warrior. The *Pedestal with a bronze statuette of a diver by *Donatello* (No. 38) is covered with a row of statuettes and small reliefs in bronze, works of the 15th cent. by *Donatello*, *Riccio*, and others.

COMP. VI. Back-wall: 128a. *Giov. della Robbia*, *Pieta*, a large painted terracotta group. The rest of this wall and the partition-wall to the left of it are devoted to works by *Luca della Robbia the Elder*, the best of which are *113, 114, *115, and 116a. — Opposite, *118. *Andrea della Robbia*, *Madonna and saints*, a masterpiece in his earlier manner. — On the partition-wall to the right of the entrance: *Desiderio*, **62. Marble bust of *Marietta Strozzi*; *62b. Stucco model of a bust of the same lady; **62a. Bust of a princess of Urbino, one of the most finished portraits in existence, executed in fine limestone from Urbino. — By the pillar is a painted wooden *Bust of startling realism by a *Spanish Master* (ca. 1620; *Montañez*?). — By the fourth partition-wall: *Mino*, *79. Niccolo Strozzi (marble bust), 80. Bust of a woman (in marble), *81. *Madonna* (marble relief). — In a revolving case are exhibited about 250 of the older pieces of the collection of *Bronze Tablets* (*Placchette*), the most extensive public collection known.

COMP. V. Back-wall: *Roman Master* ((ca. 1490), Colossal marble bust of Pope Alexander VI.; *141. *Unknown Florentine Master* (ca. 1450), Stucco bust of *Giov. Kucellai*. — Left partition-wall: *Verrocchio* (?), 104. Relief of Cosimo de Medici; 104a. *Giul. de Medici* (assassinated in 1478). — To the right of the entrance are other works by *Verrocchio*: Statuettes (94, 95, *95) and Studies for terracotta reliefs (*97a. *Entombment*); 98, 99. *Matthew Corvinus* and his wife, marble reliefs. — Opposite: **86. *Benedetto da Majano*, *Madonna*, a large, painted terracotta figure, the finest work of its kind. — Glass-case with bronze tablets of the 14-15th centuries.

COMP. IV.: Principal Wall: **209. *Michael Angelo*, John the Baptist when a boy, an early masterpiece; *247. *Aless. Villoria*, Ott. Grimani, marble bust; 87. *A. Rossellino*, Bust; *281. *Jac. Sansovino*, Relief, in marble; *64. *Franc. Laurana* (?), Marble bust of a Neapolitan princess (formerly erroneously described as *Marietta Strozzi*, by *Desiderio*). — By the partition-walls: *216. Bronze bust of Pope Gregory XIII. (d. 1580); 220. *Andrea Sansovino* (?), Marble bust of Teodorina Cibò, daughter of Pope Innocent VIII. (ca. 1509); *65. *Ant. Rossellino*, Adoration of the Shepherds, a terracotta model for the marble relief in the Burgello at Florence; 86. *Benedetto da Majano*, Filippo Strozzi, terracotta bust; 149. *Unknown Florentine Master* (Civitale?), St. Catharine of Siena.

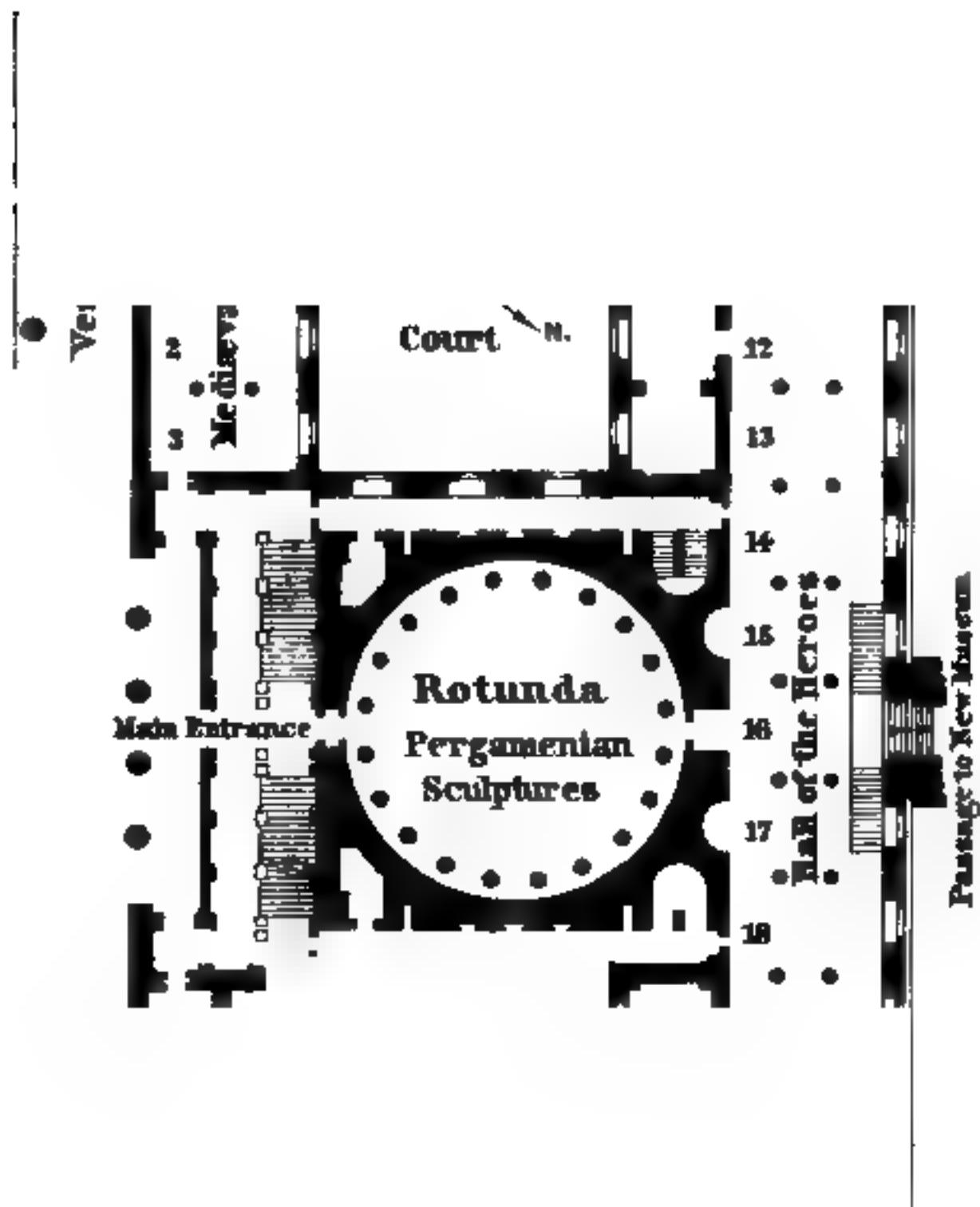
End Saloon. COMP. I. Florentine and Venetian Masters of the 15-18th centuries. By the columns: 165, 166. *Leopardo*, Marble shield-bearers from the tomb of the Vendramini at Venice.

COMP. II. On the partition-wall are Lombard Works in low relief in marble, sandstone, etc. On a revolving stand are exhibited tiles of the 16th cent. (about 240).

COMP. III. contains the very interesting collection of *Early Christian* and *Early Romanesque Stone Reliefs*, and also several excellent works of later Romanesque and Gothic times. 21d. Large *Madonna* by the master *Martin*, dating from the year 1199, with faultlessly preserved painting; 28. Bust of a South Italian princess (from Scala, near Ravello; ca. 1270); 22. *Niccolò Pisano*, Reading-desk in marble; *23. *Giov. Pisano*, *Madonna*; 24. *Giov. Pisano*, Reading-desk in marble; *25. *Andrea Pisano*, Crucifixion in wood. — A cabinet contains the rich *Collection of Mediaeval Ivory Reliefs.

Opposite the entrance from the rotunda, a staircase descends from the Hall of the Heroes to the ground-floor of the Old Museum, containing the *Library* for the use of the officials, and the *Cabinet of Coins*.

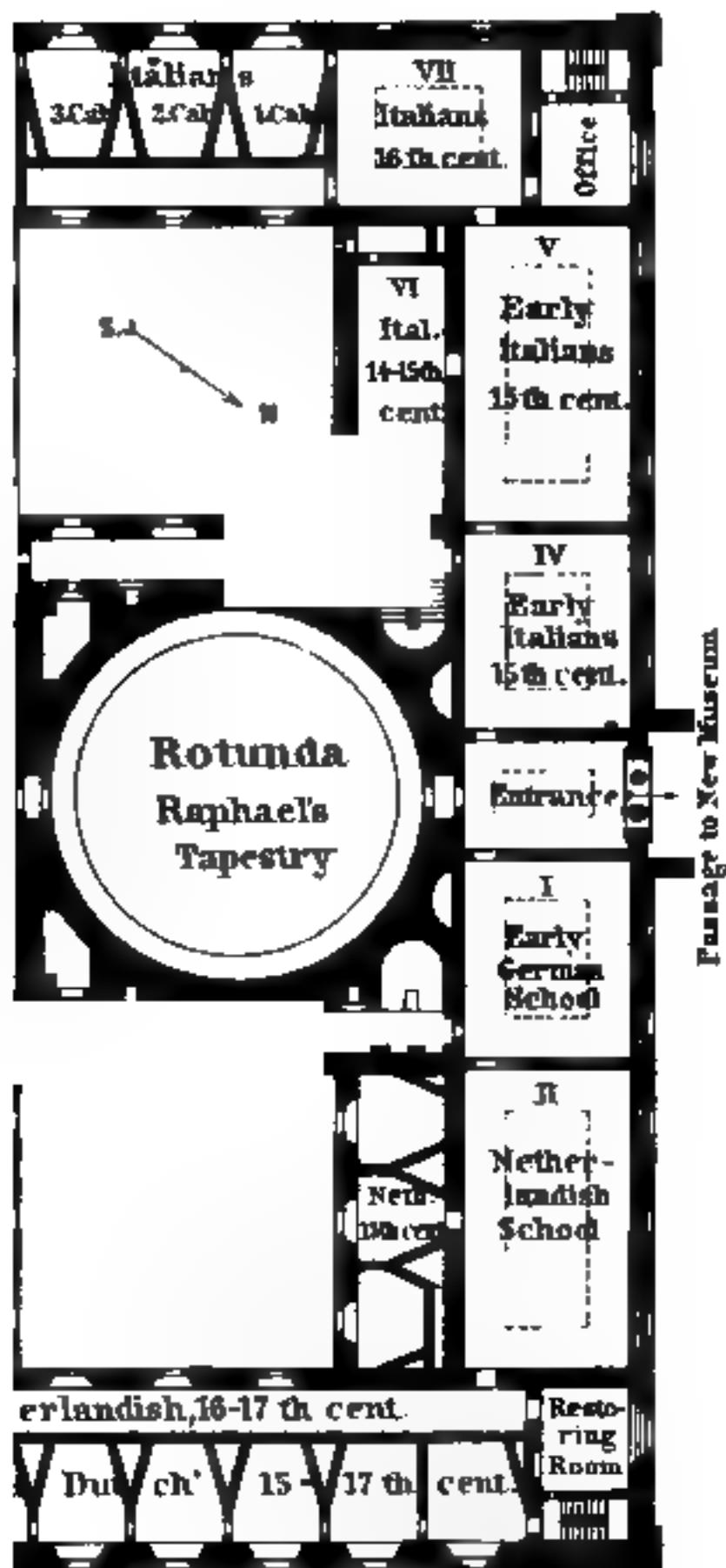
The *Cabinet of Coins contains 200,000 specimens, of which about 90,000 are ancient (55,000 Greek and 35,000 Roman). The collection of Greek coins has lately been much enriched by the purchase of the *Fox* and *Prokesch-*



0 5 10 15 20 Meter

Old Museum, Lower Floor

Gallery of Original Sculptures.



Old Museum, Upper Floor

Picture Gallery.

Osten cabinets (each of which cost 15,000*l.*) and other additions. The collection of oriental, mediæval, and modern coins is also very extensive. The *Collection of Italian Medals* of the 15th and 16th cent., formerly in the possession of Elisa Bonaparte-Baciocchi, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and also the collection of *German Medals* are remarkably complete. A selection of the finest medals and coins, and a collection of box-wood and soap-stone matrices for the German medals, are exhibited in glass-cases. Catalogue for sale. Visitors who wish to examine the coins more closely must apply to the director.

The double staircase from the Hall of the Heroes ascends to the PASSAGE connecting the old and new Museums, where several casts of ancient portrait-statues are placed, whence we proceed direct to the Roman Cupola Saloon of the New Museum (p. 43); or we may turn in the opposite direction and ascend a few more steps to the Second Floor of the Old Museum, containing the picture-gallery.

Another approach to the picture-gallery is from the vestibule of the Old Museum facing the Lustgarten; two flights of steps ascend thence to a landing, from which folding-doors lead to Saloons No. III (to the right, p. 40) and No. IX (to the left, p. 42). — Another door on the highest landing of the staircase opens on the gallery of the Rotunda (p. 32).

As already mentioned, the upper walls of the ROTUNDA are hung with the celebrated **Tapestry woven at Brussels for Henry VIII. in 1515-16 from designs by Raphael (now in the South Kensington Museum), being, like that at Dresden, a repetition of the famous tapestry in the Vatican. The colours are unfortunately faded. It was once in the possession of Emp. Charles I., then in that of the Dukes of Alva, and was purchased by Frederick William IV. in 1844. The subjects, with which every one acquainted with the cartoons or the engravings from them is familiar, are from the Acts of the Apostles and the Life of Christ: 1. Death of Ananias; 2. Christ giving Peter the keys of heaven; 3. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; 4. The sorcerer Elymas struck with blindness; 5. Conversion of St. Paul; 6. Paul preaching at Athens; 7. Stoning of St. Stephen; 8. Miraculous draught of fishes; 9. Peter and Paul healing the lame man. (The 10th, Paul in prison at Philippi, has unfortunately been destroyed.)

The nucleus of the **Picture Gallery consists of the collections of Mr. Solly, an Englishman, purchased in 1821 for 750,000 thalers (110,000*l.*) and of a selection made from the various royal galleries in Berlin and Potsdam on the establishment of the Museum in 1829. The Solly collection yielded most of the Italian pictures of the 14th, 15th, and 16th cent., most of the works of the early Flemish and German schools, and numerous examples of later Dutch and Flemish painters. The contributions from the royal collections embrace the masterpieces of the Dutch and Flemish schools, the majority of the German works, many of the Italian paintings of the 16th and 17th cent., and a few French pictures. Nearly all the works of Caravaggio and the other Italian 'academics' and 'naturalists' now in the Gallery once formed part of the Giustiniani Collection, one-half of which was purchased at Paris in 1815. — After the opening of the museums the work of extension progressed steadily under Dr. Waagen (d. 1867), the first director, who acquired numerous pictures of various periods and schools, though few of them were

works of the first order. After 1850 the progress of the Gallery came almost to a stand-still, but in 1873, under a new director, the spirit of rivalry with the other European galleries gave it a fresh impetus. Since that date numerous admirable works of various schools have been added, the most important acquisition having been the *Suermondt Collection*, consisting chiefly of Dutch paintings, which was purchased in 1874 for 50,000*l.*

The importance of the Berlin Gallery consists rather in its representation of the most various styles and epochs, than in its possession of masterpieces by the great painters, although it is by no means entirely deficient in works of the highest class. In historical completeness it vies with the National Gallery at London, which has been formed during the same period and under similar auspices. The collection of early Italian and Flemish works of the 15th cent. is particularly rich, and the growing appreciation for these schools has also enhanced the reputation of the Berlin gallery.

Among works of the **EARLY NETHERLANDISH SCHOOL** the Gallery possesses the large winged altarpiece from Ghent by the brothers *Hubert* and *Jan van Eyck*, the finest work of the school, and the first painting executed wholly in oils. *Roger van der Weyden*, the best of the followers of the Van Eycks, is represented by three admirable altarpieces. *Petrus Cristus* and *Dierick Bouts* are also well represented. The Virgin and Child of *Quinten Massys*, who forms a link between the early Flemish school and the Renaissance, is one of that master's best efforts.

The **EARLY ITALIAN MASTERS** are particularly well represented in the Berlin Gallery. Among the painters of the 14th century we meet *Duccio*, *Giotto*, the *Gaddi*, *Simone Memmi*, and *Lorenzetti*. The Last Judgment of *Fra Angelico*, the Madonnas with saints of *Sandro Botticelli* and *Cosimo Tura*, the Pan of *Luca Signorelli*, the large altarpiece by *Vivarini*, the Pietà of *Giov. Bellini*, and the small portrait by *Antonello da Messina* rank among the finest creations of these leading masters of the 15th century. The Madonna of *Andr. Verrocchio*, the Annunciation of *Piero Pollajuolo*, the allegorical pieces by *Melozzo da Forli*, three small panels by *Masaccio*, and the Adoration of the Magi by *Vittore Pisano* are perhaps the greatest rarities in the Gallery. — The **GOLDEN PERIOD OF ITALIAN ART** is neither so fully nor so well represented. Of the four works by *Raphael* three belong to his earliest period, and one, the *Madonna di Casa Colonna*, is unfinished. The rare *Sebastiano del Piombo* is illustrated by several works, one of which is the so-called 'Fornarina' from the Blenheim collection. The admirable altarpiece by *Andrea del Sarto*, spoiled by an attempt at restoration in 1867, has recently been skilfully renovated by the young painter A. Hauser. The Assumption of *Fra Bartolommeo* belongs to the period of his co-operation with *Albertinelli*. His rare contemporary *Frangiabigio* is represented by two portraits. *Bronzino*, the best-

known portrait-painter of Florence, is illustrated by a masterly portrait of Ugolino Martelli. — Among the MASTERS OF CHIAROSCURO Leonardo da Vinci is illustrated by a highly interesting altarpiece of the Resurrection, and Correggio is represented by one of his most attractive works, the Leda. The Io is merely a well-executed copy by a contemporary. — Titian, the chief of the VENETIAN SCHOOL, is illustrated by a few portraits only. The Gallery also contains altarpieces and ceiling-paintings by Bordone, Francesco Vecellio, Tintoretto, Paolo Veronese, and Lor. Lotto, all of which, however, are excelled by several admirable portraits by Lotto. — The BRESCIAN SCHOOL is unusually well represented by works of Romanino, Savoldo, Moroni, and Moretto (a masterpiece).

ITALIAN ART IN THE 17TH CENTURY is abundantly and well exemplified by a number of the naturalistic works in which it was most successful. Caravaggio, in particular, is represented by works of every size and description, while Guido Reni is seen to advantage in a fine altarpiece of his early period. Carlo Maratti contributes an admirable portrait; and from the hand of his pupil, the Flemish painter Ferdinand Voet, we have the celebrated but somewhat over-rated portrait of Cardinal Azzolini, which has in turn been attributed to Murillo, Velazquez, and Maratti. — The second short revival of the Venetian school is represented by good works by Tiepolo, Canaletto, and Bellotto.

The gem of the EARLY GERMAN SCHOOL is Holbein's portrait of the merchant Gisze, which formed part of the Solly collection, and is justly regarded as one of the very finest works by this master. Two other admirable portraits by Holbein belonged to the Suermondt Cabinet. The gallery has recently been enriched by four genuine specimens of Albrecht Dürer: a very unprepossessing Virgin, a portrait of Elector Frederick the Wise (of his early period), the admirable portrait of Muffel (1526), and lastly the celebrated Holzschuher portrait, considered the finest he ever painted (1526; bought in 1884 for 17,500*l.*). The collection also contains masterpieces of two of his best pupils, Hans von Kulmbach and Albrecht Altdorfer. Of the examples of Lucas Cranach, the 'Jungbrunnen' and a few of the small portraits only are in his best style. Pencz, Amberger, and Bruyn, and also the early Cologne and Westphalian masters, are represented by characteristic examples.

The NETHERLANDISH ART OF THE 16-17TH CENTURIES, the period of the development of the two great national schools of the Flemings and the Dutch, may be studied here to great advantage in all its various departments. Of the works of Peter Paul Rubens, the versatile chief of the FLEMISH SCHOOL, the Gallery possesses a small but choice collection, nearly all executed without the aid of pupils. The Raising of Lazarus is one of his best altarpieces, the Rescue of Andromeda and Diana at the Chase are charming examples of his mythological style, the St. Cecilia and the larger Andromeda are

delightful in their bloom of colour. The unfinished Capture of Tunis affords an instructive insight into the technical method pursued by the great master. The St. Sebastian and the Neptune and Amphitrite are characteristic specimens of his early period. The school of Rubens is also well represented. The talents of *Van Dyck* are exhibited in a Pietà, one of his masterpieces, and in three altarpieces of his first period, showing an exaggerated imitation of Rubens. The collection also contains good examples of *Diepenbeeck*, *Van Thulden*, *Van Mol*, *Snyders*, and *Fyt*. The best works by *Teniers the Younger* are the Backgammon Players, the Temptation of St. Anthony, and a Rural Feast. A large landscape by *Adriaen Brouwer* is remarkable for its idealised fidelity to nature.

The DUTCH SCHOOL is also well represented. *Frans Hals*, the chief master of the earlier period, is nowhere else studied to so great advantage, except in the museum of his native town of Haarlem, the best examples of his skill being the Nurse and the Hille Bobbe. The paintings by *Rembrandt* include characteristic specimens in both his earlier and later manner. The two portraits of himself and that of the so-called Duke of Guelders are early works; the two small Biblical scenes, the admirable portrait of his wife *Saskia*, the portrait of his second wife *Hendrikje Jaghers*, the Vision of Daniel, the Joseph and Potiphar, and the Susanna are in his most mature style. Among the ten landscapes by *Jacob van Ruisdael* three are masterpieces. The Knife-Grinder of *Terburg* is perhaps his most finished work. *P. de Hooch*, *Van der Meer* of Delft, *Ph. de Koninck*, *A. van de Velde*, *Du Jardin*, and *Wouverman* are admirably represented; and the gallery also contains excellent examples of *De Heem*, *Huysum*, *Hondecoeter*, and other depicators of still-life.

The pictures are arranged in strict historical order, interrupted here and there only by newly-acquired works, the Germanic schools occupying the E. half of the building (to the left), the Romanesque schools the W. half (to the right). Extensive alterations were made in the building in 1884, and the present arrangements leave little to be desired in showing off the pictures to advantage. We begin our enumeration of the most important works with the small Vestibule, entered from the landing at the top of the double staircase (see p. 35). — Catalogue, with facsimiles of the signatures, 4 m. Each picture is inscribed with the name of the painter and the date of his birth and death.

The Vestibule contains *Choir Stalls, with intarsia adornments by *Pantaleone de Marchis* (ca. 1495) and a few decorative paintings by *Paolo Veronese*, *Fogolino*, and *Bonifacio*. — We then turn to the left and begin our inspection of the Germanic Masters.

Saloon I. (lighted from the roof). Early German Schools of the 12-16th centuries. 1207-1210. *Nuremberg Master* (ca. 1400), Madonna and saints; 556. *Christ. Amberger*, Emp. Charles V. (1532); *596a. *Hans von Kulmbach*, Adoration of the Magi, one of the painter's masterpieces (1511); 618. *L. Cranach*, Patrician of Wittenberg, formerly erroneously described as "Lu-

ther disguised as 'Junker Jörg' (dated 1528); 589. *Cranach the Elder*, Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg (1527); 593. *Cranach the Elder*, The Fountain of Youth ('Jungbrunnen'). — *535. *Roger van der Weyden*, Winged altarpiece, with the Adoration of the Holy Child, the Tiburtine Sibyl before Augustus, and the Star in the East; a masterpiece, 'remarkable for the finish of the parts, the delicacy of the touch, and the gloss of the colours'. — *Dierick Bouts*, *533. Elijah in the desert; *539. Feast of the Passover, companion-picture to No. 533.

Saloon II. (lighted from the roof). Dutch Schools of the 15-16th centuries. *Petrus Cristus*, 529a. Annunciation and Adoration; 529b. Last Judgment (dated 1452). 573. *Ger. David*, Crucifixion; *561. *Quinten Massys*, Virgin and Child, a masterpiece of luminous colouring, excellently preserved; 644. *Schoreel*, Cornelius Aerntsz; *585a. *Ant. Moro* (*Sir Anthony More*), Two canons of Utrecht (dated 1544; one of his earliest works, before the period of Italian influence); *776a. *Rubens*, Neptune and Amphitrite; 798h. *Rubens*, St. Sebastian; 753a, 753b. *T. de Keyser* (?*Nic. Elias*), C. de Graef, Burgomaster of Amsterdam, and his wife; *774. *Rubens*, Diana hunting, animals by *Snyders* (ca. 1630); 831. *C. de Vos*, Portraits; 844. *P. Meert*, Portraits, one of the chief works of this rare master; *Rubens*, **776c. Andromeda, *785. Perseus and Andromeda, **781. Helena Fourment as St. Cecilia, a masterpiece of his later period (like No. 776c.); 832. *Cornelis de Vos*, The artist's daughters; *776b. *Rubens* (aided by *Van Dyck*), Drunken Silenus and train (acquired, like the Andromeda, from Blenheim in 1885).

Saloon II. is adjoined by a small Cabinet, containing works of the early-Flemish school. *Jan van Eyck*, **525a. Man with carnations, a fine work, showing on a smaller scale much of the finished execution and powerful general effect of the Ghent altarpiece; *525c. Virgin at church; *No number, Jean Arnolfini; *No number, Madonna, with an abbot and St. Barbara; no number, two half-lengths of the Saviour. 545. *Roger van der Weyden*, Charles the Bold; 1202. *Schoreel*. Anna van Schonhove, the painter's mistress; no number, **Joos van Cleef* (ca. 1540), Portrait (from Blenheim).

From Room II. we enter a Corridor containing the Flemish and Dutch Masters of the 17th cent. (see p. 40), on the other side of which is a row of cabinets, with the masterpieces of the German and Netherlandish Schools.

Cabinet I. (behind Cab. 2). **512-517. Altarpiece of the Lamb, by *Hubert* and *Jan Van Eyck*, the first picture ever painted in oils, the masterpiece of the early-Netherlandish school. It was begun by Hubert for a Ghent patrician named Jodocus Vydt, and was finished by Jan after his brother's death (1426-32). The central portion of the altarpiece, representing the Adoration of the Mystic Lamb, surmounted by figures of God the Father, the Virgin Mary, and John the Baptist, is still in the Chapel of St. Bavon at Ghent; two other panels (Adam and Eve) are in the Museum at Brussels. The remaining panels, six in number, were purchased by Mr. Solly for 4000£., and were afterwards secured for the Berlin Museum along with the rest of that gentleman's collection. The four lower panels (512, 513, 516, 517) depict knights, crusaders, hermits, and pilgrims moving in procession to the Fountain of Life (central panel, see copy by Coxe, No. 524); the two upper (514, 515) represent respectively a group of singing angels, and St. Cecilia attended by angels with musical instruments. The back of the panels (in Cabinet 2) bears the Annunciation, portraits of Jodocus Vydt and his wife, St. John the Evangelist, and John the Baptist. 'There is not to be found', say Crowe and Cavalcaselle, 'in the whole Flemish school a picture in which human figures are grouped, designed, or painted with so much perfection as in this of the mystic Lamb. Nor is it possible to find a more complete or better distributed composition, more natural attitudes, or more dignified expression'. The visitor is charmed both by the naïve and careful realism and by the brilliancy of the colouring. — *534. *Roger van der Weyden*, Winged altarpiece, with the Nativity, Pieta,

and Resurrection; *638a. *Altdorfer*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt, resembling Dürer (1510); five smaller works by *Altdorfer*; *583. *Amberger*, Seb. Münster, the geographer, Amberger's best work. — **586. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Jörg Gisze, a Bâle merchant in the Steelyard at London (1532); the simplicity and truthfulness of the conception, the careful handling of texture, and the luxurious surroundings of the apartment, which heighten rather than detract from the importance of the figure, form a conjunction scarcely paralleled in any other of Holbein's works. — *586b, *586c. *Holbein the Younger*, Portraits.

Cabinet 2. 518-523. *Hubert and Jan van Eyck*, Back of the Ghent altarpiece (see above). — A. Dürer, 557c. Elector Frederick the Wise (an early work, ca. 1495); *557d. Portrait of Senator Muffel of Nuremberg, dated 1516 (acquired in 1883); **557e. Hieronymus Holzschuher, patrician and senator of Nuremberg, painted in 1526 (bought from Holzschuher's descendants in 1884 for 17,500l.; formerly exhibited in the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg). *534b. *Roger v. d. Weyden*, Winged altarpiece with scenes from the life of John the Baptist (small replica at Frankfort on the Main).

Cabinet 3. 688a. *Jan Brueghel*, Flowers; *788. *Van Dyck*, Prince Thomas of Carignano (1634); *763. *Rubens*, Head; *856. *Teniers*, Backgammon; *828h. *Rembrandt*, Joseph and Potiphar (1655), bought for 12,000l.; *885f. *J. van Ruysdael, Landscape after rain.

Cabinet 4. **820b. *P. de Hooch*, Dutch interior, a masterpiece; 808, 810. *Rembrandt*, Portraits of himself; 842, 842a, 842d. A. van der Neer, Moonlight scenes; *805. *Rembrandt*, Wife of Tobias with the goat; **828e. *Rembrandt*, Susanna at the bath, one of the great master's finest and most mature productions (1647); *750b, *750c. *Thomas de Keyser*, Portraits, masterpieces (1628).

Cabinet 5. *812. *Rembrandt*, Saskia Ulenburgh, the painter's wife (marked by extreme delicacy of execution; dated 1643, the year after Saskia's death); 886. *Hobbema*, Forest-scene, a well-handled work of his early period; 912b. *Jan van der Meer*, Lady at her toilette; 905a. *Frans Hals the Younger*, Still-life; 872a. *Paul Potter*, The 'Bosch' near the Hague, with Prince Frederick Henry's hounds; 801h. *Frans Hals*, Portrait of Tyman Oosdorp (1656).

Cabinet 6. *801c. *Frans Hals*, 'Hille Bobbe' of Haarlem, the sailor's Venus, a masterly study, broad and free in handling; *828f. *Rembrandt*, Vision of Daniel (ca. 1650); 795c. *Jan Steen*, Falstaff and Mrs. Quickly, a masterpiece of humour and clever handling; *855b. A. van Ostade, Cottage-interior (1656).

Cabinet 7. *828b. *Rembrandt*, Hendrikje Jaghers, his second wife, at a window, a brilliant work of his latest period; *922a. A. van de Velde, Dutch river-scene, an early masterpiece (ca. 1660), with transparent sunny atmosphere; *861b. A. Cuyp, River-scene with cattle, with fine sunlight-effect; 766, 767. *Frans Hals*, Small portraits; *801g. *Frans Hals*, Nurse and child, a charming work (ca. 1635); *885c. Jac. van Ruysdael, View of Haarlem; 878a. M. d'Hondecoeter, Foreign water-fowl.

Corridor (mentioned at p. 39). 807a. C. Vroom, Forest-scene; *884. J. van Ruysdael, Rough sea; 822. *Rembrandt*, Rape of Proserpine (1632; in bad preservation); 859. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 840a. A. van der Neer, Conflagration at Amsterdam; 828d. *Rembrandt*, The money-changer (1617; his earliest known work).

Saloon III. (lighted from the roof). *802. *Rembrandt van Ryn*, Samson threatening his father-in-law, who refuses to give up his bride, an effective work of Rembrandt's early period (1635; formerly supposed to represent the Duke of Guelders); 811. *Rembrandt*, Moses breaking the Tables of the Law (about 1660); 828. *Rembrandt*, Jacob wrestling with the Angel (1659); *Terburg*, *793. Knife-grinder, 791. Paternal Admonition; *800, 801. F. Hals, Young Dutchman and his wife, early period (about 1625); 858. *Van den Tempel*, Portraits of a Dutch gentleman and his wife in a park; *778. *Van Dyck*, Pietà, a masterpiece of the period after the painter's visit to Italy (about 1627-30); 790. *Van Dyck*, Children of Charles I.; *883a. *Jan Fyt*, Hounds and their booty; no number, *Ph. de Koninck,

Landscape; *906. *Jan de Heem*, Festoons of fruit and flowers; 863. *Jan Both*, Italian landscape; *978. *Seghers*, Flowers; 895. *Bakhuisen*, Ruffled sea; 824. *G. Horst*, Magnanimity of Scipio; *899. *Wouverman*, Riding-school; 792. *Metsu*, Family of the merchant Gelfing.

To maintain the historical sequence, we now return through the rotunda to the entrance, whence we proceed to inspect the early Italian works.

Saloon IV. (lighted from the roof). Florentine and Umbrian Schools of the 15th century. *102. *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna enthroned, with angels; 106b. *Botticelli*, Giuliano de' Medici (d. 1478); *53, 54b. *Melozzo da Forlì*, Allegorical representation of the culture of the sciences at the court of Duke Federigo of Urbino, forming one of a series, of which two other pictures are in the London National Gallery and one at Windsor. — *104a. *A. del Verrocchio*, Madonna, an unfinished work of masterly modelling; this and the Baptism of Christ at Florence are the only pictures of this master extant. — *79a. *Signorelli*, Pan with shepherds and nymphs, 'most poetically conceived and beautifully arranged', and distinguished by the admirable drawing of the nude, here handled freely for the first time in Italian art (presented by the painter to Lorenzo de' Medici); 73. *Piero Pollajuolo*, Annunciation, with a charming view of Florence and the valley of the Arno; 59a. *Vittore Pisano*, Adoration of the Magi.

Saloon V. (lighted from the roof). North Italian Schools of the 15th century. 44. *B. Montagna*, Madonna with saints; *18. *Antonello da Messina*, Portrait; *2. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna and Child enthroned, with SS. Peter, Romualdus, Bruno, and Paul; 15. *Cima da Conegliano*, St. Mark healing Anian; *Mantegna*, 29. Presentation in the Temple, 27. Madonna, with cherubs bearing the symbols of the Passion (an early work); *1170. *Marco Zoppo*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; *111. *Cosimo Tura*, Madonna and Child enthroned, with saints, an excellent example of the earlier Ferrara school; *38. *Luigi Vivarini*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; 'cleverly arranged, and very earnest in the dignified air and natural action of the figures'; 9. *Mantegna*, Cardinal Luigi Scarampi; *79. *Luca Signorelli*, Two wings of an altar, with saints. — *90b. *Leonardo da Vinci*, The risen Christ, between SS. Leonard and Lucia. Though in a lamentable condition and at places retouched, this picture produces a very powerful impression through the beauty of the two saints, the brilliancy of the colouring, and the charm of the landscape background. It was painted at Milan between 1490 and 1500, and the difficulties of foreshortening, especially in the figure of Christ, have been only partly overcome.

Saloon VI. (lighted from the roof). Early Italian Masters (14th and 15th centuries). 1130. *Gentile da Fabriano*, Madonna and saints; 58c. *Masaccio*, Florentine lady; 27a. *Fr. Squarcione*, Madonna; 5. *Ant. Vivarini*, Adoration of the Magi; 1079 et seq. *Taddeo Gaddi*, Small altarpieces; 1081, 1081a. *Lippo Memmi*, Two Madonnas; 1073, 1074. *A. Giotto*, Crucifixion; *1064. *Bernardo da Firenze*, Adoration of the Holy Child; *1062a. **Duccio di Buoninsegna*, Part of a celebrated altarpiece from Siena; *Lor. di Credi*, *100. Madonna, 103. St. Mary of Egypt; 98. *Raffaelino del Garbo*, Madonna and saints; 60b. *Benozzo Gozzoli*, Madonna, a youthful work.

Saloon VII. (lighted from the roof). Italian Masters of the 16th century (large paintings). 207. *Boltraffio*, St. Barbara; 174. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait. — **259b *Sebastiano del Piombo*, So called 'Fornarina', a noble portrait, grandly and freely handled, of a Roman woman, painted under the influence of Giorgione and probably the model of Raphael's 'Fornarina' in the Uffizzi (from Blenheim). — *Correggio*, 216. Io (an old copy of the original at Vienna), **218. Leda; 249. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Assumption; *246. *A. del Sarto*, Madonna and saints; *338a. *Bronzino*, Ugolino Martelli; *153. *Lor. Lotto*, Portrait of an architect (perhaps Sansovino?); 161, 301. *Titian*, Portraits.

Cabinet 1 (Italians). *Raphael*, **247a. 'Madonna del Duca di Terranuova' (ca. 1505); *248. 'Madonna di Casa Colonna' (1507); 141. 'Madonna Solly'; *145. Madonna with SS. Jerome and Francis; 147. 'Madonna della Casa

Diotalevi' (the last three youthful works, ca. 1501-3). 245, 245a. *Fran-
ciscabigio*, Portraits; 125. *Fr. Francia*, Holy Family.

Cabinet 2 (Italians). **60a. *Fra Angelico*, Last Judgment, an altarpiece in three sections, forming one of the later masterpieces of the artist and unexcelled for depth of religious feeling and attractiveness in the figures; *90. *Raffaellino del Garbo*, Madonna with two angels; *Ma-
saccio*, *58a, Adoration of the Holy Child, *58b. Martyrdom; *320. *Lor.
Lotto*, Alleged portrait of himself (1525). — *174a. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait; this is one of the favourite ideal figures of the master, generally known as 'Palma's Daughter, remarkable for the brilliancy of the flesh tints and the masterly modelling. — **28. *Giovanni Bellini*, Pietà, an early work, showing Mantegna's influence; 10, 11. *Giov. Bellini*, Madonnas; 32. *Castena*, Raymund Fugger; 193. *Moroni*, Portrait.

Cabinet 3 (Italian and French Masters). *478a. *N. Poussin*, View of Acqua Acetosa, to the N. of Rome, with St. Matthew in the foreground; a favourable example of the master's colouring. — 426a. *C. Maratti*, Portrait; *503b, *503c. *Bellotto*, Views of Pirna; 489. *Pesne*, Frederick the Great; 448b. *Claude Lorrain*, Coast-scene; 470, 468. *Watteau*, Italian and French Comedy; 494c. *Greuze*, Head of a girl.

Saloon VIII. (lighted from the roof). Venetian Masters of the 16th century. 191. *Pordenone*, Madonna enthroned, with saints; 163. *Titian*, Portrait of himself (unfinished); *197. *Moretto*, Fra Bart. Arnolfo and his nephew adoring the Virgin and St. Anna (dated 1541; a masterpiece of his later period); *166. *Titian*, His daughter Lavinia; *160a. *Titian*, Daughter of Roberto Strozzi (dated 1542); 237. *Sebastiano del Piombo*, Pietà; 309. et seq., *Paolo Veronese* and *Tintoretto*, Ceiling-paintings from the Fondaco de' Tedeschi, or Warehouse of the Germans, at Venice; *190. *Stephan von Calcar*, Portrait of a young man.

Saloon IX. (lighted from the roof). Italian, Spanish, and French Schools of the 17-18th centuries. 413. *F. Voet*, Cardinal Dezio Azzolini; *413a. *Velazquez*, General Borro, as conqueror of Pope Urban VIII., trampling on the banner of the Barberini, a work of extraordinary effectiveness of treatment; 373. *Guido Reni*, The Virgin appearing to the hermits Paul and Anthony, a good specimen of his early manner; *471. *Char. Le-
brun*, Jabach of Cologne, Louis XIV.'s banker, and his family, one of the artist's masterpieces; 428. *Claude Lorrain*, Large Italian landscape; 413c. *Velazquez*, Maria Anna of Spain, consort of Emp. Ferdinand III.; 413d. *Velazquez*, Court-dwarf of Philip VI. of Spain and a dog, a clever sketch in colours; **414. *Murillo*, St. Anthony of Padua with the Holy Child, a masterpiece in his latest manner; *404a. *Zurbaran*, Franciscan miracle of the Crucifix, one of the artist's best efforts (1629); 413c. *Velazquez*, Portrait of his wife; *459b. *Giov. Batt. Tiepolo*, Martyrdom of St. Agatha, a large and fine altarpiece; 372. *Annibale Carracci*, Italian landscape; 494. *Pesne*, Schmidt, the engraver, and his wife; 469. *Mignard*, Portrait of Maria Mancini.

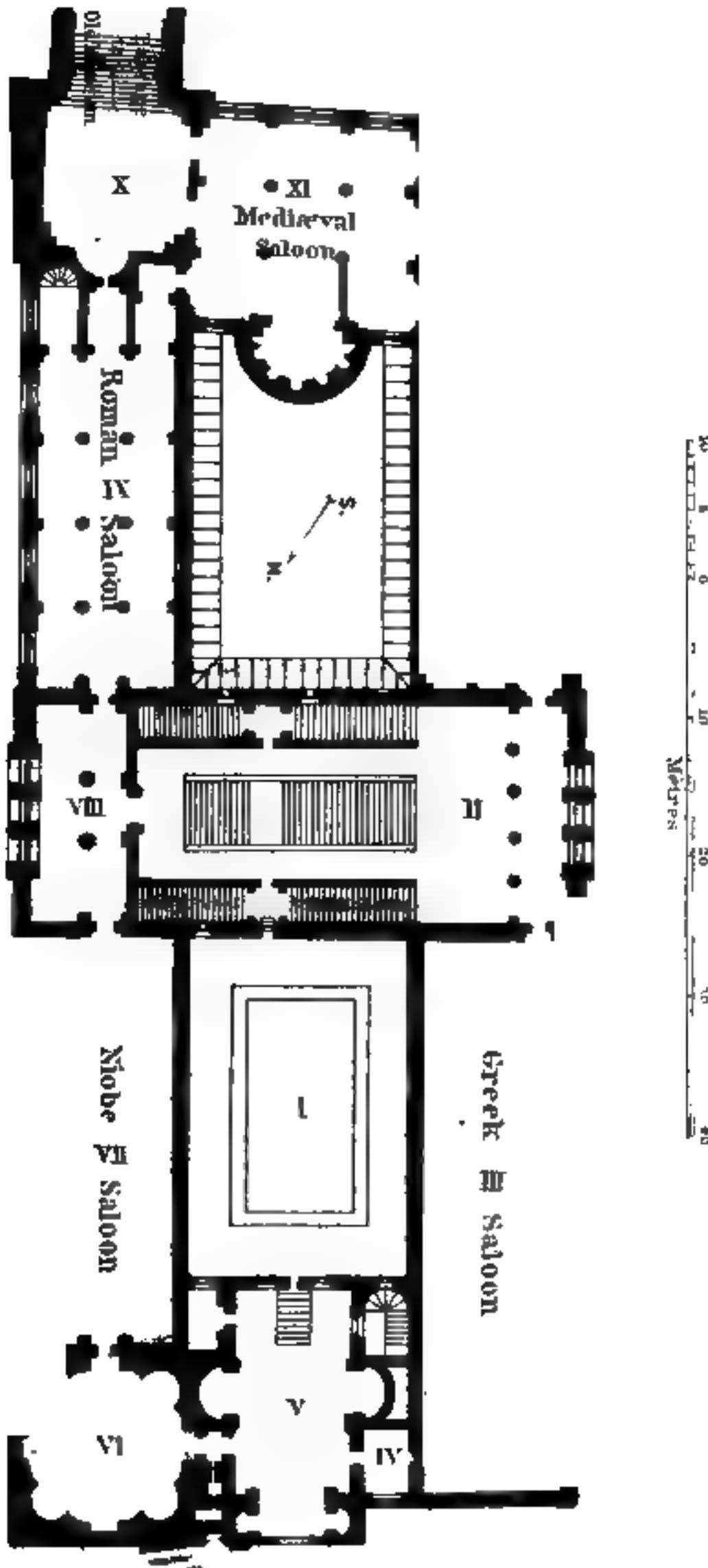
2. COLLECTIONS IN THE NEW MUSEUM.

Approaching the New Museum from the Old by the connecting passage (p. 32), the visitor is recommended to traverse Rooms X., XI., and XII. (see Plan, p. 44) and enter the spacious *Staircase (Pl. II), 125 ft. in length, 50 ft. in width, and 65 ft. in height, which forms the centre of the building. A broad flight of steps leads from the ground-floor to the first story, and two narrower ones from the first to the second.

Six magnificent **Mural Paintings by Kaulbach, executed in 1847-66, representing important epochs in the history of mankind, adorn the upper walls of the staircase.

1. **FALL OF BABEL**, with Nimrod in the centre. — 2. **GOLDEN AGE OF GREECE**, with Homer reciting his works to the Greeks. — 3. **DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM** by Titus. — 4. **BATTLE OF THE HUNS**, considered the finest

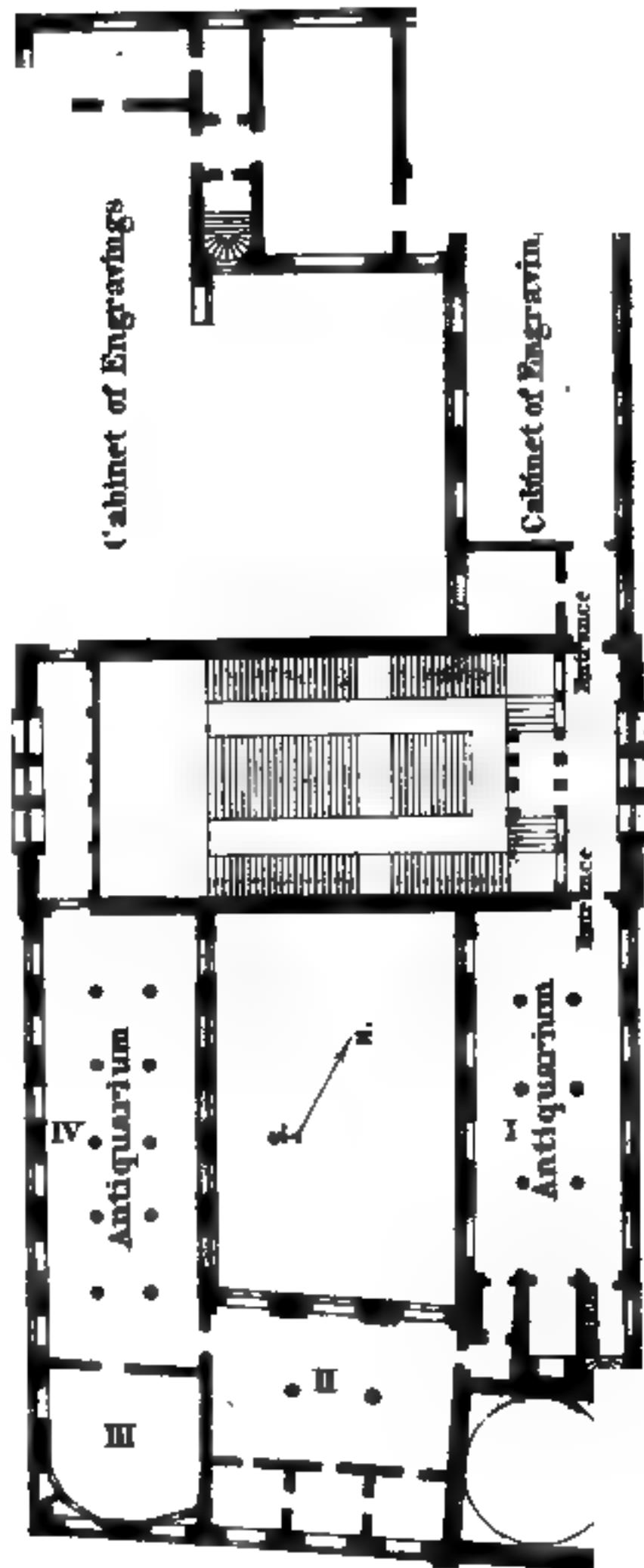
THE NEW MUSEUM.



NEW MUSEUM.

Second Floor

10' 10' 10' 10' 10'
Metres



of the six paintings. According to a legend, the combatants were so exasperated that the slain rose during the night and fought in the air. Above, borne on a shield, is Attila with a scourge in his hand, opposite him Theodoric, king of the Visigoths. — 5. THE CRUSADES BEFORE JERUSALEM under Godfrey de Bouillon. — 6. AGE OF THE REFORMATION, comprising numerous historical personages.

Adjoining and between the great paintings are several figures on a gold ground. Over the doors, Tradition and History, Science and Primitive Art (poetry). Between the large pictures, the law-givers Moses, Solon, Charlemagne, Frederick the Great; above them, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Germany. On the window-walls, the arts of Sculpture, Painting, Architecture and Engraving.

Around the entire hall, beneath the richly-decorated pendent work, runs a *Frieze*, bearing a humorous representation (in grisaille) of the history of the development of mankind, terminating with Humboldt leaning on his *Cosmos*, the whole hardly intelligible without a detailed explanation.

The FIRST FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM, which is first entered by the connecting passage (p. 32) from the Old, is entirely occupied by the very extensive and valuable *Collection of Casts, arranged in twelve saloons. Short catalogue 50 pf.; scientific catalogue by Friedrichs (2nd edit., by Dr. Wolters, 1885).

I. The GALLERY OF THE N. COURT (Pl. I), which adjoins the staircase (Pl. II), contains casts of the most ancient works of the plastic art: Assyrian reliefs, early Greek statues and reliefs, and metopes, friezes, and other architectural sculptures. Among the latest acquisitions of importance are the casts of the monuments of Nimroud Dagh on the Euphrates and those of the Lycian reliefs brought to Vienna in 1882 by Benndorf and Niemann.

III. GREEK SALOON. Tympanum groups from the Temple of Minerva at Ægina (originals at Munich), tympanum groups and frieze from the Parthenon by Phidias (originals in the British Museum), and similar works. Above are ten *Mural Paintings*, of architectural views of Greece by Graef (Ancient Athens and Olympia), Schirmer, Biermann, Schmidt, and Pape.

IV. CABINET. Laocoön group (original in the Vatican).

V. SALOON OF THE FARNESIAN BULL. Group of the Farnese Bull (original at Naples). Figures of Apollo, Artemis, and Amazons.

VI. ROTUNDA. Figures of Athene of different periods (among them, 665. Athena-Medici, now in the Palais des Beaux Arts at Paris, and perhaps belonging to the Parthenon sculptures), and of Hercules; Menelaus with the body of Patroclus. *Mural Paintings*: Exploits of Theseus, Perseus, Bellerophon, and Hercules, by Däge, Steinbrück, Schmidt, and Hopfgarten.

VII. NIobe SALOON. Children of Niobe (originals chiefly at Florence), different renderings of Zeus and Hera, and Greek works from Asia Minor and the Grecian Archipelago. The stereochromatic *Mural Paintings* represent Greek heroic scenes by Kaselowski, Henning, Becker, and Peters (after Genelli).

VIII. BACCHUS SALOON. Small casts and figures of animals.

IX. ROMAN SALOON. Representations of Aphrodite and Bacchus and their satellites. Roman portrait-busts. On the walls are seventeen encaustic paintings of ancient Roman buildings, designed by Stüler and executed by Pape and Seiffert.

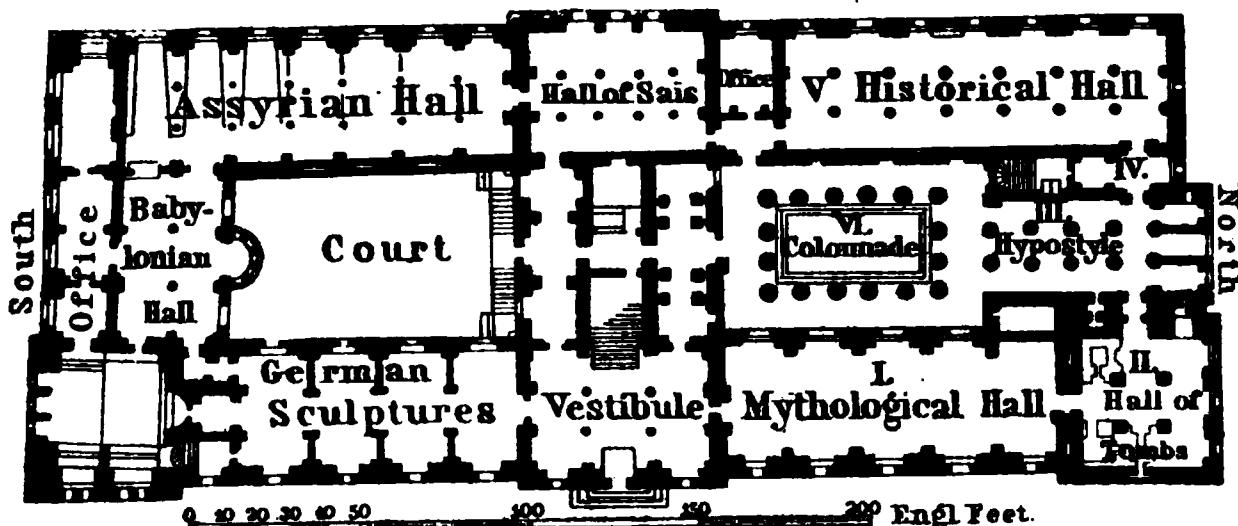
X. CUPOLA SALOON (adjoining the passage connecting the new with the old museum). Roman historical statues and three large stereochromatic *Mural Paintings*: Consecration of the Church of St. Sophia by Justinian, by Schrader; Subjugation of Wittekind by Charlemagne, designed by Kaulbach, executed by Graef; Christianity adopted as the religion of the state, by Stilke.

XI. MEDIEVAL SALOON. Casts of Romanesque and Gothic sculptures in German, French, and English churches. Equestrian statues of Colleoni by Verrocchio (d. 1488) and of Gattamelata by Donatello (d. 1466).

XII. RENAISSANCE SALOON. Renaissance works, from those of Ghiberti down to those of Michael Angelo.

In the staircase (Pl. II), as already mentioned, the wide central flight of steps descends to the GROUND FLOOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM.

From the Vestibule, which contains some of the Egyptian casts, we first turn to the right and enter the Hall of German Sculptures.



The first three sections contain casts of sculptures in German cathedrals and from the masterpieces of *Krafft*, *Vischer*, *Veit Stoss*, etc. The last compartment contains the original works. Among the best of these are an *Adoration of the Magi by an *Augsburg Master* (ca. 1510), *Statues by *T. Riemenschneider*, and small works in wood, bronze, wax, etc. (in a case).

The stereochromatic MURAL PAINTINGS, by *Bellermann*, *Müller*, *Heidenreich*, and *Richter*, illustrate the mythology of the North, the room having been originally intended for the Northern Antiquities.

Adjoining the compartment containing the original German sculptures is the Babylonian Room, containing tiles with cuneiform inscriptions, cylindrical seals bearing various representations, vessels in glazed clay, glass, and alabaster, and other monuments of the civilisation of ancient Babylon.

Adjacent is the Assyrian Room. Among the most interesting objects here are the large alabaster slabs with reliefs of kings, demons, scenes of war and the chase, etc. (formerly painted), found in the palaces of Kalagh and Nineveh (now Nimroud and Kouyunjik), which were built in the 8-9th cent. B.C. Other objects come from Phœnicia, Carthage, Palmyra, Commagena, S. Arabia, and Ethiopia.

The N. wing of the ground-floor is occupied by the —

Egyptian Museum, one of the most important collections of the kind, founded by *Passalacqua*, and greatly extended by *Lepsius* in 1845. It is at present being re-arranged in chronological order (by dynasties). The only rooms now open are the Colonnade Court (*Säulenhof* on the Plan, given above; entered from the Vestibule mentioned at p. 35) and the adjoining Hypostyle and Hall of the Tombs.

The COLONNADE COURT, together with the contiguous hypostyle and the niches terminating the latter, represents the main features of an Egyp-

tian temple. In the centre of the entrance-court stands an altar. On the S. side (to the left as we enter) are several figures of gods. In front of the hypostyle are two colossal figures of kings in a sitting posture, in porphyry; to the left Ramses II., called Sesostris by the Greeks, entirely uninjured; to the right Usortesen I. (B.C. 2000), consisting chiefly of fragments reunited and supplemented. In the centre two ram-sphynxes in granite (that on the right a cast), and two smaller ones in limestone. The hieroglyphics on the entablature record that these monuments were arranged here in 1848 by order of Frederick William IV. The mural paintings by Schirmer, Pape, and others, represent Egyptian landscapes.

The HYPOSTYLE contains sarcophagi of wood and stone, statues of kings, and other monuments. On the walls are inscriptions.

The HALL OF THE TOMBS contains the tombs of Prince Merab and the court-official Manofr, both dating from about 2500 B.C. Also numerous doors of sepulchral chambers, sacrificial tablets, statuettes from tombs, sitting figures of officials, etc.

Ascending the staircase (p. 42) to the SECOND FLOOR of the New Museum, we see to the left, at the top, the *Cabinet of Engravings, open to the public on Sundays, and on other days to students only.

The collection, which is one of the most extensive in Europe, embraces engravings and wood-cuts by masters of the 15-19th cent., drawings by artists who died before 1800, miniature-paintings from the 10th to the 16th cent., and early illustrated books. The drawings and engravings by German and Dutch masters are especially numerous. In 1877 an important collection of the engravings and wood-cuts of Dürer was purchased, along with 40 of his drawings. In 1882 the German Government bought the celebrated *Manuscript Collection of the Duke of Hamilton*, containing nearly 700 MSS. The MSS. of purely scientific or literary value were deposited in the Royal Library (p. 24), while those interesting from their artistic merit were placed in the Cabinet of Engravings. The gem of the collection is a unique copy of Dante, with 84 illustrations by Sandro Botticelli of Florence (d. 1510).

New acquisitions of importance are exhibited for some time in frames or cases, and some of the most valuable drawings are hung on the walls. — The other engravings and drawings are preserved in portfolios, which are exhibited to students only.

Opposite the Collection of Engravings is the entrance to the rooms that now contain the *Antiquarium.

ROOM I. In front are the Bronzes, among which are several beautifully chased *Toilet Caskets, from Praeneste, near Rome (under glass); then, *Group of Theseus and the Minotaur, a fine work of the Alexandrian period, found in Asia Minor, and interesting as being a small replica of a celebrated group at Athens which is otherwise known only by a relief on a coin. Works in iron and lead, *Etruscan mirrors in metal, mosaics, mural paintings, weapons, trinkets, domestic utensils, etc., affording an insight into the public and domestic life of the Greeks and Romans. — Farther on are the *Terracottas, the finest of which are Greek. Those found at Tanagra in Boeotia, to judge from the pleasing movement, drapery, and delicate colouring of the groups and figures, date from the 3rd and 4th cent. B.C. Many of them are highly humorous in conception. The gilded terracotta groups of the Rape of Proserpine and Theseus carrying off Helen, from the pediment of a wooden sarcophagus, are unique of their kind. Numerous terracottas from Asia Minor have lately been added to the collection.

ROOMS II & IV contain the Vases (the finest being in the last room but one), 2300 in number, a collection scarcely inferior in value to those at Paris and London, and including many of great artistic value and importance in the history of Greek painting and mythology. The extensive collection of Attic Lekythi, or anointing-vessels, is noteworthy. At the

end of the 2nd room are a few archaic bronzes and coloured *Terra-cottas (chiefly architectural fragments) from Olympia.

In the 'Sternsaal' (Pl. III) is the Collection of Gems (*Intaglios*, receding, and *Cameos*, raised), and objects in the precious metals, to which Frederick the Great made a most valuable addition by the purchase of the Stosch collection. It contains a *Cameo of the Apotheosis of Septimius Severus, measuring 9 by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, one of the largest and most valuable in the world (purchased for 12,000 Thlr.). The glass cabinet in the centre contains the **Silver Treasure found near Hildesheim (p. 133), consisting of Roman plate of the time of Augustus. Some of the articles possess great artistic merit, especially four round dishes with reliefs at the bottom: *Minerva, Young Hercules, Deus Lunus, and Cybele; and several wide goblets with feet. The *Antique Gold Ornaments from the Sabine Mts. were purchased for 60,000 m. (3000l.). Casts and imitations of the best gems may be purchased of the custodians.

3. THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

To the E. of the New Museum, in the centre of a square surrounded with Doric colonnades and embellished with statues, flower-beds, and a fountain, rises the new *National Gallery (Pl. r; K, 1), designed by *Stüler* in accordance with a plan of Frederick William IV., and built by *Strack* in 1866-76. The building is in the form of a Corinthian temple, 200 ft. long and 105 ft. wide, elevated on a basement 39 ft. in height. At the S. end is a portico of eight columns, and at the N. a semicircular apse. The sculptures are by *M. Schulz*, *Calandrelli*, and *Moser*. At the head of the imposing flights of steps in front of the S. façade is an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV.*, by *Calandrelli*, erected in 1886. The rich and appropriate decorations of the interior, designed by *Strack*, are executed in more solid materials than those of the Museums. The collection in the National Gallery, the nucleus of which was formed by 250 pictures bequeathed by *Herr J. H. Wagener* (d. 1861) to the Emperor William I. (then Prince Regent), now contains over 500 paintings, 120 cartoons and drawings, and 50 sculptures; the names of the artist and subject are given on each work. Director *Dr. Max Jordan*. Catalogue, containing a description of the works and biographies of the artists, 1 m. Admission, see p. 15 (refreshment-room on the ground-floor.) As the collection is constantly increasing, and as some of the pictures are frequently lent to provincial exhibitions and collections, the following description is only approximately accurate.

First Floor. We first enter the VESTIBULE, adorned with 15 portraits in relief of modern German artists. To the left is the staircase to the second floor, near which are figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, by *Kiss*. To the right are a picture of Huss at the stake, by *Lessing* (No. 207), and the Babylonian Captivity by *Bendemann* (24). — The door in the middle leads to the TRANSVERSE CORRIDOR, containing the following sculptures: 18. *Blaeser*, Figure of Hospitality; 46. *A. Wolf*, Eros and Dionysus; to the left, 49. *Hertel*, Dying Achilles; *39. *R. Begas*, Bust of Field-Marshal von Moltke; 23. *Sussmann-Hellborn*, Drunken faun; *R. Begas*, *25. Mercury and Psyche, *20. Bust of Adolf Menzel. — The rooms to the right of the corridor contain the paintings, to the left the sculptures. We begin with the PAINTINGS.

ROOM I. 386. *Wichmann*, Paul Veronese and the Prior of San Giorgio;

451. *Dücker*, Scene in the island of Rügen; 334. *J. Schrader*, Berlin-Kölln doing homage to Frederick I. of Brandenburg in 1415; *Knaus*, 487. Prof. Mommsen, 488. Prof. von Helmholtz; 195. *Küheng*, Pasture; 416. *Metzener*, Castello di Tenno (near Arco, on the Lago di Garda); *206. *Lessing*, Sharp-shooters in a ravine; *448. *Böcklin*, Fields of the Blessed; *Menzel*, *219. Flute-concert given at Sanssouci by Frederick the Great, *218. Frederick the Great's Round Table at Sanssouci; 389. *Wiegmann*, Karl Schnaase; 277. *Aurèle*, Baptistry of St. Mark's at Venice; 484. *Kameko*, The St. Gotthard; 330. *Schrader*, Portrait of Herr Wagener (mentioned at p. 46).

Room II. 139. *Hoff*, Christening a posthumous child; 131. *O. v. Heyden*, On the field of Königgrätz; 114. *Hayez*, Flight of Bianca Capello; *472. *Lendach*, Prince Bismarck; 124, 126, *P. Hess*, Military scenes; 132. *Hiddemann*, Prussian recruiting-officers in the time of Frederick the Great; 454. *Kalckreuth*, Afternoon in the mountains; 529. *Steffeck*, Prof. J. E. Neumann, the physicist; 376. *Weber*, Landscape in Westphalia; 73. *Freese*, Stags in flight; no number, *Adam*, Mars-la-Tour (unfinished); 548. *K. Meyer*, Dice-players; 430. *Hesse*, Scene in the Rhön Mts.; 202. *Lessing*, Feudal keep; 135. *Hildebrandt*, Beach at evening; 295, 296. *Schinkel*, Ideal landscapes.

Room III. 52. *Camphausen*, Düppel after the storming of 1864; *Bleibtreu*, *32. Passage to Alsen, *33. Battle of Königgrätz; 197. *Landseer*, Cromwell at Naseby; *280. *Rottmann*, Bavarian scene; 258. *Dom. Quaglio*, Ruins by the sea; 125. *P. Hess*, Cossacks plundering; 141. *Hoguet*, Wreck; 160. *De Keyser*, Death of Maria de' Medici; 72. *Fiedler*, Pola; 172. *Köhler*, Semiramis; 580. *Baisch*, Ebb at Dordrecht; 63. *Dietz*, Blücher's march to Paris.

Room IV. *Gauermann*, 85. Fountain in Tyrol, 88. Village smithy in the Alps; 446. *Fr. Adam*, Cavalry attack at Sedan; 74. *Freese*, Boar-hunt; 352. *Steffeck*, Dogs at play; 9. *Ahlborn*, Wernigerode (in the Harz); 274. *Riedel*, Girls bathing; 188. *Krockow*, Wild boars; *442. *Hünten*, Cavalry engagement at Elsaesshausen (6th Aug., 1870); *308. *Schirmer*, Pond; 10. *Ahlborn*, Florence; 278. *Riedel*, Albanian women.

VESTIBULE OF THE APSE. 16. *Emil Wolff*, Judith; *40. *Cauer*, The witch; 12. *Schadow*, Girl reposing; *208. *Lessing*, Hussite sermon; 481. *Schobelt*, Venus and Bellona; 475. *A. Feuerbach*, Concert.

The Apse contains five cabinets, in which the pictures are hung on folding screens.

CAB. 1. (to the right). 119. *Henning*, Girl of Frascati; 152. *R. Jordan*, Death of the pilot; 42. *Brendel*, Return to the village; *445. *L. Richter*, Scene in the Giant Mts.; 159. *De Keyser*, The Giaour; 167. *Klöber*, Cupid and Psyche; 398. *Graeb*, Mill in Thuringia; *490. *Menzel*, King William setting out to join the army (July 81st, 1870); 328. *Schrader*, Charles I. taking leave of his family; 168. *Klöber*, Education of Bacchus; *Max Schmidt*, *438. Scene on the Spree, *321. Mountain and forest.

CAB. 2. 528. *Canon*, Portrait of a woman; 584. *Spangenberg*, Hans Sachs reading his poetry; 468. *Kirberg*, A victim of the deep; 519. *Crola*, Prof. E. Bendemann; 521. *Bendemann*, Droysen, the historian; 517. *G. Biermann*, Prof. Weber, the physicist; 580. *Schiavone*, Magdalene; *400. *Defregger*, Return of the Tyrolese levy in 1809; 88. *Gebler*, Stable critics; 355. *Stilke*, The Duke of Gloucester (Richard III.) separating the sons of Edward IV. from their mother.

CAB. 3. 310-315. *Schirmer*, Six scenes from the life of Abraham and Isaac; *208. *Lessing*, Scene in the Eifel; 468. *Bokelmann*, Opening the will; 27. *E. Biermann*, The Wetterhorn; 239. *Pape*, The Erl Glacier at Handeck; 64. *Graf Harrach*, Mountain-scene; *1. *Achenbach*, Forest-scene in autumn.

CAB. 4. 505. *Janssen*, Field-Marshal Herwarth von Bittenfeld; 432. *Graef*, Count Roon; *285. *Salentin*, Pilgrims at a chapel; 458. *Rodde*, A lonely valley; *484. *Kröner*, Morning landscape, with deer; 385. *K. Werner*, Zisa Palace at Palermo; 436. *Malchin*, North German landscape, with sheep; 222. *E. Meyer*, Lazzaroni; 91. *Graeb*, Rood-loft in the cathedral of Halberstadt; 329. *Schrader*, Esther and Ahasuerus; 211. *Leys* (Belgian), Albert Dürer painting the portrait of Erasmus; 502. *Val. Ruths*, Baltic coast; *155. *Jordan*, The widow's consolation.

CAB. 5. 479. *Kolitz*, Engagement at Vendôme (1870); 138. *Th. Hilde-*

NATIONAL GALLERY.
Second Floor



• 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 •

432. *Seiffert*, Blue Grotto of Capri; 185. *Krieger*, Knight and squire; *507. *Hertel*, Sea-piece; *422. *Scherres*, Inundation in E. Prussia; *Schrödter*, *384. *Don Quixote*, 335. Scene from Shakespeare's Henry V.; *435. *Lier*, Evening scene on the Isar; 409. *Grünland*, Fruit.

CORRIDOR (to the right of the first Cornelius Saloon, see p. 50). 75-79. *Alfred Rethel*, Cartoons for the frescoes from the history of Charlemagne in the town-hall at Aix-la-Chapelle; 80. *Rethel*, Resurrection.

ROOM II. *272. *Gust. Richter*, Jairus's daughter; 407. *Franz-Dreber*, Autumn morning among the Sabine Mts.; 419. *Seel*, Arabian court at Cairo; 221. *Metz*, Betrothal of Tobias; 371. *Wach*, Cupid and Psyche; 100. *Günther*, The widower; 426. *Burger*, Wendish funeral in the Spreewald; 20. *Bejas*, Tobias and the angel; *491. *Oeder*, November day; *420. *Spangenberg*, The procession of death; 456. *Ludwig*, The St. Gotthard; 347. *K. Sohn*, Rape of Hylas; *268. *Rahl*, Persecution of the Christians; 476. *Bellermann*, Cave of Guarchero, in Venezuela; 359. *Ph. Veit*, The Maries at the Sepulchre; 335. *Daege*, Invention of painting; 510. *Flickel*, Beech-wood at Prerow (on the Baltic); 70. *Enhüber*, A Munich volunteer; 148. *Hun'n*, Reading the will; 283. *Rustige*, Prayer during a thunder-storm; 60. *Daehling*, Royal progress; 301. *Schinkel*, Mountain tarn; *205. *Lessing*, Scene on the Havel.

The APSE on this floor contains five cabinets similar to those below.

CAB. 1. 470. *Dielmann*, Peasant farm in the Rhineland; *382. *Schrödter*, Testing Rhine wine; 15. *Ainmiller*, Byzantine church; 391. *Otto*, Kiss, the sculptor; 510. *Adamo*, Fall of Robespierre, 1794; 278. *L. Robert*, Robber asleep; *Ainmiller*, 13. Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, 11. Room in Hohen-Salzburg Castle; 431. *Schirmer*, Beach near Naples; 416. *Fr. Preller*, Norwegian coast; 109. *Hasenklever*, Reading-room; 489. *W. Diez*, Forest merry-making; *410. *Harrer*, Theatre of Marcellus at Rome; 12. *Ainmiller*, Cloisters; *417. *Preller*, Styrian landscape; *108. *Haenklever*, Trying the wine; *Schinkel*, 305. Ideal landscape, 302. Château by the sea; 127. *Hess*, Pallikari at Athens.

CAB. 2. *59. *Daege*, The verger; 17. *K. Becker*, Emp. Charles V. visiting the banker Fugger; *275. *Rieftahl*, Open-air worship among the shepherds of the Passeyr; *120. *Hertel*, Young Germany; 338. *Schrödter*, Forge in the forest; 356. *Tischbein*, Lessing as a youth; 425. *Magnus*, Jenny Lind; *413. *J. A. Koch*, Convent of S. Francesco di Civitella in the Sabine Mts.; 210. *Leys*, Dutch society in the 17th cent.; 224. *Ed. Meyerheim*, 'King of the marksmen'; 565. *Vautier*, The sick-bed; 25. *Biard*, Linnæus when a boy; 428. *Fries*, Heidelberg.

CAB. 3. *531. *Meyerheim*, Stable; 412. *Irmer*, Dicksee in Holstein; 530. *Hübner*, Schadow; 112. *Hasenpfug*, Cathedral at Halberstadt; 282. *Rottmann*, Marathon (sketch); *456. *Lenbach*, Field-Marshal von Moltke; 230. *Monten*, 'Finis Poloniae'; 566. *Conrad*, Goose-market at Berlin; 547. *Douzette*, Alt-Prerow; 503. *Tischbein*, Lute-player; 259. *Dom. Quaglio*, Fish-market at Antwerp; *115. *Heine*, Prisoners in church; 180. *Kopisch*, Pontine Marshes.

CAB. 4. 22. *Begas*, Washing a blackamoor; 333. *Schrödter*, Rhenish tavern; *169. *Knaus*, 'As the old have sung, so chirrup the young'; 525a. *Heuss*, Peter von Cornelius; 223. *Meyer von Bremen*, A little housekeeper; *343. *M. von Schwind*, 'The Rose'; 56. *Cornelius*, Hagen plunging the Nibelungen treasure in the Rhine; 374. *Waldmüller*, After school; 457. *Meyerheim*, At the bleaching-ground; 83. *Gallait*, Capuchin; 89. *Gierymski*, Hunt; 216. *Magnus*, Return of the Pallikar; 316. *Schirmer*, Tasso's house at Sorrento; 301. *Schinkel*, Gothic cathedral.

CAB. 5. 462. *Hosemann*, Carting sand; *500. *Defregger*, Borrowed plumes ('Der Salon-Tyroler'); 411. *Hofmann*, Christ preaching on the shore of the Lake of Galilee; 151. *Jordan*, Proposal of marriage in Heligoland; 284. *Rustige*, Inundation; *Kügelgen*, 193. Ariadne, 194. Andromeda; 307. *Schinkel*, Italian scene; *318. *Schleich*, Evening scene; 549. *Braith*, Gay morning; 161. *Kiederich*, Death of La Valette, Grand-Master of Malta; 367. *Voltz*, Menagerie.

ROOM III. (left side). *87. *Gebhardt*, The Last Supper; 156. *Ittenbach*, Flight into Egypt; 282. *Mücke*, St. Elizabeth dispensing alms; 141. *Hübner*.

The Christ-Child; 325. *Schorn*, Pope Paul III. before Luther's portrait; 553. *Stauffer-Bern*, Gustav Freytag; 65. *Draeger*, Moses at the well; 468. *Scheurenberg*, The Lord's Day; 2. *Achenbach*, Ostende; 143. *K. Hübner*, Frail sinner at the church-door; 84. *Gallait* (Belgian), Egmont before his execution; 394. *Blanc*, Girls fishing; *493. *Flamm*, View of Cumæ; 485. *Gebhardt*, Ascension; *Schinkel*, 291. Ideal landscape, 306. Harvest; 28. *Biebrze*, Compromise of the Netherlandish nobles in 1566; 61. *Dahl*, Storm at sea; *Bürkel*, *46. Pedlars resting, 47. Fair in Tyrol.

CORRIDOR (to the left of the first Cornelius Saloon), with drawings and water-colours. 94-100. *Overbeck*, The Seven Sacraments; 101-116. *Fr. Preller*, Illustrations of the Odyssey (studies for the frescoes at Weimar); 118. *Pfannschmidt*, Scenes from the story of Daniel; 13. *Schievelbein*, Destruction of Pompeii (frieze).

ROOM IV. 170. *Knille*, Tannhäuser and Venus; *506. A. *Achenbach*, Ostende; *414. *Leu*, Lake Oeschinen in Canton Bern; 237. *Nerly*, SS. Giovanni e Paolo in Venice; 323. *Scholz*, Volunteers of 1813 before Frederick William III. at Breslau; 428. *Henneberg*, The wild hunter; 184. *Kretschmar*, Christ and the Woman of Samaria; *Calame*, 50. Ravine, *49. Lake of Lucerne; 363. H. *Vernet*, Slave-market; *Bossuet*, 38. Procession in Seville, 37. Scene in Andalusia.

We finally regain the Cupola Saloon, and proceed through the central door to the —

I. CORNELIUS SALOON, which is tastefully decorated. The paintings of the upper part of the walls were designed by *Ed. Bendemann*, who has endeavoured to illustrate the composition of a work of art by a series of allegorical figures (beginning with the wall on the left of the cupola-saloon: Grace, Peace, Poetry, Investigation, Humility, Enthusiasm, Strength, Joy). This saloon chiefly contains the "CARTOONS FOR THE CAMPO SANTO in Berlin (p. 30). Soon after his removal to Berlin (1841) Cornelius commenced this work, and he was engaged upon it down to the day of his death (1867). These scenes were intended to extend over the four walls of the Campo Santo, and to represent in close connection with the Apocalypse, the Redemption of Man, the Appearance of Christ on Earth, the Sway of the Church, and the Last Judgment. Above each painting is a semicircular lunette, and below is a narrow painting in which the chief subject is illustrated and explained by ingenious allusions, while between the principal paintings were to be placed eight groups, embodying the Beatitudes of the Sermon on the Mount. The finest of these principal paintings are the *Descent of the Holy Ghost* (17), the *Resurrection* (9), and the *Apocalyptic Riders* (6). While in these we admire the richness of conception, the dramatic life, and the boldness of the drawing, the groups of the *Beatitudes* (14, 15) appeal to us by the beauty and compactness of their outlines, no less than by the expressiveness of their figures (comp. the one executed in colours, Raczyński Gal., No. 97, R. III., p. 51). — Of less importance are the cartoons of the frescoes in the LUDWIGSKIRCHE AT MUNICH (1834-40), representing *Evangelists*, *Prophets*, and (left side-wall) the *Last Judgment*. — A few oil-paintings are also exhibited in this room.

II. CORNELIUS SALOON, the painting of which (Myth of Prometheus) was executed by *P. Janssen* of Düsseldorf. This saloon contains the cartoons of the frescoes in the GLYPTOTHEK AT MUNICH (Hall of the Gods and Heroes), with which Cornelius began his monumental compositions in Germany (1819). The leading ideas of the representation in the Hall of the Gods are partly borrowed from Hesiod, and are embodied by the artist in ceiling and mural-paintings; the former are emblematic of the *Sway of Cupid*, and the *Seasons* and *Hours*; while three semicircular pictures represent the three kingdoms of the gods, *Olympus*, the *Ocean*, and the *Infernal Regions*. — In the Hall of the Heroes in the Glyptothek the Myth of Troy is illustrated, the cartoon of the *Destruction of Troy* (side-wall to the left, No. 51) being considered the most important. — In front of the colossal bust of Cornelius by *Wittig*, is a reproduction of the 'Shield of Faith', executed by Fischer in silver from designs by Cornelius. In a niche behind the bust is placed the design for a picture

intended for the Cathedral at Berlin, representing the Expectation of the Day of Judgment. On each side of it are pictures dealing with the same subject by *Veit* and *Steinle*. This room also contains two pictures by *Kaulbach*: 73. Death of the Marquis of Posa (from Schiller's 'Don Carlos'); 72. Death of Mary Stuart. A marble staircase ascends to the —

Third Floor. On the walls of the staircase: 460. *Schlösser*, Pandora, Prometheus, and Epimetheus; *482. *Brozit*, The ambassadors of Ladislaus, King of Hungary and Bohemia, at the French court, soliciting the hand of the daughter of Charles VII. for their sovereign; *81. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Siegfried's return from the Saxon war (cartoon); 450. *Deutsch*, Rape of Helen; *443. *Makart*, Venice doing homage to Catherine Cornaro; *82. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Burial of the dead in Etzel's (Attila's) palace, another scene from the Nibelungenlied (cartoon). — The ANTE-ROOM at the top of the staircase contains the last (unfinished) picture of *Piloty* (d. 1886), The dying Alexander receiving the homage of his army; also pictures of the seasons by *Wislicenus* (401-404), above which are good mural paintings by *Paul Meyerheim*, representing nature at the different seasons.

The CORNER ROOM, to the right, contains **Frescoes from the history of Joseph, which were skillfully removed hither from Rome in 1888. They were executed in 1816-18 for the Prussian consul in Rome, by the most eminent German artists then resident in that city, and formerly adorned a room in his house, the Casa Zuccari (since also called Casa Bartholdy). They are interesting as being the first important creation of modern German painting. The *Interpretation of Pharaoh's dream and *Recognition of the brothers are by *Cornelius*; the Selling of Joseph and the *Seven Years of Famine by *Overbeck*; Joseph and Potiphar's wife and the *Seven Years of Plenty by *Veit*; Joseph interpreting dreams in prison and the Brothers bringing the bloody coat to Jacob, by *Schadow*.

In the adjacent CENTRAL ROOMS is the *Collection of Drawings*, consisting of about 7000 sketches and water-colours by German artists of the present century (*Bellermann*, *Blechen*, *Franz-Dreber*, *Henneberg*, *Ed. Hildebrandt*, *Krüger*, *Schnorr*, *Menzel*, etc.). Visitors are admitted daily, except Sun. and Mon., on application to the attendants.

The Rooms to the right of the ante-room contain the choice Picture Gallery of Count Raczyński, which has been lent to the government for public exhibition. It is especially rich in modern works, but also contains a few valuable old Italian and Spanish paintings (catalogue 75 pf.).

Room I. 1. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna and Child, with St. Anthony; 2. *A. Bronzino*, Cosimo de' Medici (replica of the portrait in the Uffizi); 3. *Juan Cerezo*, Assumption; *5. *Girolamo Siciolante da Sermoneta*, Descent from the Cross; *8. *Zurbaran*, Madonna adored by monks; 10. *Mazzolini*, Christ and the Pharisees; 12. *Garofalo*, Jupiter and Io; 14. *Sofonisbe Anguissola*, A game at chess (dated 1560).

Room II. 20. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Holy Family; 22, 23. Portuguese School (16th cent.), 88. *Apollonia*, Agnes, Catharine, and Barbara; 24. *Cornelius*, Christ in Hades, the only large oil-painting by this master; *28. Portuguese Master (16th cent.), Entombment (winged altarpiece); *31. After the Master of the Death of the Virgin, Madonna; *33. Castilian School (16th cent.), Crucifixion. — 194. *Thorvaldsen*, Ganymede.

Room III. 44. *Führich*, Triumph of Christ; *47. *Overbeck*, Marriage of the Virgin; *48. *Böcklin*, Mary Magdalene; 51. *Steinle*, Salutation; *53. *Schnorr*, Introduction to the Nibelungenlied; 54. *Lessing*, Forest-scene; *58. *Schwind*, Father Rhine; *59. *Deger*, Adam and Eve; 61. *Hübner*, Melusina; 63. *Le Poitevin*, Pirates on shore; 71, 80. *Rottmann*, Landscapes; 82. *Riedel*, Nurse and child; *84. *Menzel*, Frederick the Great and Gen. Fouquet; *87. *Makart*, Queen of the elves; *89. *L. Robert*, Reapers; *90. *Preller*, Ulysses and Nausicaa; 91. *Stilke*, Pilgrims in the desert; 92. *Kaulbach*, Allegorical figure of Tradition; *93. *Delaroche*, Pilgrims in Rome; 94. *Lessing*, Confession in the forest; *96. *Th. Hildebrandt*, The sons of Edward IV.; 97. *Cornelius*, Allegorical group ('Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst'); *101. *A. Achenbach*, Norwegian scene; 102. *Begas*, *Thorvaldsen* (said to have been painted in one day); 101. *Kaulbach*, Italian herd-boy.

Room IV. *109. *Verboeckhoven*, Ox in a landscape; *110. *Ary Scheffer*, Götz von Berlichingen and his wife; 114. *Preyer*, Still-life; 146. *Cretius*, Cromwell; *148. *Schadow*, The daughter of Herodias.

Room V. 165. *Schnetz*, Pope Sixtus V. as a shepherd-boy; *166. *Canaletto*, Election of King Stanislaus Poniatowski; 167. *Bassano*, Forge of Vulcan; *172. *Gillot*, Feast of Bacchus; 173. *Vanloo*, Venus and Cupid; 177. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; *187. *Bourguignon*, Battle; 189. *Strozzi*, Rape of Europa.

The N. side of the Museum-island is occupied by the so-called *Packhof* and by the temporary building of the *Exhibitions of the Academy of Art*. Both these are, however, to be removed to make way for additions to the Museums.

d. *Friedrich-Strasse. Gendarmen-Markt. Wilhelm-Strasse. Leipziger-Strasse. Belle-Alliance-Platz.*

To the S. of the Linden begins the FRIEDRICH-STADT (p. 16), the most regularly built quarter of Berlin, founded by Frederick I. and Frederick William I. It was formerly a dull part of the town, but the N. part of it next the Linden is now the great centre of business and the principal rendezvous of travellers. The most important streets intersecting it are the *Friedrich-Str.* from N. to S., the *Wilhelm-Str.* to the W. (p. 53), and the *Charlotten-* and *Markgrafen-Str.* to the E. The principal cross-streets are the busy *Leipziger-Str.* (p. 55) and the *Behren-Str.*, the latter containing several of the chief banks of Berlin (No. 2, the *Credit Bank*, built by Ende & Böckmann) and many other handsome new buildings.

The *Friedrich-Strasse*, which runs nearly due N. and S., is the longest street in the inner town, measuring (with its prolongation to the N. of the Linden, p. 72) 2 M. from the (former) Oranienburg to the (former) Halle Gate, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Linden to the Halle Gate. The busiest parts of it are between the Linden and the *Leipziger-Str.* (p. 55), and between the Linden and the *Georgen-Strasse*. Many of the business-houses in this street are built in a most substantial and handsome manner, and the older and less imposing structures are daily giving place to more elaborate successors. At the corner of the *Behren-Strasse* is the handsome new building of the *Pschorr Brewery*, the upper floor of which contains *Castan's Panopticum* (p. 14). The Renaissance pile at the N.E. corner of the *Französische-Strasse*, belonging to *Baron Faber*, is perhaps the handsomest house of business in Berlin. At the S.E. corner of the same street (No. 78) is the office of the *Germania Insurance Co.*, nearly opposite which, in the *Friedrich-Strasse*, is the gaily-painted façade (by Seitz) of the *Münchener Spatenbrauerei*.

To the E. of the *Friedrich-Strasse*, a few hundred paces from the square by the Opera House (p. 24) and the Linden, is situated the **Gendarmen-Markt* (Pl. r; I, 3), the central part of which is now officially called the 'SCHILLER-PLATZ', with the *Schauspiel-Haus*, the French Church, the New Church, and several handsome private edifices of last century. The three buildings just named

form the finest architectural group in Berlin; their outline is very effective by moonlight.

The **Schauspielhaus*, or *Theatre* (Pl. r; I, 3), 84 yds. long, 55 yds. in depth, and 125 ft. in height, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1819-21, to replace the original building which was burned down in 1817. The skilful application of Greek forms to a modern edifice of several stories and the vigorous articulation render it one of *Schinkel's* finest works; some defects (such as the entrance) are due to the cramping nature of his instructions and to the necessity of using the old walls. The principal façade towards the E. is embellished with an Ionic portico, approached by a prominent flight of steps, under which are the entrances for the spectators. At the sides of the steps are two groups in bronze by *F. Tieck*, genii riding on a panther and a lion. The tympanum of the portico contains a group of the Children of Niobe in sandstone, by the same sculptor. The summit of the principal part of the building is crowned with an Apollo in a chariot drawn by two griffins, a group in bronze by *Rauch* and *Tieck*, in the tympanum beneath which are Melpomene and Polyhymnia. On the W. summit of the building, corresponding to the Apollo, is a Pegasus in copper. The large N. tympanum contains the *Triumphal Procession of Bacchus with Ariadne; in the S. tympanum, Orpheus bringing back Eurydice, both by *F. Tieck*, and probably his finest works. Besides the theatre, with seats for 1500 spectators, the building contains a large *Concert Room, accommodating 1200 persons. This finely-proportioned hall, richly adorned with paintings and sculptures, and probably the best of *Schinkel's* interiors, has been restored.

In front of the steps of the theatre stands the *Monument of Schiller*, 19 ft. in height, in marble, by *Begas*. The figure of the poet, 9 ft. in height, stands on a pedestal originally destined to serve as a fountain, and adorned at the corners with allegorical figures of lyric and dramatic poetry, historical composition and philosophy. The effect of this fine monument is unfortunately much impaired by its unavoidable coating of smoke and dust.

To the N. of the theatre is the *French Church*, to the S. the *New Church*, or German Cathedral, both dating from the beginning of last century. The former, in which a French service is still held every Sun., retains its original insignificant appearance, but the latter, with its pentagonal ground-plan, has been cleverly remodelled by *Von der Hude*. The handsome detached towers covered with domes (230 ft. in height) were added by *Gontard* in the reign of Frederick the Great.

The **Wilhelm-Strasse* (Pl. r; H, 3, 4, and g; I, 1, 2), which forms the W. boundary of the Friedrich-Stadt, diverges from the Linden near the Pariser-Platz towards the S.E., and like the Friedrich-Strasse terminates in the Belle-Alliance-Platz (p. 56). The N. half of this street is considered the most aristocratic quarter of

the city. No. 70, on the right, close to the Linden, is the *English Embassy*. No. 72, on the right, is the *Palace of Princes Alexander and George of Prussia*. Opposite, to the left, No. 67, is *Hr. Pringsheim's House*, built by Ebe & Benda in 1873, with a polychrome façade, and a mosaic frieze executed by *Salviati* from designs by *Anton von Werner*. No. 73, on the right, is the house of the *Minister of the Household*; No. 74 is the office of the *Chancellor of the Empire*. No. 65, opposite, to the left, is the residence of the *Minister of Justice*; No. 63 is the *Palace of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode*. Then on the right, No. 76, part of the foreign office and residence of Prince Bismarck in 1862-78. No. 77 is the *Residence of the Chancellor of the Empire*, originally built about 1738, and occupied by Prince Bismarck from 1878 till March, 1890. (The Congress of European Powers for the settlement of the Eastern Question in 1878 took place in the large hall in front.) No. 78 is the new palace of the *Prince of Pless*, designed by the French architect Destailleur, in the style of the period of Louis XIII. Visitors are admitted to most of these palaces, during the absence of the owners, after previous application to the house-steward.

On the opposite side of the street is the WILHELMSPLATZ (Pl. r; H, 3), adorned with flower-beds and with Statues of six heroes of the three Silesian wars of Frederick the Great: *Schwerin*, who fell at Prague in 1757; *Winterfeldt*, Frederick's favourite, who fell at Moys, near Görlitz, in 1757; *Seydlitz*, the hero of Rossbach, who died in 1773; *Keith*, who fell at Hochkirch in 1758; the gallant *Zieten*, who died in 1786; and **Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau*, the victor at Kesselsdorf, who died in 1747. The marble statues with which the Platz was formerly embellished were replaced by bronze statues in 1862, Schwerin and Winterfeldt having been newly designed by *Kiss*, and the others copied from the original figures (now at the Cadet School in Licherfelde, p. 81), of which Zieten and Leopold of Dessau are by *Schadow*.

On the N. side of the Wilhelms-Platz is the *Palace of Prince Leopold* (Pl. r; H, 3), erected in 1737 and remodelled by *Schinkel* in 1827-28. To the E. of the square lies the *Kaiserkhof* (p. 2), built in 1873-75, with its principal façade towards the Zieten-Platz. Close by is the *Church of the Trinity* (Pl. r; I, 3), of which *Schleiermacher*, the eminent preacher and philosopher, was pastor from 1809 until his death in 1834.

On the S. side of the Wilhelms-Platz rises the *Imperial Treasury*, erected by *W. von Mörner* in 1873-76 for the Foreign Office.

The **Voss-STRASSE*, leading to the Königgrätzer-Str., here diverges to the right. At the corner (No. 1) stands the new *Palace of Herr Borsig* by *Lucae*, a noble structure in the Italian Renaissance style, with sculptural decoration by *Begas*, *Encke*, *Hundrieser*, and *Lessing*. No. 35, at the opposite corner, is the residence of the

Minister of Public Works, the staircase of which is adorned with paintings by Meurer and Geselschap. At Nos. 4 & 5 is the *Ministry of Justice*, by W. v. Mörner, with paintings by Paul Meyerheim in the dining-room (shown on application).

A few paces to the S. of the Wilhelms-Platz we reach the busy *Leipziger-Strasse (Pl. r; H, I, K, 4), about 1 M. in length, beginning at the Dönhoff-Platz (p. 64), running parallel with the Linden, and leading to the Potsdamer-Platz. The half of the street to the W. of the Friedrich-Strasse is lighted with the electric light. No. 48, near the Dönhoff-Platz is the *Concert-Haus* (p. 12); opposite, on No. 85, is a tablet in memory of G. W. von Knobelsdorff (d. 1753; p. 20). Among the numerous handsome commercial buildings in the Leipziger-Strasse, mostly in the German Renaissance style, may be mentioned No. 43 (at the corner of the Markgrafen-Strasse), the office of the *New York Equitable Insurance Co.*, at the corner of the Friedrich-Strasse (unfinished), and the office of the *New York Insurance Co.* (No. 124), with mosaics of six great towns (London, Paris, New York, Berlin, Vienna, Rome). — To the E. of the Wilhelm-Str., Leipziger-Strasse No. 15, is the *Central-Postgebäude* ('Reichs-Postamt'), built by Schwatlo in 1871-73; it contains the *Post Office Museum* (p. 15), a collection of models and drawings of the postal and other conveyances of different epochs and nations, a very extensive collection of postage stamps, new telegraphic apparatus, telephones, phonographs, etc. — No. 5, to the W. of the Wilhelm-Strasse, is the *War Office*, another handsome edifice, restored in 1847, according to plans by Stüler. The four figures in terracotta at the portals represent a hussar, a gunner, a grenadier, and a cuirassier.

No. 4, adjacent, is the temporary *Reichstags-Gebäude*, or *Hall of the Imperial Diet* (Pl. r; J, 4), hastily erected in 1871 on the site of the old porcelain manufactory. The entrance to the assembly-hall is by the central door (adm., see p. 15); that of the galleries is reached by passing through the gateway on the left and crossing the court. In the latter is situated the office where cards of admission to the sittings may be obtained.

Adjoining the Hall of the Diet is the *Herrenhaus*, or Upper Chamber (Pl. r; H, 4), in a house that formerly belonged to the Mendelssohn family. A little farther on the Leipziger-Str. expands into the octagonal LEIPZIGER-PLATZ (Pl. r; G, H, 4), adorned with gardens. At the N.W. corner of the street is the attractive dépôt of the *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (No. 137). On the S. side of the Platz are the *Governor's Residence* (No. 10) and the *Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests* (Nos. 8, 9); No. 13 on the N. side is the *Admiralty*. On the right side of the street that intersects the Platz rises the bronze statue of the Prussian general and premier Count Brandenburg (d. 1850), by Prof. Hagen. Adjacent is a statue of Field-Marshal Wrangel (d. 1877), by Keil.

The S. HALF OF THE FRIEDRICHSTADT is duller and less interesting than the N. half. At the corner of the Krausen-Strasse and Mauer-Strasse stands the *Bethlehems-Kirche*, built in 1735-37 for the Bohemian Protestant refugees and practically rebuilt in 1883. Adjacent (Mauer-Str. 82) is one of the *Municipal Markets* (adm., see p. 15).

In the Wilhelm-Str., Nos. 92, 93, is the *Architects' Union* (Pl. r; H, 4), opened in 1876, containing the *Picture Gallery* of the *Verein der Berliner Künstler* (exhibitions, see p. 15). The rooms are adorned with frescoes by *Prell*, representing the history of architecture. — In the same street, No. 102, opposite the Koch-Str., is the *Palace of Prince Albert* (Pl. r, g; H), erected in 1737, and remodelled by *Schinkel* in 1833. The entrance-court is separated from the street by a colonnade. No. 62 in the Koch-Strasse, at the other end of which stands the *Jerusalemer-Kirche* (p. 64), bears a tablet in memory of *General von Zieten* (d. 1786; comp. p. 54).

In the Encke-Platz, at the end of the Charlotten-Str., is situated the *Observatory* (Pl. g; I, 1), erected by *Schinkel* in 1835 (no admission; entrance, Linden-Str. 91). The six standard clocks of Berlin are regulated by electricity from the Observatory. The mean height of Prussia above the sea (37 metres = 120 ft.) is marked on the N. façade.

In the part of the Friedrich-Strasse to the S. of the Bessel-Strasse are a *Normal Seminary*, with a department for teachers of gymnastics (No. 229), and a *Public Market* (No. 18, opposite). *Chamisso* (p. 70) lived at No. 235, denoted by a medallion. At the end of the street (entr. Wilhelm-Str. 10) is the **Nordland Panorama*, with paintings of the Lofoden Islands, the North Cape (with the 'Midnight Sun'), and Spitzbergen, by *Krieger* and *Heine* (adm., p. 15).

The Friedrich-Str., Wilhelm-Str., and Linden-Str. converge in the circular *BELLE-ALLIANCE-PLATZ* (Pl. g; I, 2), which is laid out as a garden. In the centre rises the *Friedens-Säule*, or *Column of Peace*, 60 ft. in height, erected in 1840 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the peace of 1815. It consists of a column of granite with a marble capital, placed on a lofty pedestal, and is crowned with a Victory by *Rauch*, holding a twig of palm in her left hand, and presenting the victor's wreath to the city with the right. Four groups in marble, representing the four principal powers that took part in the battle of Waterloo (England, Prussia, the Netherlands, and Hanover), designed by *Prof. Fischer*, and executed by *Professors Frans* and *Walger*, surround the column. On the S. side of the Platz is a flight of steps ascending from the street, the sides of which are adorned with two allegorical figures in white marble by *Wolff* and *Hartzer*. Opposite the top of this staircase is the *Halle Gate*, a monumental edifice by *Strack*, embellished with figures of the Seasons by *L. Drake* and *Pohlmann*.

e. *Friedrichvorstadt. Ethnographical and Industrial Museums. Quarter outside the Halle Gate.*

Outside the *Potsdam Gate* (Pl. r; G, 4) lies the **Friedrichvorstadt**, one of the finest quarters of Berlin, and the residence of the wealthier members of the community. The N. half, lying between the canal and the *Thiergarten*, and also the quarter (*Schöneberg*) adjoining the *Kurfürsten-Str.* to the S.W., are chiefly noticeable for their handsome detached villas, surrounded with gardens, which are perhaps the most pleasing efforts of modern Berlin architecture. One of the most striking of these is the house of *Herr von Tieles-Winckler*, No. 15, *Regenten-Strasse* (Pl. r; F, 4). Nearly all the streets are planted with rows of trees.

In the *Potsdamer-Platz* stands the handsome *Potsdam Station*, built in 1870-72. The *Hôtel Bellevue*, at the corner of the *Belle-vue-Strasse*, is a handsome new building (1887-88) by *Heim*, with a frequented *café* and restaurant (p. 4). The *König-Wilhelm-Gymnasium*, *Bellevue-Str.* 15 (court), was erected by *Lohse* in 1862-65. The *Victoria-Strasse* and *Margarethen-Strasse*, farther on, lead to the church of *St. Matthew*, by *Stüler* (1846). Adjacent, *Matthäikirch-Str.* 20, is the new *Landeshaus* of the Diet of Brandenburg, with statues of *Albert the Bear*, *Elector Frederick I.*, the Great Elector, and *Emp. William I.* on the façade.

Beyond the canal (p. 62), *Potsdamer-Str.* 120, is the *Royal School of Music*. In the *Lützow-Str.*, Nos. 24-26, is the *Elisabeth Hospital*; between the *Lützow-Str.* and the *Steglitz-Str.* are two large schools. A large *Market Hall* (adm., see p. 14) has been erected in the **MAGDEBURGER-PLATZ**, to the S. of which, in the *Kurfürsten-Strasse*, is the *Church of the Twelve Apostles*, by *Blankenstein* (1871-74). At the W. end of the same street (No. 70) is the *Head-quarters of the Engineers*, a dome-covered edifice by *Gödeking*.

The **Botanical Garden* (adm., p. 14; reached by tramway-line No. 22), situated at the village of *Schöneberg*, 1 M. beyond the *Potsdam Gate*, was founded in 1679 and reconstituted in 1801. It is one of the most extensive in Europe, and contains 20,000 species of plants. The palms and cacti are particularly fine. The extensive **Palm House* was built in 1858, and the *Victoria Regia House* in 1882 (in blossom in Aug.). On the S. side of the garden, in the *Grunewald-Str.*, is the new *Botanical Museum and Herbarium* (adm., see p. 14).

In the same neighbourhood is *St. Matthew's Cemetery* (Pl. g; F, 4), containing the graves of *Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm* (d. 1863 and 1859), *Kugler* (d. 1858), the art-writer, *Gustav Richter* (d. 1884), the painter, *Drake* (d. 1882), the sculptor, and many other modern Germans of note. — *Droysen*, the historian (d. 1883), is buried in the Cemetery of the Apostles, *Kolonnen-Str.*

From the *Königgrätzer-Strasse*, which leads to the S. E. from

the Potsdamer-Platz, a new street has been carried halfway through to the Zimmer-Strasse. At the corner is the imposing new building of the Ethnographical Museum, adjoining which is the Industrial Museum (p. 59).

The *Ethnographical Museum (*Museum für Völkerkunde*; Pl. 7; H. 4), a massive Renaissance structure by Ende, was opened in 1886 (adm., see p. 14). The building is in the form of an irregular pentagon, enclosing an open court; and the most striking external feature is the huge circular vestibule (diameter 100 ft.) at the corner. On the ground-floor are the prehistoric and anthropological collections, (including the Trojan remains discovered by Schliemann), on the first and second floors are the ethnological collections, and on the third floor are the anthropological collection and the plaster casts. Dr. Bastian is the head of the Ethnographical Department and Dr. Voss of the Anthropological Department. Official catalogue 50 pf.

Passing through the portico, at the N.W. angle, we enter the circular VESTIBULE, the ceiling of which is adorned with a mosaic of the Zodiac, executed by Salviati from the designs of O. Lessing. Above the Vestibule is a large Aula, used as a lecture-room. — From the Vestibule we pass into the glass-covered COURT, which is surrounded by the exhibition-galleries and contains some of the larger objects. Opposite the entrance is a cast of the E. gate of the Sanctuary of Sanchi (India), dating from the 1st cent. A.D. On each side are gilded Statues of Buddha from Rangoon (Burmah). In front of the gate is a modern Siamese reproduction of an ancient Siamese statue of a king. Round the sides of the court are reliefs from Santa Lucia in Guatemala, many of the representations in which are still obscure.

GROUND FLOOR. To the left [are the German and other Prehistoric Collections. Room I. Brandenburg antiquities; II. Gold and silver objects of various origin; III. Schleswig-Holstein, Provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, and Posen; IV. Rest of N. Germany, Hesse, and Bavaria; V. S. Germany and other countries of Europe. — To the right of the court are the *Schliemann Collections, presented to the German empire by the distinguished discoverer. Most of the objects are from the district of ancient Troy, including the famous series of gold articles, formerly designated the 'Treasure of Priam' (in the 2nd Room). Most of the objects found at Mycenæ and Tiryns are at Athens, and those in this collection are few and unimportant. The ceiling of the 2nd Room is an imitation of one discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Orchomenos.

FIRST FLOOR. Room 1., to the left. African Collection. Cases 17-23. Objects from the Congo. — Cases 15, 16. Objects from Abyssinia, including the gold-embroidered cloak of Queen Durenesh and the drinking-horn of King Theodore. — The cases in the middle contain objects from the Niger, E. Africa, S. Africa, Cameroon, Gaboon, and the Loango coast.

Room II. African Collection. Case 30, Madagascar. — Wall-Cabinet 29. Morocco, Egypt, Nubia, and Central Africa. — Case 36. Mexican Antiquities.

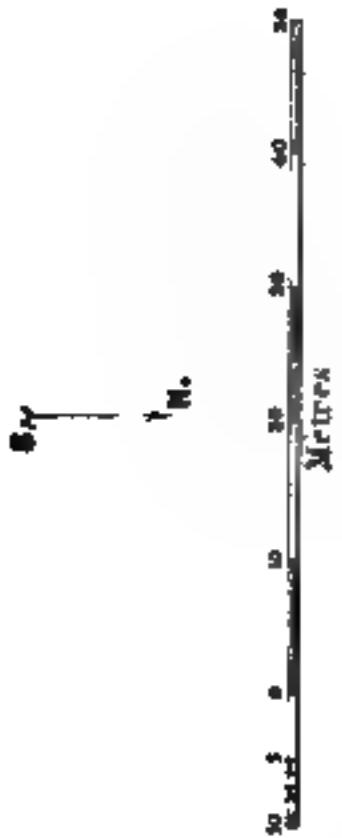
Room III. South Sea Islands, a collection of unequalled extent and fullness, some of the objects dating from the time of Capt. Cook (d. 1779). Case 42. Tahiti and Hervey Islands. Cases 43-45. Sandwich Islands (Hawai), including the feather-cloak of King Kamehameha I., specimens of Kapa or Tapa cloth made from the bast of mulberry-trees, gourds and calabashes, idols, etc. — Case 45a. Ornaments from Micronesia. — Case 49. Wooden tablet with hieroglyphics and carved idols from Easter Island. — Case 50. Tortoise-shell masks and helmets from Darolley Island, in the Torres Straits (now deserted). — Cases 52, 53. Fiji Islands. — Central Cases 38a, b, c. Valuable collection from New Zealand. — Central Case 40. Weapons with sharks'

ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM.

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

Ground Floor

First Floor



teeth, armour of cocoa-nut fibre, etc., from the Gilbert and Marshall Islands. — Case 39. Wood-carvings from the Bismarck Archipelago.

Room IV. In the narrow cases, objects from the *South Sea Islands*. In the others, recent acquisitions from *New Guinea* (those in cases 73, 77-79 from Kaiser-Wilhelms-Land).

Room V. To the left a fine collection of *American Antiquities*. Central Case 85 contains a unique series of objects in clay and stone from Yucatan. — 87. Mexico, with some beautiful mosaics. — 97. Guatemala. — 98. Nicaragua and Costa Rica. — 99-107. Ancient Peruvian vessels, many of considerable artistic value. — 89 (to the right). Antiquities from Chibja (Columbia) and curiosities of S. American aborigines. — 84d, 84e. Brasil. — 86a, 86b. Guiana. — 93. New acquisitions from the district of the Shingu.

Room VI. Large and systematically arranged collection of *Peruvian Antiquities*, found by Reiss and Stübel in the burial-ground of Ancon, to the N. of Lima. Case 111 contains a 'Quipu', or bundle of knotted cords, extensively used in Peru as an aid in registering numerical processes.

Room VII. *North America*. Central Cases 116, 117. Prairie Indians and Mexico. — Cases 118-145 contain the collections made in N. W. America by Capt. Jacobsen (sent out by the Museum in 1881-83) and including many objects of great interest.

Room VIII. *Siberia*. The complete similarity of the implements of the Chukchis (Case 147) to those of the Esquimaux affords an interesting corroboration of the theory, established on anthropological grounds, that the earliest inhabitants of America reached that continent from Asia via the Behring Straits. Case 146 contains objects used in religious ceremonies, idols, etc.

SECOND FLOOR. — Room I (to the left). *Collections from Hither India*. Cases 1 & 2. Nepaul. — 4. Singhalese curiosities. — 7-9. S. India. — 14. Bengal and Orissa. — 15-25. Benares, Delhi, and Bombay. — 26-28. Punjab (casts and originals of Buddhist sculptures, etc.). — 29, 30. Cashmere.

Room II. *Farther India*. Cases 42-46. Burmah. — 48, 49. Indian Islands. — 52. Models of boats from Malacca. — 53-56. Siam (interesting masks, musical instruments, and 'silhouette' figures). — 57, 58. Ceylon.

The ***Industrial Museum** (Pl. r; H, 4), founded in 1867, and rapidly extended by purchases at the recent great industrial exhibitions and elsewhere, is now a very extensive and valuable collection of the products of many different countries, both ancient and modern. The new and imposing building which now contains it, opened in 1881, was designed in the Hellenic Renaissance style by *Gropius & Schmieden*, and is constructed of brick and hewn stone, with effective details in terracotta and coloured tiles. The exterior is also adorned with mosaics, executed by *Salviati* from the designs of *Ewald* and *Geselschap*, and representing the principal epochs in the history of civilisation. The terracotta bands of relief contain the names of great artists and scenes emblematic of their work. At the sides of the flight of steps ascending to the door are statues of Peter Vischer and Holbein, by *Sussmann-Hellborn*. The interior is grouped round a large central court, intended for loan exhibitions, and encircled by two rows of arcades, borne by slender syenite pillars. Above the upper arcade is a frieze in low relief, by *Geyer* and *Hundrieser*, representing a procession of the nations most distinguished in art, saluting Borussia. The frieze has been coloured by *Schaller* in imitation of majolica, and is a very successful attempt at a resuscitation of painted sculpture.

The Collection (adm., see p. 14; director, Prof. Lessing), along with the library and offices, occupies almost the whole of the rooms on the ground-floor and first floor. Excellent handbook to the collection, 40 pf. The rooms are numbered/in Roman figures over the doors; comp. the Plan.

The Ground Floor, in the vestibule of which is the high-altar from the Lower Church at Mannheim (ca. 1780), is devoted to objects in the making of which fire is not used. We begin on the *W. Side*, to the right of the central court, and first enter Room IX. (Gothic Room). Domestic furniture in the Gothic style, chiefly cabinets and chests of simple construction, adorned with carving and metal work. Gothic hangings. Cases 116, 117 contain a highly valuable collection of carved and painted caskets of the Gothic period; Case 115, early mediæval ivory carvings; Case 120, objects in perforated leather, including a beautiful octagonal *Casket of the 15th cent., with representations of figures, one of the best specimens extant of this kind of work. — R. X. Gothic church furniture. On the wall, *Hangings interwoven with gold, Flemish work of the 15th cent.; in the middle, *Chamber Organ, beautifully carved (Flanders, ca. 1530). — R. XI. Tapestry and furniture of the early Renaissance, mainly from the lower Rhine. In the Window-Frames 95 and 96 and in Cabinet 97 is an admirable collection of objects carved in boxwood, chiefly as goldsmiths' models. The *Ribbon-Weavers' Frame, carved in boxwood (Nuremberg, ca. 1550), is considered one of the treasures of the collection. — R. XII. Furniture of the Italian Renaissance. Wall 74: Chests with representations of Niobe and Neptune (Ital., ca. 1500). Wall 72: Bridal chest from the Palazzo Strozzi; throne-like seat from the synagogue of Siena. Wall 67: Cabinet of Spanish carvings in boxwood. Wall 66-71: Furniture of the German Renaissance. Extensive collection of Italian picture-frames. — We now return through R. IX. to R. VIII., which contains Indian, Chinese, and Japanese objects in lacquer-work and ivory.

E. Side. R.R. XIII. and XIV. contain the *Panelling of two rooms of the 16th century. The richer of the two, elaborately adorned with intarsia and enclosing an old stove, is from the château of Haldenstein, near Coire, and dates from 1548. The other and simpler, from the château of Höllrich, near Würzburg, was made in 1570, and comprises a fine ceiling with armorial bearings. — Between these rooms is a space arranged as a chapel, with altar-screens dating from 1500 and glass-paintings of the 15-16th centuries. — Above is R. XV. Collection of book-bindings, objects in leather, mosaics, basket-work, etc. — R. XVI. Furniture of the 17th cent., chiefly heavy and somewhat clumsy articles of Dutch origin. Musical instruments. Hangings. Cabinet 60, objects in amber, most of them made at Dantsic. — R. XVII. Inlaid furniture of the 16-17th cent., chiefly German. Spinet of Duke Alfonso II. of Ferrara, richly inlaid. The glass-cases and Cab. 51 contain objects carved or turned in ivory. — R. XVIII. Baroque and rococo furniture; artistic cabinets; picture-frames. In the niches 39 and 40 are collections of small objects of the Italian and German late-Renaissance. Niche 41: Specimens of Oriental wood-carving. — R. XIX. Rococo furniture. Wall 35: *Pedestal Table of boxwood (Venice, ca. 1720). Buhl furniture (tortoise-shell inlaid with brass). Tapestry and hangings. — The *Windows of all the rooms on the ground-floor are filled with excellent stained glass of the 13-16th centuries.

The S. half of the Gallery round the Central Court (Sections VI., VII.) contains large pieces of furniture, such as cabinets and bridal chests, most of them from Italy; also friezes, consoles, brackets, etc., while the N. half (Section IV., V.) contains works in hammered iron.

We now ascend by the main staircase on the *S. Side* to the First Floor, which is devoted to objects in the manufacture of which fire is necessary, including pottery, glass, and metal-work, and also contains the collection of textile fabrics. R. XXVIII., with an elaborately adorned ceiling in the Italian majolica style, contains the *Collection of Italian Majolica, one of the most extensive of the kind in the world. The art of majolica-painting reached its highest development in 1480-1540, and also flourished at Urbino in the reign of Duke Guidobaldo II. (1538-1574). Engravings of works by Raphael were the favourite patterns of the painters. The

chief manufactories were at Florence (Cab. 217), Faenza (Cabs. 221, 222, 216), *Gubbio (celebrated for its gold and ruby tints; Cab. 220), and Urbino (212-214, 219, 223, 225). At a later period majolica was also made at Castelli (Cabs. 218, 228). The Hispano-Moorish majolica is adorned with gilding (Cab. 227), that of Deruta in Umbria resembles mother-of-pearl (Cab. 226). Cab. 229, 230 contain fayence from France, Spain, and N. Italy (17-18th cent.) — We now pass to the left into R. XXVII., containing common pottery and earthenware, in which the old forms and types have generally been adhered to. — Retracing our steps through the majolica room, we next enter R. XXIX., containing fayence of the 17-18th cent. from Holland (Delft), Germany, Sweden, etc. — R. XXX. German stoneware from Siegburg (*Cab. 251), Nassau, Raeren, Frechen, Franconia, etc. Moulds and stamps for earthenware, found in old potters' workshops. Wedgwood pottery. So-called 'Böttger' porcelain. *Tapestry and stained glass. — R. XXXI. German and foreign porcelain. Berlin porcelain is well represented (*Cabs. 260, 262, 263); among the Dresden china (Cabs. 258, 259, 261, 274, 275) are some pieces of the celebrated *Swan Service of Count Brühl. *Collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain, affording a complete survey of the development of the ceramic art in these countries. — At the exit to the main staircase are specimens of modern porcelain.

R. XXXII. Collection of glass, one of the most complete departments in the museum. The Venetian glass is particularly good: Cab. 324. *Two enamelled glasses of the end of the 15th cent., extremely rare. Among the German glass may be specified the so-called *'Schaper Glass' in Cab. 316. The Bohemian cut glass also deserves notice. Cabinets 313, 318, and 319 contain an almost unique collection of *Chinese glass. The walls are covered with Oriental hangings. — R. XXXIII. Works in copper, tin, and brass. — R. XXXIV. Works in bronze. Ecclesiastical utensils of the middle ages. Italian *Door-knockers. In Cab. 355, Mediæval enamels from Limoges and the Rhine. — R. XXXV., with an elaborate painted ceiling, contains objects in the precious metals. Cab. 377. *'Lüneburger Rathssilberzeug', a fine service of plate of the 15-18th cent., formerly belonging to the town of Lüneburg and bought in 1874 for 33,000*l.* Cabs. 372 and 373 contain *German silverware of the Renaissance, including specimens of the celebrated goldsmiths Jamnitzer, J. Silber, Petzold, and P. Göttich. Cabs. 375 and 378 contain Italian and German church services, mostly mediæval and some of them enamelled. The *'Pommersche Kunstschränk' is an exquisite cabinet made in 1617 for Philip II., Duke of Pomerania. Its contents are in Cab. 382 and 368, and the whole forms a splendid testimony to the skill of the goldsmiths of Augsburg (comp. the 'Official Handbook'). Cab. 361, 379: German silver ware of the 17-18th centuries. The windows contain *Stained Glass from Switzerland. — R. XXXVI. In Cabs. 391-394 are painted enamels from Limoges (15-17th cent.), including several specimens of great beauty and rarity. The earliest and rarest pieces are in Cab. 392. Cab. 396 contains Venetian enamels. Cab. 398, 399 contain objects in the less valuable precious stones (agates, jasper, and the like). Oriental works in metal from China, Japan, Persia, and India. *Chinese and Japanese enamels. Persian works in brass. On the walls are Chinese and Tibetan hangings. — R. XXXVII. Oriental works in metal. Cab. 412: Japanese vases, with representations of silk-culture. On the N. wall is an excellent Chinese representation of a park and summer-house. Large Chinese vases. Persian and Indian works in metal, with coloured patterns.

We now return through the last two rooms to the GALLERY, to inspect the collection of ornamental objects, arranged in topographical and chronological order. The cases between the pilasters contain small articles of domestic use, such as knives, forks, spoons, combs, fans, and the like, many of them elaborately carved and ornamented. Section XXIV. contains magnificent vases, bequeathed by Prince Charles of Prussia. — Section XXV. of the GALLERY contains the Oriental pottery, chiefly consisting of Persian tiles and vessels of the 13-18th centuries. Adjacent are Spanish tiles of the 15-17th cent., many of them with Oriental patterns. — Sections XXII and XXIII contain a selection of woven fabrics and embroideries. — The main collection of *Textile Fabrics is, however, in

R. XXVI (E. side) and is not shown to the general public. Visitors who are making a special study of this branch of industrial art will obtain admittance by ringing the bell at the door. The collection of woven fabrics is the largest in the world and the rare textile productions of the middle ages can nowhere else be studied to so great advantage. This room also contains needlework, of the most various styles, origin, and periods, carpets, and other similar objects.

In the BASEMENT to the left: Stoves, models of stoves, Dutch tiles and flooring-tiles of the 14-17th centuries. To the right are three rooms containing a collection of decorative plaster-casts extending from antiquity to the 18th century.

The Museum possesses a valuable *Library* (adm., see p. 14).

The district between the Potsdamer-Platz and the ASCANISCHER-PLATZ (Pl. g; H, 1), dating from about 1845-50, is still sometimes called the 'Privy Councillor Quarter' ('Geheimrathsviertel'), though the W. suburb, near the Lützow-Platz, is now the fashionable residence of government-officials. In the Ascanischer-Platz is the extensive **Anhalt Station**, the finest in Berlin, erected in 1875-80 by Schwechten, and handsomely embellished in terracotta. The cost of erection was 18,000,000 m. (900,000*l.*). The departure-pavilion, 200 ft. in breadth, is the largest on the continent. — The *Church of St. Luke*, in the Bernburger-Str., was built by Möller in 1862. No. 22a. in the same street is the *Philharmonie* (p. 12), rebuilt by Schwechten in 1888. A little farther to the S., on the bank of the canal (Hallesches Ufer 29-31), is a handsome new *District Court* (Pl. g; H, 2), built by Kieschke.

At No. 88 Königgrätzer-Strasse is a tablet commemorating the fact that Prince Bismarck was a pupil at *Plamann's School* in this street. Near the S. end of the Königgrätzer-Str. is the *Halle Gate* (p. 56), beyond which the new *Canal* (*Schiffahrt-Canal* or *Landwehr-Canal*) is crossed by a vaulted bridge, 110 ft. wide, on the buttresses of which stand marble groups of *Navigation, Fishing, Industry, and Trade.

The *Tempelhof Quarter*, stretching hence to the S., has grown very rapidly since 1887, when it was connected with the Schöneberg Quarter (p. 57) by nine railway-viaducts.

In the Belle-Alliance-Str., which diverges to the right, stand the *Barracks of the 1st Dragoon Guards* and the *Belle Alliance Theatre* (p. 13). Opposite is a Cemetery. To the W., in the Wartenberg-Str., is the new building of the *St. Gertraudt-Stiftung*, by Koch.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the gate (tramways Nos. 2, 3, 18, see p. 7) is the ***Kreuzberg** (Pl. g; H, 4; 210 ft. above the sea-level), a sand-hill rising about 100 ft. above the city, of which, being the only eminence in the environs, it affords a fine survey. On the top rises a Gothic *Obelisk* in iron, 62 ft. in height, dedicated by Frederick William III. to his people, and inaugurated in 1821. The basement, 26 ft. high, was added in 1878. The obelisk was designed by Schinkel; the statues and reliefs by Rauch, Dieck, and Wichmann. The Kreuzberg is now being converted into a public park (*Victoria Park*). — The

extensive *Tivoli* brewery is situated to the S. of the Kreuzberg; to the E. is the group of villas called *Wilhelmshöhe*, to the N. (Kreuzberg-Str. 27) is a large *Milk-Cure Establishment*.

In the *Tempelhofer Feld*, an open piece of ground extending southwards from the Kreuzberg to the village of *Tempelhof* (tramway No. 14, p. 8; Restaurant *Kreideweiss*), the annual manoeuvres and reviews of the Berlin garrison have taken place since the days of Frederick William I. (1721). The village belonged to the Knights Templar down to 1318, and the ancient church probably dates from the close of the 12th century. At the beginning of the village stands a *Military Hospital*.

The Blücher-Str., containing the handsome new Gothic *Church of the Holy Rood* (Pl. 9; K, 3) and the barracks of the *Second Dragoon Guards* and the *Emperor Franz Grenadiers*, leads E. (left) from the Halle Gate to the Hasenheide (Pl. 9; M, 4; tramway-line No. 18, p. 8), on which are the infantry rifle-ranges, a *Childrens' Hospital*, and a large gymnastic ground, with a statue of *F. L. Jahn* (d. 1852), the German 'Turnvater' (father of gymnastics), erected in 1872. To the W. lie the *Military Cemetery*, with a large monument to the fallen of 1866 and 1870-71, and the isolated and singular-looking *Mohammedan Burial Ground*. On the outskirts of the wood are the 'Neue Welt' (p. 13) and other places of popular resort. — In the *Urban* are the *Institution for Deserted Children* and a new *Municipal Hospital*.

Outside the Halle Gate lie several large *Cemeteries* (comp. Plan): the old *Jerusalemer Kirchhof* (Pl. 9; I, 3) contains the graves of Iffland (d. 1814) and Neander (d. 1850); the *Alte Dreifaltigkeits-Kirchhof* those of Mendelssohn (d. 1847) and Varnhagen von Ense (d. 1858); the *Neue Dreifaltigkeits-Kirchhof* (Pl. 9; K, 4) those of Schleiermacher (d. 1834), Tieck (d. 1853), Lachmann (d. 1851), Bopp (d. 1867), and Charlotte von Kalb (d. 1843); and the new *Jerusalemer Kirchhof* that of Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer (d. 1868).

f. *Bau-Academie. Luisenstadt. Ravené's Picture Gallery.*

To the S. of the *Schlossbrücke* (p. 27) rises the old **Bau-Academie*, or *Academy of Architecture* (Pl. r; K, 2), a lofty square edifice erected by *Schinkel* in 1832-35, each side measuring 150 ft. in length. The successful union of mediæval structural forms with Greek details in the brick and terracotta façades stamps this as one of *Schinkel's* most masterly creations. Since the removal of the Technical Academy to Charlottenburg (p. 79), the original purpose of this building has been given up and it is at present used by the pupils of the *Academy of Art* and by the *Meteorological Institute*.

The *Schinkel-Platz*, on the N. side of the *Bau-Academie*, is adorned with three statues in bronze. In the centre that of **Schinkel* (d. 1841), by *Drake*; on the right that of *Thaer* (d. 1828), the agriculturist, *Rauch's* last work, completed by *Hagen*; on the left that of *Beuth* (d. 1853), to whose efforts Prussia has been much indebted for her advance in industrial pursuits, designed by *Kiss*, with reliefs by *Drake*.

In the *Werder Market*, near the Academy, is the *Friedrich-Werder Church* (Pl. r; K, 2), a brick and terracotta structure erected by *Schinkel* in 1824-30. The exterior, in modified Gothic, is not happy, but the vaulted interior is more pleasing. The altarpiece is a *Resurrection* by *Begas*; at the sides Four Evangelists by *W.*

Schadow. On the front of the organ-choir, *Faith, Hope, and Charity, by *Wach*. Sacristan, Oberwall-Str. 21.

At Unterwasser-Str. 2 is the **New Mint** (Pl. r; K, 3; adm., see p. 14). Its fine sandstone frieze, designed by *F. Gilly* and executed by *Schadow*, representing the processes of obtaining and treating the metals, was brought from the Old Mint in the Werder Market, now pulled down.

In the vicinity, at the corner of the Französische-Str. and Oberwall-Str., is the large **Central Telegraph Office** (Pl. r; K, 3), with a façade in the Venetian style turned towards the Jäger-Str. Permission to view the interior is generally granted on application in the Inspector's Office.

In the Jäger-Str., between the Oberwall- and Kur-Str., rises the ***Deutsche Reichsbank** (Pl. r; K, 3), a noble Renaissance edifice, built by *Hitsig* in 1869-76, and an admirable example of the fine effects of colouring that can be produced by a judicious mingling of sandstone and brick. The sculptures, representing Germania as patroness of Commerce, Navigation, Cattle-rearing, and Industry, were executed by *Professor Franz*. The richly-adorned interior is also worthy of inspection.

From the adjacent Hausvogtei-Platz we may now proceed by the Jerusalemer-Str. to the DÖNHOFF-PLATZ (Pl. r; K, 3, 4), where the **Abgeordneten-Haus**, or Chamber of the Prussian Deputies (Leipziger-Str. 75), is situated (adm., p. 14). Opposite to it and the *Reichshallen* (No. 77; p. 13) rises a monument to the Prussian Minister, *Baron vom Stein* (b. 1757, d. 1831), inaugurated in 1875; the statue of the great man, who laid the foundation for Prussia's subsequent development, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high; on the pedestal are allegorical reliefs and figures representing Wisdom, Courage, Truthfulness, and Piety, and a frieze in relief with scenes from his life. The design and part of the execution are by *Schievelbein*, after whose death (1863) *Hagen* completed the work.

The LUISENSTADT, extending to the S. E. and E. of the Dönhoff-Platz, a manufacturing district that has chiefly sprung up since 1855, is now the largest and most populous, but least interesting quarter of Berlin. It is bounded on the W. by the Linden-Strasse and intersected by the Kommandanten-Strasse, Oranien-Strasse, Wall-Strasse, Insel-Strasse, and Köpenicker-Strasse.

At the corner of the LINDEN-STRASSE and Jerusalemer-Strasse, stands the **Jerusalemer-Kirche** (Pl. r; K, 4), a handsome edifice with terracotta details, rebuilt by *Knoblauch* in 1875-79. — At Linden-Str., No. 41, is the headquarters of the *Fire Brigade*, which numbers 750 men and is called into requisition on an average 3-4 times a day. — The **Government Printing Office** is at Oranien-Str. 90. — At Linden-Str. 14 is the **Kammergericht** (Pl. g; K, 1), built by *Gerlach* in 1734 but remodelled in 1880; the court contains a marble statue of the chancellor *Cocceji* (d. 1755).

At the beginning of the KOMMANDANTEN-STRASSE (No. 77) is Geber's large 'Industrie - Gebäude'. — The Jacobikirche (Pl. g; L, 1), Oranien-Str. No. 133, opposite the S. end of the Kommandanten-Str., by Stüler, completed in 1845, is a brick edifice in the early-Christian basilica style. — In the Prinzen-Str. rises the spacious *Turnhalle*, or gymnastic establishment (adm., see p. 14.)

A little to the N., at the Engel Becken, formed by the branch-canal that intersects the district, rises the Romanesque *Church of St. Michael (Pl. r; N, 4), designed by Soller, and erected in 1853-6 as a Roman Catholic garrison-church. Farther to the S.E. is the *Church of St. Thomas (Pl. g; O, 1), built by Adler in 1864-69. Both churches are among the most successful modern buildings in Berlin, exhibiting a happy combination of Romanesque plans with Renaissance details; the former is most remarkable for its exterior, the latter for its interior. — Near the church of St. Thomas, in the Mariannen-Platz, rises the large and gloomy building of the Bethanien (Pl. r; N, 1), an admirably-organised hospital with 325 beds, managed by Protestant sisters of charity (adm., see p. 14). In front of the hospital is a monument to the celebrated surgeon Wilms (d. 1880), by Siemering.

On the S.E. verge of this quarter lie the Görlitz Railway Station (Pl. g, Q, 2, 3: tramway-line 20, p. 8) and the Barracks of the 3rd Foot Guards.

The WALL-STRASSE begins beyond the Spittel-Markt and the Colonnades of the Leipziger-Str. At Nos. 92, 93, is *Ravené's Picture Gallery (Pl. r; L, 3), a choice and admirably lighted collection of about 160 works by modern German and French masters (adm., see p. 15). Entrance by No. 93; visitors ring on the upper floor. Catalogues for consultation.

LARGE ROOM. Long wall on the right: 67. Hübner, Game law; no number, *Knaus, Child in a chair; 12. Begas, Moor-washing; 78. Knaus, Peasant girl gathering flowers; 138. Stevens, Visit of condolence; *25. Gallait, Bohemian musicians; *141. Tidemand, Norwegian funeral-scene; 121. Ritter, The drowned fisher-boy; 54. E. Hildebrandt, Winter-landscape; 51. E. Hildebrandt, Boa Viagem, near Rio Janeiro; 144. Troyon, Pasture; 3. A. Achenbach, Pier in a storm (Ostende); 28. Graeb, Interior of the cathedral at Halberstadt; 20. T. Couture, Falconer; 14. Biard, Smuggling; 145. Troyon, Leash of hounds. — 2nd Wall (short side of the room): 72. Knaus, Girl playing with two cats; 147. H. Vernet, Zouave acting as a nurse; 122. R. Fleury, Massacre of the Jews in London on the coronation-day of Edward II.; 46, 49, 45. E. Hildebrandt, Scenes from Lyons, Rouen, and S. Gloria (near Rio Janeiro). — 3rd Wall (long side of the room): 17. A. Bonheur, Pasture; 1. A. Achenbach, Norwegian coast; 132. Schmitson, Hungarian horses (uncompleted); 95. Menzel, Frederick the Great travelling; 75. Koekkoek, Forest landscape; 13. Brendel, Sheep leaving their pen; 86. Lessing, Landscape; 70. H. ten Kate, Genre-piece; 135. Schreyer, Prussian hussars attacking artillery; 69. Jordan, Funeral of a child in Heligoland; Hasenclever, *40. Jobs (a dunce) as a school-master, 35. Scene in a cellar, 38. Portrait of himself, 39. Portrait of Preyer, 36. Jobs as a night-watchman, 37. Jobs undergoing examination; 100. Meyerheim, Old woman going to church. — 4th Wall (short side, by the entrance): 140. Tidemand, The wolf-hunter's tale; 130. W. A. Schmidt, Charles V. receiving the sacrament at St. Just. — In the adjoining CABINETS are smaller pictures:

114. *Preyer*, Sparrows' breakfast; *96. *Meissonier*, Man reading; 133, 134. *Schruder*, Bacchanalian scenes; 2. *Achenbach*, Landscape.

At Wall-Str. 21 is a tablet commemorating the fact that *Jahn* (p. 63) lived here in 1817-19. — In the Splittergerber-Strasse (No. 3) is the *Landesloge*, or *Provincial Masonic Lodge*. — At the end of the Wall-Str. are the *Kölln Gymnasium* and the *Logen-Park*.

g. Alt-Kölln. Rathaus. Stralau. Königstadt.

To the S. W. of the Schloss-Platz (p. 27) run the Brüder-Strasse and the Breite-Strasse. To the right, at the beginning of the former, stands an imposing pile of offices by Ende & Böckmann, known as the *Rothe Schloss*. The houses Nos. 28 and 33 Brüder-Str. bear tablets in memory of *Gotzkowsky* (d. 1775), a patriotic citizen, and *A. Schlüter* (d. 1714; p. 19). At the end of the street stands the Gothic Church of *St. Peter* (Pl. r; L, 3), erected from designs by *Strack* in 1846-50. The slender tower, 315 ft. in height, is the loftiest in Berlin. In, the Breite-Str., Nos. 32-37, are the *Royal Stables* (adm., see p. 16). No. 35 is a private house dating from 1624.

In the KÖLLNISCHE FISCHMARKT stands the *Kölln Rathaus* (with an unfinished tower), on the first floor of which is the MÄRKISCHE PROVINZIAL-MUSEUM, containing an extensive collection of antiquities illustrating the historical progress of the Mark of Brandenburg. Adm., see p. 15.

The collections include prehistoric antiquities in flint, bronze, and iron from lake-dwellings, tumuli, etc.; weapons, armour, and instruments of torture; ecclesiastical antiquities; coins and medals; implements of the chase; articles in glass and porcelain, ornaments, clothing; views of Berlin in the 18th cent., etc.

L. Tieck (d. 1853; comp. p. 63) was born in 1773 at Ross-Str. 1. — The adjacent *Mühlendamm* is undergoing a thorough transformation.

To the N. E. of the Schloss-Platz the *Lange*, or *Kurfürsten-Brücke* (i. e. Bridge of the Elector; Pl. r; L, 2) leads to the old town of Berlin. The bridge is adorned with an equestrian *Statue of the Great Elector (d. 1688) in bronze, designed by *Schlüter* and erected in 1703. This clever and artistic group is one of the few really good works of a period when art was generally in a very debased condition. In spite of the outlandish Roman costume, the figure is remarkable for its air of majestic repose, which is heightened by contrast with the movements of the four slaves round the pedestal. — Looking from the bridge to the right, up the river, we see the *Königliche Mühlen*, or *Royal Mills*, erected by *Strack* in 1846.

The *König-Strasse*, which begins beyond the bridge, and intersects the OLD TOWN, is a great artery of traffic, presenting almost as busy a scene as the Leipziger-Strasse. No. 60 in this street is the extensive *Central Post Office* (Pl. r, L, 2; comp. p. 10), lately rebuilt from plans by *Tuckermann*. The street also contains sev-

eral effective private houses of the 18th century. To the S., in the Post-Str., is the **Church of St. Nicholas** (Pl. r; L, 1), the oldest church in Berlin, restored in 1877 by *Blankenstein*, who added the second tower, forming part of the original design, though hitherto left unexecuted. The basements of the towers, consisting of square blocks of granite, date from the beginning of the 13th cent., the nave and choir from the 14th and 15th centuries.

The *INTERIOR (sacristan, Probst-Str. 14-16, 2nd fl.) deserves a visit for the sake of its picturesque general effect, and also for the numerous tablets, screens, etc., restored in their original form and colouring. Every kind of artistic style, from the end of the Gothic period down to the rococo, is here represented, in some cases by works of great merit. The church contains the tomb of *Pufendorf* (d. 1690), the celebrated jurist; and on the outside is the monument of *Philip J. Spener* (d. 1705).

Farther on in the König-Strasse is the *Rathhaus (Pl. r; L, 2), an imposing brick edifice with tasteful terracotta embellishments and granite facings, built in 1861-70 from the plans of *Waesemann*. Like many of the other modern buildings of Berlin it exhibits a union of a mediæval structural system (round-arched) with Renaissance details, and resembles the edifices of North Italy. The principal entrance is in the tower, which rises to a height of 243 ft. (to the top of the flag-staff 285 ft.). The dial-plates of the clock measure 15 ft. across, and are illuminated after dusk. The reliefs on the front of the balcony, representing scenes in old and new Berlin, are by *Calandrelli*, *Schweinitz*, *Geyer*, and *Brodwolf*.

The bronze statues in the niches by the portal, representing Emperor William I. and Elector Frederick I., were executed by *Keil* and *Encke*.

*Interior (admission, see p. 15). We enter by the PRINCIPAL PORTAL and ascend the main staircase to the PASSAGE, with its star-vaulting and stained-glass windows bearing the arms of 84 Prussian towns. Towards the right is the LIBRARY, a spacious saloon with vaulted ceiling. The doors of the book-cases are adorned with medallion-portraits of celebrated men connected with the books within, by *Zurstrassen*. The paintings are by *E. Ewald*. Beyond the small READING ROOM, the ceiling of which is adorned with *Figures from German legends by *Burger*, and which contains busts of Bismarck and Moltke by *Drake*, we reach the handsome *FESTSAAL, with its fine coffered ceiling, massive candelabra, and beautifully-carved oaken doors. Pictures in the lunettes by *Begas*. Statues of Frederick the Great and Fred. William III. by *Sussmann-Hellborn*. This hall also contains the well-known picture of the Berlin Congress of 1878, by *Werner* (comp. p. 54). — Adjacent is the TOWN COUNCIL CHAMBER, with panelled walls and appropriate paintings by *Burger*. — On the other side of the passage (to the left at the top of the staircase) is the MAGISTRATES' SALOON, with fine panelling and full-length portraits of the Great Elector and the seven kings of Prussia. The architectural *Decoration of these handsome apartments is by *Waesemann* and his assistant *Kolscher*. — The walls of the STAIRCASE leading to the upper floor, the corridor, and the vestibule of the Magistrates' Saloon are adorned with frescoes by *Bleibtreu*, *Vogel*, and *Scheurenberg*.

The SUNKEN FLOOR contains the *Rathskeller* (p. 4), a popular place of refreshment, the central room of which is adorned with paintings by *Aug. v. Heyden* and contains a copy of the column in the Gerichtslaube (p. 88).

The TOWER commands an admirable *View of Berlin (adm., see p. 15).

To the N. of the Rathhaus, in the *Neue Markt*, rises the **Marienkirche** (Pl. r; L, 1), the second parish-church of Old Berlin, built

in the 13th and restored in the 14th century. The spire of the tower (295 ft.), in a very peculiar Gothic style, was added by *Boumann the Younger* from the design of *Langhans* in 1790. In front of the principal entrance is the expiatory cross for the murder of the Abbot of Bernau, a reminiscence of old Berlin. In the hall below the tower is a *Dance of Death*, a mural painting of the end of the 15th cent., with naïve rhymes in Low German; it was executed to commemorate the plague of 1460. The interior contains the tomb-stone of Count Sparr, a field-marshall under the Great Elector, a pulpit by *Schlüter*, paintings by *Rohde*, and a bronze font of 1437. On the N. side of the *Neue Markt*, which is skirted by the new *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse*, a monument to *Luther* is to be erected.

To the E. of the *Rathhaus*, at the corner of the *Jüden-Strasse*, is one of the *District Courts* of Berlin. — At Nos. 35 and 36 *Kloster-Str.* (the next cross-street; to the right) is the old building of the Industrial Academy. No. 35 is now occupied by the *Museum of Hygiene* (Pl. r; M, 2; adm., see p. 15), and No. 46 by the *Hygienic Institute* of the University (director, Dr. Koch).

Opposite the Academy is the *Lagerhaus* (Pl. r; M, 2), on the site of the old palace of the Markgraves. Behind are the *State Archives*. Adjacent is the new *School of Art*, by Gropius and Schmieden, containing the studios of several sculptors. Beyond this, in rooms once used by Rauch as a studio, is the **Rauch Museum* (p. 15), a collection of casts and models of the works of that distinguished master, the originals of most of which are in Berlin.

Adjoining the School of Art in the *Kloster-Strasse* is the *Gymnasium zum Grauen Kloster*, founded in 1574, and containing the common and chapter-rooms (1517 and 1474) of the old monastery, in good preservation. The Gothic *Klosterkirche* (Pl. r; M, 2), erected at the end of the 13th cent. by the Franciscans, is one of the finest and best-preserved mediæval buildings in Berlin. The choir dates from 1345, the choir-stalls from 1383. The interior contains a painting in memory of a Count Hohenlohe (d. 1412), and the tombs of several princes of the 14th century. The church was restored in 1840-46, when the incongruous vestibule, towers, and belfry were added. — Beyond it is the *Parochial Church* (Pl. r; M, 2), erected by Nering in 1695-1703; the tower, containing a peal of bells, was added in 1715; interior restored in 1885.

In the N. part of the *Kloster-Strasse* is a good specimen (No. 87) of a late-mediæval mansion, formerly the palace of the Bishops of Lebus and now a bank.

At the E. end of the *König-Strasse* is an elegant colonnade, built by Gontard in 1777, and adjacent is the *Alexander-Platz Station* of the *Stadtbahn*, a tasteful structure by Jacobsthal. Adjoining the station is the **Panorama of the Battle of Sedan* (Pl. r; M, 1), by *A. von Werner* and *Bracht* (adm., see p. 15). On one side is represented the valley of the Meuse, from which the Prussian troops are

ascending the plateau of Illy-Floing; on the other side are depicted the vain attempts of the French cavalry to break the German lines. Three dioramic views represent the Negotiations between the French and German leaders; the Emp. William receiving the Emp. Napoleon's letter of surrender; and the Meeting of Napoleon and Bismarck. To the N. of the Panorama is the new Central Market (Pl. r; L, 1), an extensive and well-equipped structure, opened in 1886 (adm., see p. 14). To the E. of the station, on the other side of the irregularly-shaped ALEXANDER-PLATZ, is the *Grand Hotel* (p. 2), a large building in the Renaissance style. The new *Police Headquarters* have been erected on the S. side of the square. At No. 20 in the street Am Königsgraben, diverging from the Alexander-Platz, are a bust and tablet commemorating the fact that Lessing completed 'Minna von Barnhelm' here in 1765.

To the S.E. of the old town of Berlin, between the Spree and the Landsberger-Strasse, lies the STRALAU QUARTER, another modern part of the town, with numerous factories, where the *Wallner Theatre* (Pl. r; N, 3; p. 13) and the *Residenz Theatre* (Pl. r; N, 2) are situated. To the S.E. are the Church of St. Andrew (Pl. r; O, 4), in the Stralauer-Platz, erected by *Strack* in 1853-56, the *Silesian Railway Station* (Pl. r; P, 3, 4) by *Römer* (now used by the 'Stadtbahn'), and the *East Railway Station* (Pl. r; Q, 3; disused) by *Lohse*. — Beyond the Stralau Gate, on the bank of the Spree, are the *Old Berlin Water Works*. — In the N. part, known as the 'Weavers' Quarter', traversed by the Grosse Frankfurter-Str., rises the Church of St. Mark (Pl. r; O, 1, 2), built by *Stüler* in 1848-55.

The Grosse Frankfurter-Strasse leads via *Friedrichsberg* (p. 2) to the new *Cattle Market* and *Slaughter Houses*, opened in 1881 and among the largest establishments of the kind in existence (tramway-lines Nos. 31, 32; p. 9). The busiest time is on Monday forenoon (adm., see p. 14). Good restaurant.

To the N.E. of Old Berlin, between the Landsberger-Strasse and Prenzlauer-Strasse, lies the KÖNIGSTADT. On a height to the right, near the old Königs-Thor, stands the Gothic Church of St. Bartholomew (Pl. b; N, 4), with a tower 210 ft. in height, erected by *Stüler* in 1854-58. Outside the Königs-Thor, to the right, and towards the S.E. as far as the Landsberg Gate (Pl. r; P, 1) extends the *Friedrichshain*, a pleasant park affording good views of the town, laid out in 1845 (reached by tramway-line No. 1, 'Ringbahn'). At the S.E. end is a monument by *Calandrelli*, erected in memory of the soldiers of the E. districts of Berlin who fell in 1870-71. The highest point in the park is adorned with a bust of Frederick the Great. — The large *Städtische Krankenhaus* (Hospital; Pl. b; P, 4), with 600 beds, was completed in 1874, on the 'pavilion' system, by *Gropius* and *Schmieden*. — The neighbouring *Cemetery of St. Peter* contains the handsome mortuary chapel of Herr *Wagener* (p. 46), erected by *Lucæ* in 1869.

In the Prenzlauer Allee are the new *Men's Hospital* (750 beds) and the *Home for the Shelterless*, with accommodation for 1000 men and 200 women.

In the Münz-Strasse, to the N. of the Alexander-Platz, stands the *Victoria Theatre* (Pl. b, M 4; p. 13), a handsome edifice by *Langhans* (1856-59).

h. Exchange. Rosenthal Quarter. Monbijou. Hohenzollern Museum. Synagogue.

Opposite the Museums (p. 31), on the other side of the Spree, rises the imposing *Börse*, or *Exchange* (Pl. r; K, 1), erected in 1859-63 by *Hitzig*, and the first modern building of Berlin executed

in stone instead of brick. The chief façade towards the Spree is embellished with a double colonnade, above which, in the centre, is a group in sandstone by *R. Begas*, representing Borussia as the protectress of agriculture and commerce; on the wings are smaller emblematic groups and figures.

Entering from the Burg-Strasse, we pass through the ANTE-CHAMBER, adorned with a statue of Emperor William I. by *Siemering*, to the GREAT HALL, the largest in Berlin, 330 ft. in length, 88 ft. in width, and 66 ft. in height. It is lined with imitation marble and divided by arcades into three parts, adorned with appropriate frescoes by *Klöber*. More than 4000 people congregate here daily. During the business-hours, 12-2, the gallery affords the best survey of the busy scene. — The Corn Exchange occupies an extension of the building towards the S. The Provision Dealers' Exchange, in a separate building on the other side of the St. Wolfgang-Strasse, is often used for exhibitions.

Behind the Exchange is the small *Heiligegeist-Kirche* (Pl. r; L, 1), built at the end of the 13th century. Adjacent, in the Neue Friedrich-Strasse, between Nos. 45 and 46, is the *Garrison Church* (Pl. r; L, 1), built at the beginning of last century. The interior, which contains pictures by *Rohde* and *K. Begas* and the tombs of several military heroes, was altered to its present appearance in 1816. — To the N.W. of the new Exchange, to the right of the end of the Burg-Str., is the tasteful little *Börse Station* of the Stadtbahn.

Beyond the *Hakesche Markt* lies the ROSENTHAL QUARTER. The Neue Schönhauser-Strasse diverges to the right.

The Schönhauser Allee leads hence to the Jewish Cemetery, with the graves of *Meyerbeer* (d. 1864) and *Edw. Lasker* (d. 1884). — In the Linien-Strasse (entr. from the Gormann-Str.) is the Old Garrison Cemetery, where *Fried. de la Motte Fouqué* (d. 1843), author of 'Undine', is buried.

About 3 M. beyond the Schönhausen Gate (tramway No. 8, p. 7) lies the village of Pankow (*Linder's Restaurant*), a favourite resort in summer. Beyond is the village of Schönhausen (*Rest. Liedemit*), with a royal château built by Eosander von Goethe and long occupied by the wife of Frederick the Great. Fine park. — To the W. lies Schönholz, a station on the Nordbahn, with a large restaurant and pleasure-resort.

Outside the Rosenthal Gate, to the W. of the Brunnen-Strasse, is the Zionskirche (Pl. b; L, 2), erected by Orth in 1866-73, a handsome structure in brick, resembling the churches of St. Michael and St. Thomas (p. 65); the tower is 216 ft. high.

Between Brunnen-Str. and Wiesen-Str. is the Humboldthain (Pl. b; H, I, 1), a fine park, 50 acres in extent, begun in 1869, on the centenary of Humboldt's birth, and containing a fine collection of foreign trees, a sub-tropical department, and a botanical garden in which specimens are grown for use in the botanical classes at German schools. It also contains a *Monument to A. vcn Humboldt*.

The Brunnen-Strasse ends at the Gesundbrunnen (tramways 2 & 6; p. 7), with *Weimann's Volksgarten* and other popular resorts. It takes its name from a mineral spring, the yield of which is now extremely scanty.

From the end of the Burg-Str. (see above) the short Präsidenten-Str. leads under the railway-viaduct to the MONBIJOU-PLATZ, which is adorned with a marble bust of *A. v. Chamisso* by Julius Mosen.

Here, in an old garden (part of which is open till dusk), stands the royal château of Monbijou (Pl. r; K, 1). The nucleus of the edifice consists of a villa erected by Eosander (*v. Goethe*) in 1708 for

Countess Wartenberg, which was afterwards enlarged as a residence for Queen Sophia Dorothea, wife of Frederick William I. The two detached buildings facing the Monbijou-Platz were added by *Unger* in 1788 for Queen Frederica Louisa, wife of Fred. William II. In the Monbijou garden is the tasteful little English Church (*St. George's*), erected in 1884-85 from the designs of J. C. Raschdorff (services, see p. 17).

The rooms of the Monbijou château on the side next the garden contain the *Hohenzollern Museum, which consists of personal reminiscences of the Prussian rulers from the time of the Great Elector down to the present day. It includes a large number of objects of genuine artistic interest, and affords a good survey of the progress of the last two centuries.

Admission, see p. 14 (fee 25 pf.). We first visit three rooms and a memorial chapel devoted to the *Emperor William I.* and the *Empress Augusta*. Among the contents are the table at which Napoleon III. signed the declaration of war at St. Cloud in 1870, and various addresses received by the German Emperor at important epochs of his life. The chapel contains funeral wreaths in silver, porcelain, bronze, and iron, addresses of condolence, etc.

The rooms of *Frederick William IV.* and *Queen Elizabeth* contain portraits of contemporary artists and savants (brought from Potsdam), pictures, and historical relics, drawings by the king, and a collection of the seals of Prussian monarchs. — The room of *Queen Louise* is adorned with several portraits and a bust of the queen, and contains the cradle of Emp. William I. The adjoining room is fitted up in the style of Queen Louise's bedroom at Potsdam and contains her bed. — The room of *Frederick William III.* contains portraits of that monarch's generals and numerous personal relics. — The most striking object in the section devoted to *Frederick William II.* and *Queen Frederica Louisa* is a magnificent cabinet made at Neuwied, embellished with paintings and marquetry.

We now traverse the *Porcelain Room* and *Gallery* and reach the three rooms assigned to *Frederick the Great*, which are the most interesting in the palace. Wax models of Frederick's face after death; his clothes from childhood to death; the chair in which he died; sketch of Sanssouci Palace; musical compositions; his horse Condé in its state-trappings; and numerous other personal and historical relics of great interest.

The *Gallery of the Busts* contains busts of members of the royal family, mostly by Schadow and Rauch, and also one of Napoleon I. by Canova.

The room of *Queen Sophia Dorothea*, mother of Frederick the Great, contains interesting furniture and several views of old Berlin. Next comes a *Memorial Chamber*, containing plaster casts of Rauch's monuments of Frederick William II. and Queen Louise, and other sculptures. — Adjacent are the apartments of *Queen Elisabeth Christine*, consort of Frederick the Great, and another *Gallery*, with busts of eminent personages, chiefly from the time of Frederick William III.

We next pass through a room containing the table-services of the various kings, and a collection of early glass and tankards, dating in part from the days of the Electors and including some 'relics of the Tobacco Parliament'. Then comes the room of *Frederick William I.*, containing portraits of his whole family, his turning-lathe, the sandstone trough from Schloss Wusterhausen (p. 262) which he used as a basin, the table and chairs of his 'Tobacco Parliament', etc. The *Ancestral Gallery* (*Ahnen-Gallerie*) contains portraits of the Electors of Brandenburg and Kings of Prussia, and six large pieces of tapestry representing the military exploits of the Great Elector.

The rooms of *King Frederick I.* and *Queen Sophia Charlotte* contain relics of these monarchs and a fine table (No. 468) in the Renaissance style. — The *Room of the Great Elector*, fitted up as an exact reproduction of the room at Königsberg in which King Frederick I. was born, contains the hat, boots, and sword worn by the Great Elector at the battle of Fehrbellin; etc. — In the *Room of the Early Electors* are older pictures and relics, some dating from the 15th century. — In the adjacent *Gallery* are casts of historic sculptures connected with the House of Hohenzollern (e. g. Tomb of Elector John Cicero, by Peter Vischer).

To the N. of the Monbijou-Platz rises the *Sophienkirche* (Pl. b; K, 4), with an effective rococo spire, 230 ft. high, added by Graël in 1732-34. The churchyard contains the grave of *Leopold von Ranke* (d. 1886). — Opposite, No. 10 Grosse Hamburger-Str., is *St. Hedwig's Hospital*, a Gothic brick building by Stattz, built in 1855, and recently enlarged. The interesting old *Jewish Cemetery* in the same street (No. 26) contains the grave of Moses Mendelssohn (d. 1786). — A little to the N., in the Elsasser-Strasse, lies the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* (Pl. b; K, 3, 4). At the corner of the Acker-Strasse and Berg-Strasse is the new *Cemetery of St. Sophia*, where the composer Lortzing (d. 1851) is buried.

To the N.W. of the Monbijou-Platz, Oranienburger-Str. No. 30, rises the ***New Synagogue** (Pl. b; I, K, 4), one of the finest modern buildings in Berlin, begun in 1859 in a modified Oriental style from designs by Knoblauch, and completed in 1866 under the superintendence of Stüler. The façade, which is constructed of brick with details in granite and sandstone, is very effective in spite of its lack of width. The gilded dome attains a height of 158 ft.

The Interior, which is most sumptuously decorated with painting and sculpture, is entered by three bronze doors separated by columns of green granite. A vestibule leads to the *Small Synagogue*, in which minor religious rites are performed, beyond which is the magnificent *Principal Synagogue*, containing seats for 3000 persons, and measuring 130 ft. in length exclusive of the apse. The curious vaulted ceiling, with its iron tie-beams and cramps, is supported by slender iron columns. The most richly decorated part is the apse. During the evening-service (Fridays at dusk) the 'dim religious light' from the stained glass and the cupolas produces a remarkably fine effect. Admission (see p. 16) on application to the sacristan, who lives in the building.

No. 67 Oranienburger-Str., to the left, farther on, indicated by a granite slab, is the house which *Alexander v. Humboldt* occupied from 1842 to 1859. At the corner of the Artillerie-Str. (Nos. 35, 36) is the *Parcel Post Office*, a handsome new building.

i. *Nördliche Friedrich-Strasse. Oranienburg Suburb. Luisen-Strasse. Moabit.*

The **FRIEDRICH - STRASSE** (p. 52) runs in a straight direction towards the N. from the Linden to the old Oranienburg Gate. The *Dorotheen-Strasse*, the second cross-street, begins at the 'Chestnut Grove' adjoining the University (see p. 24), with its colossal *Bust of Hegel* (d. 1831), by G. Bläser. (The house in which the

great philosopher died, Kupfergraben 4 a, is denoted by a memorial tablet.) Following the Dorotheen-Str. towards the W., we reach on the right (No. 9) the *University Library* (Pl. r; I, 2; comp. pp. 14, 24), a tasteful brick building, erected by Spieker in 1871-73. Opposite are the barracks of the *Garde-du-Corps*. Farther on is the *Friedrich-Werder'sche Gymnasium*, a brick building, with terracotta embellishments, by Blankenstein. Behind it is the *Dorotheenstadt Real-Gymnasium*, also by Blankenstein. The *Central Hotel* (p. 2), at the corner of the Friedrich-Str., built by Hude & Hennicke, contains an immense banqueting-hall. — At the corner of the Neu-städtische-Kirch-Strasse, which contains the *Officers' Club* and the *Hôtel Continental*, stands the DOROTHEENSTADT CHURCH (Pl. r; H, 2), founded in 1678, and entirely remodelled in 1860-62, containing the monument of Count von der Mark, a natural son of Frederick William II., Schadow's first important work, executed in 1790, and the tomb of Chancellor Hardenberg (sacristan, Mittel-Str. 28). Opposite is the *Royal York Masonic Lodge*, a handsome edifice by Ende and Böckmann. — The *Military Academy*, at the corner of the Neue Wilhelm - Str., was founded by Scharnhorst in 1810 and is attended by 300 of the most promising young officers in the German army, who go through a course of three years. The library contains 800,000 volumes. To the N. are the *Physiological*, *Pharmacological*, and *Physical Institutes* (p. 24).

Following the Friedrich-Str. towards the N., we reach the *Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse*, the main station of the Stadtbahn. — In the Georgen-Str., No. 34, is the *Chemical Laboratory*, by Cremer.

Just beyond the station is the *Friedrich Wilhelm Institute*, for the gratuitous training of army doctors. Opposite is the *Monopol Hôtel*, a large Renaissance edifice, with restaurants and café.

From the *Weidendamm Bridge* (Pl. r; I, 1) we see to the right, on the opposite bank of the Spree, the new *Clinical Institute* in the Ziegel-Str. and the *Midwifery Institute* in the Artillerie-Str., both built by Gropius & Schmieden; on the left, to the S. of the Carl-Strasse, is the *Circus Renz*.

In the court of Friedrich-Str. 129 is the French *Hospice pour les Enfants de l'Eglise de Refuge*, with a bust of Calvin and reliefs representing the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685) and the reception of the refugees by the Great Elector. Beyond is the new *Hospital Français*.

Outside the ORANIENBURG GATE, which now exists in name only, at the beginning of the Chaussee-Strasse, are the *Old French Cemetery*, where Devrient (d. 1832), the actor, and Ravené (p. 65), the wealthy merchant and patron of art, are interred (sarcophagus and life-size figure), and the *Old Dorotheenstadt Cemetery*, with the graves of Schinkel, the architect (d. 1841), Schadow (d. 1850) and Rauch (d. 1857), the sculptors, Hegel (d. 1831) and Fichte (d. 1814), the philosophers, and Stüler, the architect (d. 1865).

Beyond the Invaliden-Strasse, in which (to the right) lies the *Stettin Railway Station* (Pl. b; H, 3), are the *Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt Theatre* and the *Fusilier Guards' Barracks*.

In the Liesen-Str. (right) is the *New French Cemetery*, with the grave of *L. Angely* (d. 1835) and a *War Monument*. Adjacent is the *Roman Catholic Cemetery*, where *Cornelius* (d. 1867) lies.

The Chaussee-Str. ends at the Wedding-Platz (Pl. b; F, 1), where stands the Romanesque *Dankeskirche*, built from a design by Orth to commemorate the Emp. William I.'s escape from assassination in 1878. — In the Schul-Str. (No. 97) are the imposing buildings of the *Emp. William and Empress Augusta Institute*. — The *Lessing Gymnasium*, Pank-Str. 9, near the Gesundbrunnen (p. 70), is a handsome edifice by Blankenstein.

The N. prolongation of the Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 53), running parallel with the Friedrich-Strasse, intersects the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Stadt, and leads to the *Neues Thor* (Pl. b; G, H, 4). As far as the *Marschalls-Brücke* (Pl. r; H, 2) it is called the **NEUE WILHELM-STRASSE**, and beyond it the **LUISEN-STRASSE**. This neighbourhood is the 'Quartier Latin' of Berlin, and contains several institutes connected with the medical faculty of the university. To the N. is the *Veterinary College* (Pl. b; H, 4), erected by Hesse in 1840, adjacent to which is the *Anatomie*, or dissecting-room, built by Cremer in 1863-65. At Luisen-Str. 57 is the *Imperial Sanitary Institute*. — Opposite the Veterinary College is the **Royal Charité** (Pl. b; G, 4), a hospital founded in 1710, with accommodation for 1500-1800 patients; united with it is the *Pathological Institute*. A handsome monument to *Prof. von Gräfe*, the oculist (d. 1870), by Siemering, was erected at the S. end of the garden in 1882. — In the Schumann-Str. (No. 13a) is the **Deutsches Theater**, or *German Theatre* (p. 13), and near the Kronprinzen-Brücke, is the *Lessing Theatre* (p. 13), finely fitted up.

To the right, outside the Neues Thor, are the handsome new buildings of the *Mining and Geological Institute* (140 students) and the *Agricultural Museum and Academy* (280 students), each of which possesses a fine interior court used for exhibitions. The intervening building, set a little back from the street, is the *Museum of Natural History* (comp. the Plan).

The Mining Institute contains the **Geological Museum** (see p. 14), affording an admirable opportunity for studying the geological structure of Prussia, and also a *Mining Museum* (see p. 15). Among the features of popular interest is a fine collection of amber from Königsberg.

The Agricultural Museum (adm., see p. 14) includes a collection of agricultural implements, mineralogical, geological, botanical, and zoological cabinets, and an interesting collection of hunting and fishing apparatus.

The ***Museum of Natural History** (adm., see p. 15) comprises mineralogical, palaeontological, and zoological departments. The Zoological Institute, in the W. wing, and the rooms of the upper floors are reserved for students.

The pretty **Invaliden-Park**, to the W., contains an obelisk commemorating the loss of the corvette *Amazone* in 1861, and the *Warriors' Monument*, a Corinthian column of iron, 145 ft. high, erected in 1854 to the memory of soldiers who fell in 1848-49 (view from the top; apply to porter of Invalidenhaus; fee). The *Invaliden-*

haus (Pl. b; G, 3), erected by Frederick the Great in 1748 'læso et invicto militi', is devoid of architectural interest.

The adjoining INVALIDEN-KIRCHHOF (Pl. b; F, G, 3) is the burial-place of many distinguished officers, including Scharnhorst (d. 1813), over whose grave a marble monument 18 ft. in height, designed by Schinkel, crowned with a recumbent lion in iron, was erected in 1826 'by his comrades of 1813'. — A little farther on are the *Augusta Hospital*, erected for those who were wounded in the wars of 1866 and 1870-71, and the '*Central Turn-Anstalt*', for training teachers of gymnastics for the army. — At Scharnhorst-Str. 11 is a *Military Hospital*.

To the W. of the Invalidenhaus, beyond the Berlin and Spandau Canal, which is crossed by the Invaliden-Strasse and is connected with the Spree by means of the *Humboldt-Hafen*, is situated the old *Hamburg Station* (Pl. b; G, 4), now used for goods traffic only. Farther to the left are the Lehrte Terminus (Pl. b, F 4; r, F 1) and the Lehrter Bahnhof station of the Stadtbahn. Opposite is the *Zellengefängniss*, or Prison (Pl. b; F, 4), a model establishment for the reception of 565 inmates, consisting of a central structure with wings radiating from it in the form of a star. Adjacent are the *Ulan Barracks*, and at the opposite end of the adjoining drilling-ground are those of the *1st Artillery*.

The space between the barracks was occupied in 1879 by an *Industrial Exhibition*, in 1883 by the *Hygienic Exhibition*, in 1886 by the *Jubilee Exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts*, and in 1889 by the *Prevention of Accidents Exhibition*. The Exhibition Building, or *Landes-Ausstellungs-Gebäude* (Pl. r; F, 1), is a structure of glass and iron, tastefully fitted up in the interior. Among the permanent attractions of the *Exhibition Park* (*Ausstellungs-Park*; concerts in the evening; comp. p. 13) are reconstructions of the chief façade of the Temple of Jupiter at Olympia and of the Altar of Pergamus; a small theatre; and a Panorama of the Burning of Rome (A. D. 64) by Koch (adm., see p. 15). In the N. part of the park (entr. also from Invaliden-Str. 57) is the *Urania*, a popular-scientific institution, with an observatory, collections, etc. (adm., see p. 16). — Adjacent, adjoining the Stadtbahn, is the so-called *Osteria*, adorned with humorous paintings by Berlin artists (adm. free).

Several of the last-named buildings belong to the suburb of Moabit, which extends along the right bank of the Spree to a point opposite Charlottenburg (p. 78). It was so named by French immigrants, chiefly gardeners, who on account of the sandy and sterile nature of the soil styled the country '*Pays de Moab*'. It formerly consisted mainly of manufactories and places of recreation for the lower classes, but has lately been much improved (tramway-lines Nos. 4-8). Among the principal buildings are the *Packhof* (Pl. r; F, 1), or *Customs' Warehouse*, the *Criminal Courts* (adm., see p. 15), and the *Johanniskirche* (Pl. b; D, 4), erected by Schinkel in 1834. Among the manufactories are the locomotive works of *Borsig* (Pl. r; D, 12; adm., see p. 14), a little to the E. of which is the *Villa Borsig* (Pl. r; B, C, 1), with its interesting *Hot-houses and Palm-houses (adm., p. 14). Opposite is the *Kleine Thiergarten*, with a war-monument by Neumann, and a little to the N. is a large *Hospital* (750 beds). — To the N. of Moabit, near the *Plötzensee* and 1 M. from the Moabit station of the Ringbahn (p. 2), is the *Penitentiary* (Pl. b; A, 1), a model establishment for 1200 prisoners.

k. Königs-Platz. Thiergarten. Zoological Garden. Charlottenburg.

Outside the Brandenburg Gate (p. 22) the *Friedens-Allee* leads to the right to the *KÖNIGS-PLATZ (Pl. r; G, 2), which with its environs forms one of the most imposing parts of the city. The Platz is embellished with flower-beds and two fountains.

The ***Monument of Victory** (Pl. r; G, 2) in the centre, 200 ft. in height, designed by *Strack*, and inaugurated on 2nd Sept., 1873, stands on a circular terrace approached by eight steps of granite.

The massive square pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze, commemorating the great victories of 1870-71 and others of earlier campaigns. On the E. side is the Danish War of 1864, by *A. Calandrelli*, which is probably the finest composition; on the N. the Battle of Königgrätz, 1866, by *M. Schultz*; on the W. the Battle of Sedan, 1870, by *K. Keil*; on the S. the return of the troops, 1871, by *A. Wolf*. The base of the column is surrounded by an open colonnade, and embellished with Venetian *Mosaics designed by *Anton von Werner* and executed at Venice by *Salviati*, illustrating, in figures partly allegorical, partly historical, the war of 1870 and the restoration of the German empire. Below are the names of the battles and the generals. Above, in the flutings of the column, which consists of yellowish grey sandstone, are placed three rows of captured Danish, Austrian, and French cannon (80 in all). The summit consists of a capital formed of eagles, crowned with a Borussia, 48 ft. in height, by *Drake*. (Fine view from the capital, 152 ft. high; tickets obtained at the entrance, 50 pf.)

The E. side of the Königs-Platz is the site for the new *Reichstag-Gebäude*, which is now being built from the designs of Paul Wallot and promises to be the most imposing building in Berlin. It is to be finished in 1892. The spot was formerly occupied by the *Raczyński Palace* (Pl. r; G, 2), the residence of the owner of the fine collection of paintings in the National Gallery (p. 51).

To the N. of the Königs-Platz lies the *ALSEN-PLATZ* (Pl. r; G, 1), adorned with fountains, flower-beds, and four groups of sculpture representing scenes from military life (Setting out for the campaign, by *Wittig*; the Battle, by *Schweinitz*; the Care of the wounded, by *Brodwolf*; and the Return, by *Calandrelli*). Beyond the Alsen-Platz stretches a new and handsome quarter, intersected by the *Alsen-Strasse*, and consisting almost wholly of fine modern mansions. The Alsen-Str. ends to the N. in the *Alsen-Brücke*. To the W. are situated the extensive premises of the *General Staff*, the two different portions of which were built in 1871 and 1877. Opposite its N.E. side, Moltke-Str. 3, is the *Palace of the Duke of Ratibor*, with hunting-scenes by *Meyerheim* in the dining-room (shown in the Duke's absence). To the W., in the Herwarth-Str., is a *PANORAMA*, representing Constantine the Great entering Rome in 312, by *Buhlmann* and *Wagner* (adm., see p. 15). The *Moltke-Brücke* unites this suburb with Moabit (p. 75). At the corner of the street In den Zelten stands the *Palace of the Crown Prince of Meiningen*, a new Renaissance edifice by *Hochgürtel*.

On the W. side of the Königs-Platz is *Kroll's Establishment* (p. 13), beyond which, on the Spree, are the popular places of recreation known as the *Zelte* (i. e. Tents, from their original construction). These are simply 'al fresco' restaurants and beer-gardens. Zelt No. 2 is the most frequented. Farther to the W. is the royal château of *Bellevue* (Pl. r; D, 2), with a park (open till dusk) containing a monument to Prince Augustus of Prussia. Farther on is the *Bellevue* station of the *Stadtbahn*, between which and the *Thier-*

garten station is a thriving new quarter called the 'Hansa Viertel'. Near the last-named station is a *Panorama of Jerusalem and the Crucifixion*, by Pöhlhein.

The broad *Sieges-Allee*, or Avenue of Victory, which leads S. from the Königs-Platz through the Thiergarten, is one of the most fashionable promenades of the Berliners, especially in spring. At the S. end of the avenue, where it meets the Thiergarten-Str., Lenné-Str., Bellevue-Allee, Bellevue-Str., and Victoria-Str., stands the *Wrangel Fountain* (Pl. r; G, 3), cast in bronze from designs by Hagen. The roads skirting the Thiergarten (see below) on the E. and S. are also favourite drives.

The **Thiergarten* (Pl. r; B-G, 3, 4), the largest and most attractive park near the town, lies to the W. of the Brandenburg Gate, and is bounded on the N. by the Spree, and on the S. by the Aeussere Friedrichstadt (p. 57). It is about 2 M. in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in breadth, and covers upwards of 600 acres of ground. It is enlivened by several sheets of water, and combines the character of a natural forest with the trimmer beauties of a public park. The pleasantest parts are the *Seepark* (Pl. r; C, 3) on the W. side, and the neighbourhood of the *Rousseau Island* (Pl. r; E, 3), where numerous skaters display their skill in winter. The finest statue in the Thiergarten is the marble **Monument of Frederick William III.* (Pl. r; F, 3), admirably executed by *Drake* in 1849, the pedestal of which, 18 ft. in height, is adorned with *Reliefs representing the enjoyment of nature. The corresponding *Statue of Queen Louise* (Pl. r; F, 3, 4), by *Encke*, was erected in 1880; the reliefs on the pedestal represent woman's work. The **Monument to Goethe*, by *Schaper*, facing the Königgrätzer-Str. (Pl. r; G, 3), was erected in 1880; on the pedestal are allegorical figures of Lyric Poetry, Tragic Poetry, and Science. These three monuments are covered in winter. Near the Bellevue-Allee stands a Vine-dresser by *Drake*, and in the avenue diverging to the left from the Brandenburg Gate is a group of lions by *Wolff*. In the so-called 'Grossfürsten-Platz' (Pl. r; E, 2), near the Spree, are sandstone groups representing the chief rivers of Prussia. There are also a few zinc casts from the antique. The remoter parts of the Thiergarten should be avoided after dark.

Opposite the Seepark, on the S. bank of the canal, lies the **Zoological Garden* (Pl. r; B, C, 4; adm., p. 16; tramways Nos. 34, 24, 25), founded in 1844 and recently greatly extended. It now contains one of the finest collections of animals in the world. The extensive, well laid-out grounds attract numerous visitors, and concerts are frequently given in the afternoon (see p. 13; guide by the late director, Dr. Bodinus, 20 pf.). The present director is Dr. Heck. The houses and sheds for the animals were executed from appropriate designs by Ende & Böckmann; the most striking are the *Antelope House*, in an Arabian style (with a large scene in

majolica, from a design by Meyerheim), the *Elephant House*, a gaily-coloured structure resembling an Indian pagoda, and the *Monkey House* (*Neues Affenhaus*), with, perhaps, the best collection of monkeys in Europe. There is a second entrance to the gardens at the corner of the Kurfürsten-Str. and the Kurfürstendamm, and a third on the W. side, opposite the station of the *Stadtbahn* (p. 1). Comp. the Plan.

Adjoining the gardens on the N.W. lies the *Hippodrome*, one of the numerous free spaces in Berlin reserved as childrens' playgrounds, beyond which rises the *Artillery and Engineering School*. To the S. is the *Joachimsthal Gymnasium* (Pl. 9; A, 2), founded in 1607.

The CHARLOTTENBURG ROAD leads from the Brandenburg Gate across the Thiergarten, which it divides into two unequal parts, to (3 M.) Charlottenburg : tramways Nos. 33 & 35 (see p. 6); cab to the Charlottenburg Bridge (Pl. 1; A, B, 3), 1st class 1-2 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., 2nd class 1 m. (see p. 6). Those who use the *Stadtbahn* (p. 1) should alight at the Thiergarten station and take the tramway thence, or go on to Westend, as the Charlottenburg station is far from the town.

As soon as we quit the Thiergarten we reach the beginning of **Charlottenburg** (*Thiergartenhof Restaurant*; *Grand Restaurant Union*; *Flora*, D. from 3 m.), a dull town with 70,000 inhab., which is now practically part of Berlin, though it still retains an independent municipality. It lies on the site formerly occupied by the village of *Lietzow*, where Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I., founded a country residence at the end of the 17th century. Its present size and prosperity is entirely owing to the recent rapid advance of its large neighbour. There are several cafés and beer-gardens along the tramway-route.

At the end of the Thiergarten, to the right of the high-road, stands the **Royal Porcelain Factory** (Pl. 1; B, 2, 3), under the artistic management of *Herr Kips*. Adm., see p. 15; see also p. 12.

The Porcelain Manufactory was founded in 1761 by a merchant named Gotzkowsky, and was acquired for the state by Frederick the Great two years later. It soon employed 500 workmen, and its wares were at one time preferred even to those of Meissen. The artistic style impressed upon it by the taste of subsequent monarchs did not usually commend itself to the public, though the ware was always in demand for chemical and industrial vessels on account of its hardness and capacity of resisting heat. Latterly, however, the director has been more successful in meeting the popular taste, and the manufacture has been largely increased. The show rooms of the factory contain about 2000 models.

Beyond the canal-bridge, to the left, rises the new ***Technical High School** (Pl. 1; A, 3), a building of imposing style and dimensions, designed by *Lucae* and *Hitzig*, constructed under the superintendence of the latter and *Raschdorff*, and completed in 1884.

The main building, 750 ft. long and 295 ft. deep, is surmounted by a series of allegorical groups representing the various branches of studies prosecuted in the institution. In front of the attic story are realistic figures of the technical handiworks, between which are bas-reliefs of processes

used in the technical arts and industries. The balustrade in front of the aula is adorned with bronze busts (by *K. Begas*) of Gauss, Eytelwein, Schinkel, Redtenbacher, and Liebig, selected as typical representatives of the five departments of the academy. The niches in the projecting wings and in the central structure are filled with statues of six celebrated architects and engineers: Erwin von Steinbach and Bramante, by *Encke*; Andreas Schlüter, by *Hundrieser*; Leonardo da Vinci, by *Eberlein*; Stephenson and Watt by *Keil*. The main building encloses five courts, the most central of which, covered with a glazed roof and surrounded by arcades with granite columns, has been fitted up as the public examination and exhibition room. It contains a bronze statue of Frederick William III. in classical costume by Kiss, the bronzed models of the Beuth Monument (p. 63) and Schinkel's monument at Neu-Ruppin, marble busts and medallions of eminent teachers, etc. A room adjoining the vestibule contains a collection of *Plaster Casts*, and in the corresponding room on the other side is the *Technological Museum*. The building also contains the **Beuth-Schinkel Museum* (adm., p. 14), a *Kinematic Collection*, a *Mineral Cabinet* (adm., p. 15), an *Architectural Museum* (drawings and models), and a *Library*. The Aula contains a statue of the Emp. William I. by Hundrieser and is adorned with mural paintings by Spangenberg, Körner, and Jacob. — To the left of the main structure is the *Chemical Laboratory*, and the large garden (1800 acres) also contains the *Mechano-Technical Experimenting Room* and the *Testing Room for Building Materials*. — The institution is at present attended by 1500 students and has accommodation for 2000.

To the right, nearly opposite the Technical High School, diverges the Sophien-Str., containing *March's Pottery Works*, an extensive and well-known establishment, with interesting show-rooms.

The **Royal Palace** consists of a large group of adjoining buildings, of a total length of 550 yds. The central portion, erected by *Schlüter* in 1699, was enlarged by *Eosander (von Goethe)* in 1706, and provided with its effective dome. The right wing was added by *Knobelsdorff* in 1742, while the theatre at the end of the left wing and the belvedere in the park were erected by *Langhans* in 1788. The Emp. Frederick III. spent ten weeks of his last illness here (March 11th to June 1st, 1888).

The rococo decorations in the interior of the old central portion and in the apartments once occupied by Frederick the Great, and also the wainscoted rooms of Queen Louise in the 'Neue Schloss', fitted up in the style of the period of Louis XVI., are well worthy of inspection. For admission apply to the castellan in the right wing of the front court; on Sun. and holidays we may simply wait at the main entrance until the last-admitted party is shown out.

Between the two barracks opposite the palace are two groups in bronze representing soldiers of the Gardes du Corps, by Kiss.

The entrance to the pleasant *Palace Garden*, laid out by the eminent French landscape-gardener Le Nôtre and a favourite promenade for Berliners and Charlottenburgers, is near the small guard-room, adjoining the W. wing. Crossing the orangery to the right, turning to the left and skirting it on the farther side, and then following an avenue of pines to the right, we reach (in 10 min. from the entrance) the **Mausoleum*, erected by *Gentz* in the Doric style, where Queen Louise (d. 1810) and her husband Frederick William III. (d. 1840) repose, together with their second son, Emperor William I. (d. 1888), and the Empress Augusta (d. 1890).

One of the servants from the palace shows the tomb (see usual, al-

though officially prohibited; comp. pp. 14, 82), the arrangement and decoration of which were designed by Fred. William IV.

The recumbent figures of the illustrious pair, executed in marble by *Rauch's* masterly hand, are strikingly impressive. The beautiful figure of the queen, executed at Carrara and Rome in 1812-13, was placed here in 1815 and at once established the sculptor's fame. At the sides are beautiful candelabra, that on the right with the three Fates by *Rauch*, that on the left with the three Horæ by *Tieck*; the crucifix by *Achtermann* of Rome. Above the crucifix is a fresco by *Pfannschmidt*, representing Christ in benediction, with kneeling figures of the king and queen. The heart of Frederick William IV. is placed at the feet of his parents in a marble casket.

At the upper end of Charlottenburg are the garden and park of the **Flora* society, containing a large *Palm-house, a winter-garden, and a spacious concert-room, which attract numerous visitors (adm., see p. 14). The tasteful brick and timber building containing the concert-room was erected by *Stier* in 1873. — The Lützow-Platz is embellished with a simple but pleasing *War Monument*.

On an eminence on the Spandau road, beyond Charlottenburg, lies Westend, a number of villas which have sprung up within the last few years (station of the Stadtbahn). On the left stands the huge but abandoned reservoir of the projected Westend water-works, and to the right is one of the reservoirs of the new Berlin water-works, which derive their supply from springs near the Tegeler-See (see p. 87).

The *Spandauer Bock*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther (tramway from Charlottenburg), beyond the race-course, is a popular beer-garden commanding a view towards Spandau. Pleasant walk hence to (2 M.) *Pichelsberg*, situated among woods on a bay of the *Havel*, opposite the island of *Pichelswerder* (ferry 5 pf.).

The shooting-lodge of *Grunewald*, situated on the lake and in the forest of that name, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Charlottenburg, is another favourite point; it may be reached by the 'Ringbahn' (passing *Halensee*, a popular resort, also reached by a steam-tramway starting near the Zoological Garden), by the Stadtbahn, or by the steam-tramway (p. 9) to *Hundekehle*, about 1 M. to the S. of Grunewald station. Large herds of fallow-deer are frequently seen at Grunewald in winter. — The next station in the direction of Potsdam (comp. p. 81) is Wannsee (*Kaiser Pavillon Restaurant*), on the lake of that name, a group of picturesque villas in the midst of a characteristic N. German landscape of wood and water. Near the station is the grave of the poet Heinrich von Kleist, who shot himself here in 1811. — A shady forest-path leads hence to (1 hr.) *Glienick* (p. 87).

1. *Environs of Berlin.*

Most of the pleasantest points have already been mentioned, viz. the *Thiergarten* (p. 77), *Charlottenburg* (p. 78), the *Zoological Garden* (p. 77), *Schöneberg* and the *Botanical Garden* (p. 57), *Moabit* (p. 75), *Pichelsberg* (see above), *Pankow*, *Schönhausen*, and the *Gesundbrunnen* (p. 70), the *Kreuzberg* (p. 62), and *Tempelhof* (p. 63).

A pleasant excursion may be made by the Spree (steamers, see p. 9) to Stralau, Treptow, and Köpenick ($1\frac{1}{3}$ hr.). — Stralau (*Tübbecke's Restaurant*) contains a picturesque old church and a naval school. The 'Stralauer Fischzug' is a popular festival celebrated on Aug. 24th. — Treptow (*Zenner*; *Sperl*), on the left bank, consists mainly of villas belonging to Berlin merchants and has a large public park (tramway 17, p. 8; station of the Ringbahn 1 M. from the place). Farther on the steamer passes several pleasant river-side restaurants. — Köpenick has an old château, where Frederick the Great was tried by court-martial when crown-prince.

From Köpenick we may either return to Berlin by train or go on by train to *Friedrichshagen* on the *Muggelsee* and to (15 M. from Berlin) *Erkner*, whence a steamer plies to *Rüdersdorf* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (35 pf.). Steamers also ply from Köpenick thrice weekly to *Friedrichshagen* (p. 80) and





twice weekly to *Grünau* on the *Lange See*, two favourite points for rowing and sailing regattas. From *Grünau*, which may be reached from Berlin by the Stadtbahn, a pleasant walk leads through the woods to the *Müggelsberge*.

To the S.W. is *Lichterfelde*, a group of villas, with stations on the Anhalt and Potsdam railways (see below and pp. 294, 400; fares 70, 50, 30 pf.; return-tickets available on either line). The principal German Cadet School was transferred hither from Berlin in 1878, and occupies a large building surmounted by a dome 200 ft. high, and containing accommodation for 880 pupils. The building is crowned by a colossal bronze figure of the Archangel Michael, by *Engelhardt*. In the vestibule are the marble statues formerly in the Wilhelms-Platz at Berlin (p. 54). The Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels are both richly decorated. The 'Field Marshal Hall' contains the portraits of upwards of 60 Prussian marshals, and a frieze by *Pfuhl* representing the campaign of 1870-71, the training of the cadets in the old school, and the opening of the new building. The 'Flensburg Lion' stands in front of the commandant's house (comp. p. 181). The school is connected with the station of the Anhalt line (p. 294) by an electric railway (10 pf.).

Pleasant excursion by tramway (No. 9, p. 7) or steamer (from Spandau, p. 96) to (9 M.) *Tegel*, formerly the residence of the Humboldt family. The château, originally a hunting-lodge of the Great Elector, was altered by *Schinkel* in 1822 in imitation of a Roman villa. The interior is decorated with valuable works of art and casts. The park contains the burial-place of William (d. 1835) and Alexander (d. 1859) v. Humboldt, marked by a granite column with a copy of a statue of Hope by *Thorvaldsen* (original in the château).

The traveller whose stay at Berlin is short will hardly be repaid by a visit to any of these points, but he should not omit to devote a day to *Potsdam* with its environs (see R. 2). — *Spandau*, see p. 96; *Spreewald*, see p. 265.

2. Potsdam and Environs.

Railway from Berlin to Potsdam, 16 M., in 25-45 min., 25 trains daily (fares 2 m. 10 pf., 1 m. 60, 1 m. 10 pf.; to Neu-Babelsberg, 2, 1½, 1 m.; to the Wildpark, 2 m. 40, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.; return-tickets, available for the Stadtbahn, at reduced rates).

The stations were formerly bleak and unattractive places, but are gradually becoming enlivened with country-houses. 2 M. *Schöneberg*; 3 M. *Friedenau*; 4½ M. *Steglitz*; 5½ M. *Lichterfelde*, with the Cadet School (see above; 1 M. distant). From *Lichterfelde* a visit may be paid to the extensive fields near *Osdorf*, where the experiment of utilising the Berlin sewage as manure is being tried (steam-tramway to *Teltow*, 25 pf.). — 7½ M. *Zehlendorf*. The trains on the main line do not stop at Neu-Babelsberg (see below). 16 M. *Potsdam*. 18½ M. *Wildpark*, ½ M. from the New Palace (p. 86).

A short branch-line leads from *Zehlendorf* to Potsdam via *Schlachtensee*, *Wannsee* (p. 80), and *Neu-Babelsberg* (2 M. from the château, p. 84; steamer in summer on the *Griebnitzsee* to *Glienicke*, p. 87).

Trains for Potsdam also start from the five chief stations of the Stadtbahn (see p. 1), but take 1 hr. to reach their destination. After passing *Grunewald* the line unites at *Wannsee* with that above described.

Potsdam. — **Hotels.** *EISENBAHN-HÔTEL*, at the railway-station, with a restaurant and a garden on the Havel, R. from 2 m.; *EINSIEDLER*, Schloss-

St. 8; DEUTSCHES HAUS, Schloss-Str. 6, good wine; STADT KÖNIGSBERG, Brauer-Str. 1, with a veranda on the Havel, good cuisine.

Restaurants. Railway Restaurant. — In the Town: Besides the above-mentioned hotels: *Niedt*, Wilhelms-Platz 10; *Hormess*, Wilhelms-Platz (for luncheon). — In the Environs: *Café Sanssouci*, outside the Brandenburg Gate; *Wackermann's Höhe*, on the Brauhausberg, with fine view; *Wildpark Station* (see p. 81); *Bluhme*, near the Orangery. At Glienicke: *Café Fernau*, on the Berlin high-road, high charges; *Bürger's Hof*, on the way to Babelsberg, unpretending.

Cabs. First class (for 1-2 persons only): per drive within the town 75 pf.; outside the town per $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 75 pf., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 hr. 2 m., for each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 50 pf. more, a whole day 12 m.

Second class:	for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.	1-2 pers.	3 pers.	4-5 pers.
$\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	— 50	— 75	1 25
$\frac{3}{4}$ hr.	— 75	1 —	1 50
1 hr.	1 —	1 25	1 75
Luggage 25 pf.		1 50	1 75	2 25

Fares by time: 6 hrs. 12 m., 12 hrs. 15 m., without regard to the number of persons. Double fares at night. Larger vehicles according to bargain.

Steamboats in summer. From the Hôtel Bandelow, near the Lange Brücke (see below), to *Glienicke* (p. 87), *Sacrow* (p. 88), *Moorlake*, the *Pfaueninsel* (p. 88), and *Wanneee* (p. 80) several times every afternoon, a pleasant trip. On Mon. and Thurs. trips are generally made round the 'Island of Potsdam' (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.). In summer there is also steamboat communication between Potsdam and *Spandau* (p. 96).

Tramways. From the Railway Station: 1. To *Glienicke* (p. 87); 2. To the *Brandenburger Thor* (near *Sanssouci*) and the *Victoria-Strasse*, near the *Charlottenhof* (p. 86); 3. To the *Russian Colony* (p. 87), near the New Garden (p. 87). — 4. From the Wilhelms-Platz to *Glienicke*.

Plan of Excursion. After a glance at the town, visit the *Friedenskirche, *Sanssouci, the so-called *Orangery, the Sicilian Garden, the Japanese House, Charlottenhof, the *Neue Palais (Palace of Friedrichskron), and then return to the town. Drive by the *Pfingstberg to the Marble Palace, and via Glienicke to *Babelsberg; then to the railway-station, from which a visit may be paid to the Brauhausberg, an admirable point of view, especially by evening-light. It is possible to visit all these points by carriage in one day, but very fatiguing. — *Smoking* is prohibited in the royal gardens, except at Babelsberg.

The Fountains of Sanssouci usually play in summer on Sundays, from noon till dusk. The great fountain also plays on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons (see p. 15).

Fees to the attendants at the different palaces, although strictly speaking prohibited: 1 pers. 1 m., a party 3 m.; comp. p. 79. Admission to Babelsberg, Sanssouci, and the Orangerie is granted by ticket (25 pf. for each pers.; no fee).

Potsdam (50,000 inhab., garrison 7000), the seat of government for the province of Brandenburg, is charmingly situated on the *Potsdamer Werder*, an island in the *Havel*, which here expands into a series of lakes and is bounded by wooded hills. The town is of ancient Slavonic origin, but was a place of no importance until the Great Elector founded his palace and park in the neighbourhood. It is indebted for its modern splendour to Frederick the Great, who generally resided at Potsdam, and in whose reign the palace of Sanssouci, the New Palace (Friedrichskron), and a number of handsome private residences were erected, and the grounds greatly extended.

Crossing the handsome new *Lange Brücke*, which leads from the

station to the town, we perceive the Royal Palace opposite to us. On the right stands the lime-tree (protected by a metal covering) where petitioners used to station themselves to attract the attention of Frederick the Great. To the S. of the palace, enclosed by two rows of columns, extends the **Lustgarten**, in which there are bronze busts of York, Blücher, and twelve other celebrated personages, by *Rauch*, and a series of statues and groups, executed at the beginning of the last century, of little artistic value. A bronze statue of Frederick William I. by *Hilgers* (a replica of that in the Berlin Arsenal) was erected here in 1885 on the side next the parade ground, where he used to drill his gigantic grenadiers.

The adjoining **Palace** (castellan in the N.E. angle of the court), erected in 1660-1701, but dating in its present form from 1750, is interesting for the reminiscences it contains of Frederick the Great.

His rooms, adorned with pictures by Watteau, Lancret, and Pesne, have been preserved in their original condition. His ink-stained writing-table, music-stand, autograph notes, travelling-cup, etc., are shown here. Adjoining the **Library**, which is separated from the **Bedroom** by a massive silver balustrade only, is a **Cabinet** with double doors, from which the dining-table could be let down by means of a trap-door, and where the king occasionally dined with his friends without risk of being overheard by his attendants. — The **Study of Frederick William I.** contains a few pictures painted by that monarch 'in tormentis' (i.e. during an attack of gout), and also a large equestrian portrait of him by Camphausen. The **Apartments of Frederick William II.**, with wainscoting in the Louis XVI. style, and those of **Frederick William III.** and his consort **Queen Louise** are also preserved unaltered. Those occupied by the late **King Frederick William IV.** are adorned with a number of good modern pictures. The **Oranientämmern** contain some old tapestry.

The **Church of St. Nicholas**, to the N. of the palace, erected in 1830-37 from a plan by *Schinkel*, a lofty edifice of cubical form, with a dome added in 1842-50, contains a large fresco in the apse, of Christ with the apostles and evangelists, designed by *Schinkel*, and four prophets by *Cornelius* in the angles of the vaulting under the dome. The tympanum of the entrance-portico contains a relief of the Sermon on the Mount, by *Kiss*, from designs by *Schinkel*. Fine view from the open colonnade of the dome. (Sacristan at the parsonage, adjoining the church on the right.)

The neighbouring **Rathhaus**, the gable of which is adorned with a gilded figure of Atlas bearing the globe, was built in 1754. The **Obelisk** in front of it, 75 ft. in height, is embellished with medallion-busts of the Great Elector and the first three kings of Prussia. Adjoining the royal palace is the **Barberini Palace**, erected by Frederick the Great in imitation of the palace of that name at Rome but practically rebuilt in 1850-52, containing large assembly-rooms for scientific and other societies.

A vault under the pulpit of the **Garrison Church**, more to the W., contains the remains of Frederick the Great and of his father Frederick William I., the founder of the church. A number of flags, chiefly French, captured in 1813-15 and in 1870-71, are suspended on each side of the pulpit. Sacristan, Kiez-Str. 24.

The Wilhelms-Platz is adorned with a *Statue of Frederick William III.*, designed by Kiss.

The *Military* and the *Civil Orphan Asylums*, the *Casino*, the *French Church*, built in 1752, the *District Courts*, in the Maurer-Str., the *Theatre*, the *Hussars' Barracks*, the new *Roman Catholic Church*, in the Bassin-Platz, and the *Uhlans' Barracks* are also handsome buildings. The *Weinbergthor*, in the N.W. part of the town, was designed by Hesse in the style of the *Arcus Argentariorum* at Rome, and is adorned with terracotta reliefs by Schievelbein and Bläser, representing the return of the Crown Prince of Prussia (Emp. William I.) from the campaign against Baden.

Outside the (W.) *Brandenburg Gate*, erected in the form of a Roman triumphal arch by Unger in 1770, with a handsome new allegorical fountain-group of five figures near it, an avenue to the right leads to the Park of Sanssouci. At the entrance to the park, 1½ M. from the station, rises the **Friedenskirche*, or 'Church of Peace', in the early-Christian basilica style, designed by Persius, and completed in 1850, the favourite building of Fred. William IV.

We first enter a *QUADRANGLE*, enclosed by arcades, adjoining which rises the clock-tower, 130 ft. in height, with openings adorned with miniature columns. In the cloisters, at the foot of the tower, are some interesting Romanesque Italian sculptures. Beyond the cloisters, the entrance to which from the park is formed by a modern Romanesque portal in terracotta, we enter the somewhat smaller *ATRIUM* (the 'paradise' of the ancient basilicas), where to the left stands Rietschel's **Pietà*, opposite to it Rauch's **Group of Moses*, and in the centre a copy of Thorvaldsen's Risen Christ. The somewhat bare *INTERIOR* of the basilica, borne by sixteen Ionic columns in black marble, contains, in front of the chancel, the burial-vaults of Frederick William IV. (d. 1881) and of his Queen Elizabeth (d. 1873); the angel in Carrara marble is by Tenerani of Rome. To the right of the angel is a lofty marble candelabrum by Steinhäuser. The Emp. Frederick III. (d. 1888) rests in a mausoleum on the N. side, erected in imitation of the chapel of Innichen in Tyrol. The apse is adorned with an old Venetian mosaic from the church of S. Cipriano di Malamocco, representing Christ, Mary, and Peter on the right, and John the Baptist and St. Cyprian on the left.

Entering the **PARK OF SANSSOUCI* and bearing to the right, we soon reach the *Great Fountain* (p. 82), the water of which rises to a height of 112 ft., and several others near it. Of the twelve figures surrounding the basin (18th cent.), the Venus by Pigalle alone merits inspection. The equestrian *Statue of Frederick the Great* in Carrara marble, to the S. of the Great Fountain, is freely copied from Rauch's celebrated work (p. 23), and the reliefs on the neighbouring bronze vase are repetitions of those on the pedestal of the monument of Fred. William III. in the Thiergarten (p. 77).

A broad flight of steps, 66 ft. in height, intersected by six *Terraces*, ascends from the great fountain to the palace. Frederick the Great's greyhounds and chargers are buried at the E. end of the highest terrace. This was once a favourite resort of the king, who expressed a wish to be buried at the foot of the statue of Flora here ('Quand je serai là, je serai sans souci').

The *Palace of Sanssouci, a building of one story, erected by Knobelsdorff for Frederick the Great in 1745-47, and that monarch's almost constant residence, stands on an eminence above the town. His rooms are still preserved almost unaltered. It was afterwards occupied by Frederick William IV., who died here in 1861.

The castellan lives in the building to the E. of the palace. The main interest of the palace consists in the numerous reminiscences it contains of its illustrious founder, who died here. A clock, which he was in the habit of winding up, is said to have stopped at the precise moment of his death (2.20 p.m., 17th Aug., 1786). His portrait (in his 56th year) by *Pesne* is said to be the only likeness for which he ever sat. The walls are hung with pictures by *Pesne*, *Lancret*, *Watteau*, and others. The *Library contains a few ancient busts, the best of which is one of *Homer. In the dining-room stands a bronze bust of Charles XII. of Sweden. The W. wing contains the room in which *Frederick William IV.* died (kept unaltered) and also that once occupied by *Voltaire*. In the latter are some curious wood-carvings and embroidery.

The Picture Gallery, in a separate building, has yielded up its finest works to the Museum at Berlin. Those remaining are chiefly old copies of Rubens and Van Dyck (ascribed here to these masters themselves) or works by their pupils and imitators. The bronze *Bust of Sixtus V. (d. 1590) is very fine. A small room at the back contains several works by the *Van der Werffs*, some good examples of *Jan Brueghel*, and paintings by *Molenaer* and other Dutch masters. The building cost Frederick 24,000*l.*, and the interior is lavishly adorned with stucco and Italian marbles.

From Sanssouci a path leads in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Ruinenberg* (see Plan), an eminence with artificial ruins, beneath which is the reservoir for the fountains of Sanssouci. The water is pumped into it from the Havel by means of steam-engines. The tower (129 steps; fee 30 pf.) commands a beautiful and extensive prospect.

The way to the Orangery leads past the famous Windmill, the owner of which is said to have refused to sell it to Frederick the Great (now royal property), and through the Northern Garden or 'Pinetum'.

The *Orangery, an extensive structure in the Florentine style, 330 yds. in length, was completed in 1856, the W. wing from plans by *Hesse*. On the terrace are two columns with statues of Ceres and Flora, and a copy of the Farnese Bull. Below are two ancient sarcophagi, used as fountain-troughs. The long façade is adorned with numerous statues: the Seasons and the Months executed by *Stützel*, from the designs of *Schievelbein*, *Wittig*, *E. Mayer*, and *Franz*; in the centre Agriculture, Architecture, Industry, and Science by *A. Wolff* and *E. Mayer*. In front of the building is a statue of Fred. William IV., by *Blaeser*.

The CENTRAL SALOON on the ground-floor contains forty-nine Copies from *Raphael* and numerous original sculptures. Among these are: *Steinhäuser*, Girl listening with a shell; *Troschel*, Spinner asleep; *Imhof*, Miriam; *Voss*, Hebe giving water to the eagle, and Cupid warding off the eagle. — Next SALOON: *Franz*, Butterfly-catcher; *Wiltzach*, Ball-player (in bronze). — MALACHITE SALOON: *Troschel*, Sleeping Faun, and the infant Bacchus in a basket; *Thorvaldsen*, Head of Adonis, and Head of a sleeper; *Hassenpflug*, Cupid and Psyche. Paintings: *Strange*, Palace of the Doges

(funeral of the last doge at night); *O. Achenbach*, Park near Frascati; *Hagen*, Wieland at the court of Weimar; *Oer*, Frederick the Great in a boat, playing. — In the LOGGIA are statues in marble: *Troschel*, Woman spreading flax; *E. Mayer*, Girl putting on ear-rings; *Steinhäuser*, Boy playing at ball. — Next Rooms: **Rauch*, Danaide; *E. Hildebrandt*, Bethesda, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Jerusalem from the Mt. of Olives. The Orangery also contains some good Berlin and Dresden china.

The upper terrace (door to the left in the court) commands a magnificent *PANORAMA of the country round Sanssouci, Potsdam, the Havel, and the neighbouring hills.

From the Cavalier Wing we may proceed to the W. to the *Paradeisgärtl*, which contains a charming *Atrium* in the Greek style. The *Belvedere* at the N.W. end of the garden, beyond the *Paradeisgärtl*, commands a pleasing view (key in the Drachenhaus, to the E.)

From the Orangery we proceed to the S. through the 'Sicilian Garden', containing tropical plants, fountains, and statues (*Girl drawing water, in marble, by *E. Wolff*), and then between the *Sea-horse Fountain*, by Kiss, and the *Japanese House* (called the 'ape-saloon' by Frederick the Great from the figures with which it is decorated) to (1 M.) the Charlottenhof. Before reaching the château we pass on the left the *Roman Bath-house*, containing a valuable bath of jasper, a fine group of Ganymede and Hebe in marble by *Hentschel*, and some old engravings.

The *Charlottenhof, originally an unpretending country-house, was tastefully transformed by *Schinkel* in 1826 into an Italian villa. The vestibule contains a bust of *Schinkel* by *Rauch*, and two vases of jasper from the Ural. In one of the rooms is a chair of steel and silver, made by *Peter the Great*. In the dining-room, Ganymede by *Wredow*, and David by *E. Wolff*. (Castellan on the sunk floor.)

To the W. of the park of Sanssouci, 1 M. from the Orangery and about the same distance from the Charlottenhof, rises the *New Palace (or *Palace of Friedrichskron*), founded by Frederick the Great in 1763, after the termination of the Seven Years' War, and completed by him in 1769 at an expense of about 450,000*l.* It is now the summer-residence of Emp. William II., whose family occupies the right wing. The chief façade, 375 ft. long, is turned towards the E., overlooking the park. The entrance is on the W. side, facing the 'Communs', or old servants' offices, now occupied by the Emperor's suite. Many of the 200 apartments are richly decorated. Those once occupied by the founder are preserved unaltered. Emperor Frederick III. died here in a room facing the park, 15th June, 1888.

The VESTIBULE of the palace contains a large porcelain vase, presented by the Emp. Nicholas. The *GROTTO SALOON is inlaid with shells, the friezes with minerals and precious stones. The upper rooms contain several large decorative paintings, erroneously ascribed to great masters. The APARTMENTS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT contain relics of that monarch and a portrait of Voltaire drawn by him. In the other rooms are good French works by *Watteau*, *Lancret*, and *Pater*. The THEATRE has seats for 600 persons. In the CONCERT and BALL ROOM: *G. Reni*, Lucretia, Diogenes; *L.*

Giordano, Judgment of Paris, Rape of the Sabines; *Vanloo*, Sacrifice of Iphigenia. The handsome MARBLE SALOON is 100 ft. long.

The castellan also keeps the key of the Antique Temple or Mausoleum, containing an admirable marble *Statue of Queen Louise by *Rauch*, somewhat more realistic than that at Charlottenburg (p. 80). Opposite to it is the elegant Temple of Friendship, erected by Gontard by order of Frederick the Great to the memory of his sister the Margravine of Bayreuth, and containing her bust.

To the W. of the New Palace, in the direction of the village of *Eiche*, a new park is now being laid out.

To the N. of Potsdam, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Nauener Thor, is the Russian colony of *Alexandrowka*, consisting of eleven houses and a Greek chapel, founded in 1826 by Fred. William III. for the accommodation of the Russian singers who were at that time attached to the 1st Regiment of Guards.

To the E. of the Russian colony lies the *NEUE GARTEN, or New Garden, laid out by Fred. William II. At the N. corner of the garden is the *Meierei* (Restaurant, unpretending) or dairy, prettily situated on the Jungfernsee (boats to Sacrow, Glienicker, etc.). In the E. part of the garden, on the Heiligen-See, rises the Marble Palace, erected in 1786-96 by Fred. William II., who died here in 1797, and completed by Fred. William IV. in 1845. It contains some good sculptures and pictures. The palace is not open to visitors, and part of the garden is also closed.

In the COURT, in front of the palace, Prometheus, by *E. Wolff*. In the ARCADES, rich ornamentation by *Kolbe* and *Hesse*. The interior contains marble sculptures by *Rauch*, *Tieck*, *Canova*, and *Schadow*, pictures by *Hackert*, *Frey*, *Lütke*, *Kretschmer*, and others, valuable clocks and furniture, and elaborate ceiling and mural decorations.

The Kitchen, which externally looks like a temple sunk in the lake, is connected with the palace by a subterranean passage 50 paces long.

On the *Pfingstberg, which rises in the vicinity, stands a handsome ornamental building, part of a projected villa, designed by *Hesse*, the towers of which (152 steps) afford an extensive view of the environs, with Berlin, Spandau, Nauen, and Brandenburg in the distance, most striking by evening-light. A carriage-road ascends to the summit of the hill. The castellan lives in the N. W. tower. At the base on the S. side lies the extensive Drill Ground (Bornstädtter Feld).

At Glienicker (Restaurants, see p. 82), on the Berlin road (tramway, see p. 82), on the left bank of the Havel, is situated a Château of Prince Frederick Leopold, with a garden and large *Park. Extensive alterations in progress.

If, from the entrance next to the fountains near the road, we follow the first road leading to the right, we reach the so-called Roman Bench, on the banks of a small artificial lake and waterfall. On a slight eminence above lies the *Weisse Bank, affording a capital survey of the whole basin of the Havel; we then follow the road and come to the Victoria Bank, whence we enjoy an extensive view of the other side of the river. We now return to the CHÂTEAU. The 'Neugierde', or entrance-court, and the

'Casino' contain a number of antique sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions; the latter also commands a beautiful view. To the N.W. of the palace is a 'restoration' of the court of an old monastery, the older parts of which came from Padua (admission on application to the porter). The reserved park is noted for its well-kept turf; admission on application to the Inspector, who lives close by.

On the other side of the road rises the *Böttchers-Berg*, surmounted by a Loggia, commanding a fine *Panorama. At the foot of the hill is an old *Hunting-Lodge* of the Great Elector, whose bust is placed above one of the gates, in the rococo style, restored as a residence for the late Prince Frederick Charles (d. 1885).

In the vicinity ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) is the entrance to the park and the palace of *Babelsberg*, the property of Emperor William II. The porter at the gate provides a guide through the park, if required ($\frac{1}{2}$ -1 m.). — Those who visit Babelsberg first leave the railway at Neu-Babelsberg station (p. 81).

The picturesque château of *Babelsberg was erected in the English Gothic style by Schinkel in 1835, and extended in 1848. It stands in a beautiful park, laid out by Prince Pückler.

The *INTERIOR of the château is simply but tastefully decorated, and contains numerous works of art, mainly of the early Berlin and Düsseldorf schools. Emp. William I. invariably spent the latter half of summer here, and his study and bedroom are shown to visitors. Also memorials of the campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71. Charming Views through the dense foliage, of Potsdam, Sanssouci, the Pfingstberg, the Marble Palace, Glienicke, the broad expanse of the Havel, and the wooded hills. The water of the fountains in front of the palace is forced to the height of 100 ft. from the Havel by means of a steam-engine. On the E. side of the palace is a monument with the Archangel Michael, by Kiss. The adjacent Gothic building to the right is the kitchen.

On the neighbouring Lenné-Höhe stands the so-called *Gerichtslaube*, a Gothic portico, which was detached from the old Rathaus in Berlin in 1871, and re-erected here. Extensive view. — To the S. rises the *Flatow Thurm*, a copy of the Eschenheimer-Thor Thurm at Frankfort, erected in 1856 and commanding a fine *View.

The Pfaueninsel, 3 M. to the N.E. of Potsdam, once a favourite resort of Frederick William III., converted by him into a park, and abounding in beautiful oaks, is now rarely visited. The Château is in the form of a ruined Roman villa with two round towers connected by a bridge, and the Farm at the extremity of the island in that of a Gothic ruin. Steamer to the Pfaueninsel, see p. 82; the road leads along the Havel, passing the forestry of Moorlake (restaurant), and reaches the ferry at the church of Nikolskoz. — Between Glienicke and the Pfaueninsel, on the right bank of the Havel, lies Sacrow (Restaurant on the river), with the Church of Our Saviour, a basilica built by Persius for Frederick William IV. A pleasant walk may be taken through the wood from here to the Römerschanze, opposite the village of Nedlitz.

The *Brauhausberg (Restaurant, p. 82), to the S. of the main railway-station of Potsdam, commands a beautiful view of the town and the wide expanse of the Havel, finest by evening-light. — Farther to the S., on the Telegrafenbergs, stands the Astronomical and Physical Observatory, an admirably-equipped institution, built by Spieker in 1875-79 (visitors admitted on Frid., 3-6; custodian in the main building).

Other pleasant points in the neighbourhood of Potsdam are the *Wildpark (rail. stat., p. 81), with the *Entenfänger* (*View) and the *Bairisches Häuschen*, built by Fred. William IV. for his wife (1 hr. from the station); *Rabensberge* (view); the forester's house of *Templin* (Restaurant), on the Havel, a drive of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. or row of 1 hr.; *Baumgartenbrück* (Inn), 4 M. to the S. W., at the point where the Havel emerges from the *Schwielow-See*; and *Caputh*, on the *Schwielow See*, farther on.

3. From Cologne to Hanover, and to Berlin via Stendal or Magdeburg.

RAILWAY to Hanover (203 M.), express in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 28 m. 80, 21 m. 50 pf., 15 m.); ordinary trains in 11 hrs. (fares 26 m. 90, 20 m. 20, 13 m. 50 pf.). — Express from Cologne to Berlin (361 M.) in 11-12 hrs. (fares 54 m. 10, 40 m. 20 pf., 29 m.); comp. p. 96. Dinners ($2\frac{1}{2}$ m., including wine) are handed into the carriages at Dortmund if previously ordered through the guard at Düsseldorf or Oberhausen.

At Oberhausen this route unites with the direct through-route from London to Berlin via Flushing. Passengers leaving London (Holborn Viaduct or Victoria), either in the morning or evening, reach Berlin in 24-26 hrs. The stages of the journey are as follows: from London to Queenboro' $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; from Queenboro' to Flushing by steamer 8 hrs.; from Flushing to Oberhausen (change carriages; time allowed for dinner) 6 hrs.; from Oberhausen to Berlin 9 hrs. Comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* and *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Cologne to (24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Düsseldorf, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — 31 M. *Calcum*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Kaiserswerth*, on the Rhine (diligence 4 times daily). Near (34 M.) *Grossenbaum* is the château of *Heltorf*, adorned with frescoes by Lessing.

39 M. *Duisburg* (*Europäischer Hof*; *Berliner Hof*), an ancient town, connected with the *Rhine* and the *Ruhr* by a canal, is a rapidly-increasing manufacturing place, with 50,000 inhab., and one of the chief depôts of the Ruhr coal-traffic. The **Salvatorkirche*, of the 15th cent., was restored in 1850. In the *Burgplatz* is a monument to *Gerhard Mercator*, the geographer, who died here in 1594. — The train now crosses the *Ruhr*.

44 M. *Oberhausen* (*Hof von Holland*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town of very recent origin, with 20,400 inhab., is the junction of the Cologne-Minden, Mülheim-Ruhrort, and Wesel-Emmerich lines (Flushing train, see above). Extensive iron-works in the vicinity.

51 M. *Altenessen* is the junction for (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Essen* (see p. 107). — 56 M. *Gelsenkirchen*. — 59 M. *Wanne*, the junction for Osnabrück, Bremen, and Hamburg (R. 15).

The line to Dortmund traverses one of those flat agricultural tracts so characteristic, even in the time of Tacitus, of this part of Germany, with the addition of frequent signs of modern industry.

73 M. *Dortmund*. — Hotels. **Römisches Kaiser*, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m.; *Middendorf*, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., well spoken of, these two near the church of St. Reinoldi (Pl. E, 3, 2); *Kölnischer Hof* (Pl. c; E, 3); *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. e; D, 1); *Kuehn* (Pl. d; D, 3). — *Railway Restaurant*; *Krone*, in the market-place, good Dortmund beer.

Dortmund, a town with 80,000 inhab., the most important in

Westphalia, is the central point of a mining district, with numerous foundries, the headquarters of the mining authorities of Westphalia, and the meeting-point of several railways. It is at the same time one of the most ancient places in this part of the country, being mentioned in history as early as 927, probably fortified in the 10th cent., and frequently chosen for the meeting of imperial diets and ecclesiastical assemblies. It afterwards became a free imperial and fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1387-88 successfully resisted a siege of 21 months by the Archbishop of Cologne and other princes. After the Thirty Years' War, however, the place lost its importance. The massive walls have been entirely removed and their site occupied by promenades, and the town now wears a modernised aspect. The church of *St. Reinoldi* (Pl. E, 3), in the transition-style of the 13th cent., contains stained glass, a font, and a brazen reading-desk of the 15th century. Adjacent is the lofty *Marienkirche* (Pl. E, 3), a Romanesque structure built after 1150, with a Gothic choir of 1350; the high-altarpiece is by a master of the early Cologne school. The *Petrikirche* (Pl. C, 3), recently restored, contains a late-Gothic altarpiece and carvings. The Roman Catholic *Pfarrkirche* (Pl. D, 3), once the church of the Dominicans, is a Gothic edifice, finished in 1353; it contains an interesting but badly-preserved altarpiece by Victor and Heinrich Dünwegge of Dortmund (1521). The old *Rathhaus* (Pl. D, E, 3), in the market, is a monument of Dortmund's importance as a free imperial town. A large *War Monument* (Pl. C, 3) was erected on the Hoher Wall in 1881, and there are two smaller ones (for 1866 and 1870-71) on the Königs-Wall (Pl. C, 2).

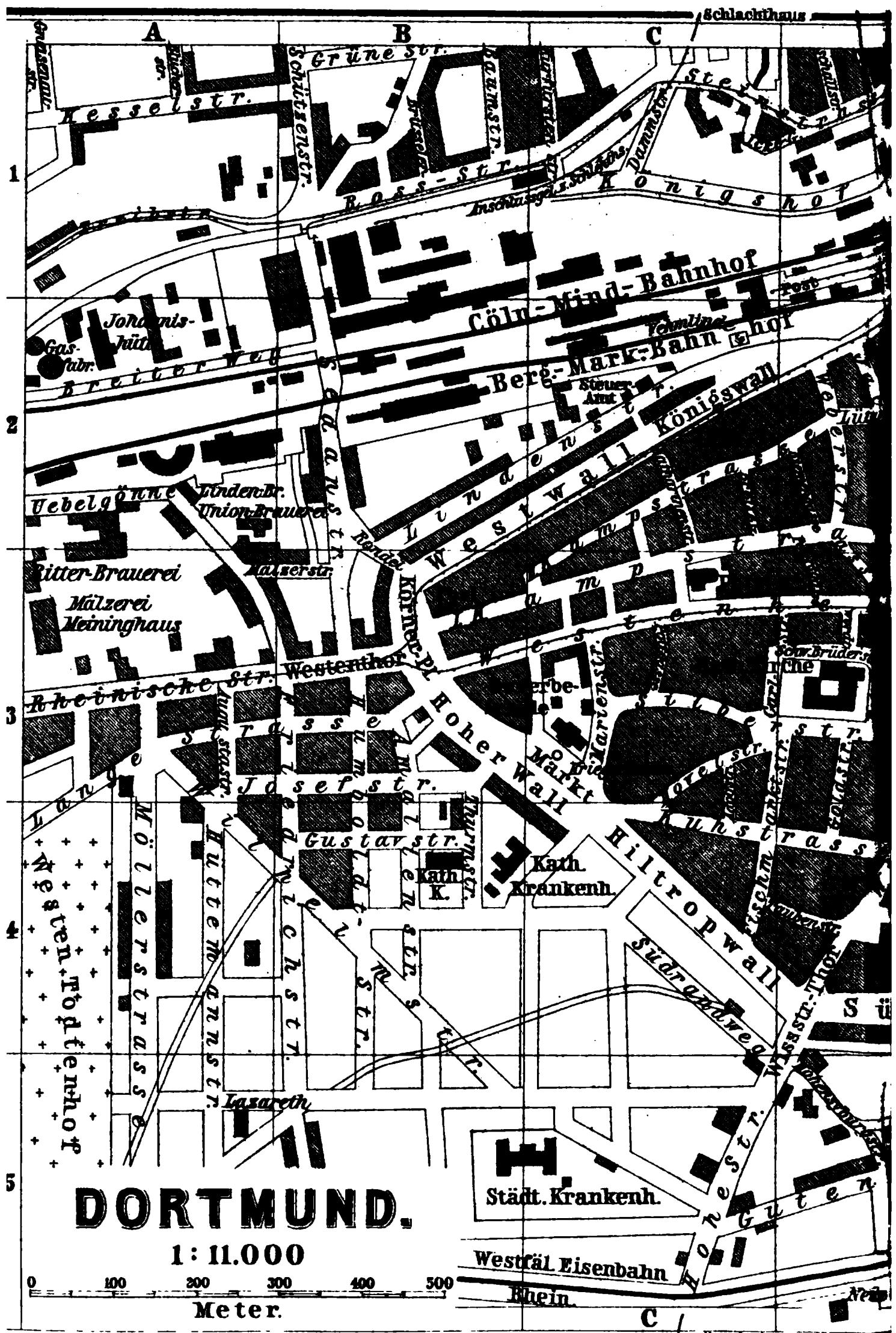
About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the town is the *Fredenbaum*, a favourite resort, with a large park (reached by tramway).

The *Vehmgericht*, a celebrated Secret Tribunal, was founded in Westphalia after the fall of Henry the Lion, at a time when anarchy and lawlessness prevailed throughout Germany, and in the 14th and 15th centuries had extended its sway over the whole empire. The number of the initiated, bound by the most fearful oaths to execute the decrees of the tribunal, is said to have exceeded 100,000. In Westphalia alone the *Freigraf*, or president, was privileged to hold meetings for receiving new members. Dortmund was the seat of the supreme court, and here, in the '*Königshof under the Linden*', the Emp. Sigismund was himself initiated in 1429. Latterly, however, the tribunal degenerated to little more than a police-court, before which the inhabitants of Dortmund and the neighbourhood carried their grievances. The last meeting held by this society here was in 1803.

One of the lime-trees is still standing near the railway-station, and is believed to be upwards of 400 years old.

FROM DORTMUND TO DÜSSELDORF, 44 M., a line of the *Bergisch Märkisch Railway* runs via *Langendreer*, *Bochum*, *Steele*, and *Essen* (see R. 5), and thence down the pretty Ruhrthal. — $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Werden* (*Deutscher Kaiser*; *Graeber*), an ancient town, with 8300 inhab., was formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, now used as a penitentiary. The **Church* was built in the transition-style of the 12-13th cent. on the site of an earlier edifice partly burned down in 875, and was restored in 1849. In the crypt is the burial-vault of St. Ludgerus (d. 809). — 30 M. *Kettwig* (*Schiesen*), with old-established cloth-factories, is prettily situated. Branch-line from Kettwig to *Mülheim an der Ruhr* (p. 106). — 44 M. *Düsseldorf*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.





DORTMUND.

1 : 11.000

Meter.



FROM DORTMUND TO DÜSSELDORF by the *Rhenish Railway*, $48\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 m. 80, 4 m. 40, 2 m. 90 pf.). This line runs via *Herdecke* (p. 108) and *Hagen* (p. 98), beyond which it coincides almost exactly with the *Bergisch-Märkisch Railway*; comp. R. 5, p. 98, and *Baedeker's Rhine*. Branch-lines also run from Dortmund to *Witten* and *Hagen* (R. 5) and to *Gronau* (p. 149).

93 M. Hamm (**Graf von der Mark*, R. & B. 3 m., **Stadtkeller*, *Rheinischer Hof*, in the town; *Besing*, at the station), with 22,500 inhab., once the fortified capital of the County of Mark, which in 1660 was annexed to Brandenburg, is now a manufacturing place, iron wire, tacks, and engines being the staple commodities. The large *Protestant Church* was built in the 13th and 14th centuries. The *Roman Catholic Church*, built in 1510, is remarkable for its great length and narrowness, there being only one aisle (that on the S.). The new *Gymnasium* and the *Supreme Court* of Westphalia are handsome buildings. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town are the thermal baths of the same name. — Hamm is the junction of the Westphalian lines: N. to *Münster* (p. 145) and *Emden* (p. 150), S.E. to *Soest* (p. 98), and S.W. to *Unna* and *Schwerthe* (p. 98).

The train crosses the *Lippe*. — 106 M. *Beckum*, the junction for a short branch-line to the (4 M.) small town of that name (Post; *Jürgens*).

About 4 M. from Beckum is a well-preserved Roman camp. The large stone monuments here, as well as other reasons, have led many to suppose that this was the scene of the defeat of Varus by Arminius (or Hermann; comp. p. 93). A hill commanding the district is known as the *Hermesberg*, and a neighbouring estate is named *Römelick* (i. e. *Römerleiche*, or Roman burial). Guide necessary.

111 M. *Oelde*. Near (117 M.) *Rheda* the *Ems* is crossed. — 124 M. *Gütersloh* (*Schmale*; *Barkey*), with 5300 inhab., is a great dépôt of Westphalian hams and sausages, which are largely exported. The 'Pumpernickel' of this district, a dark brown bread made with unsifted rye-flour, is considered extremely nutritious. — Beyond (132 M.) *Brackwede*, the junction of a line to *Osnabrück* (p. 123), the train enters a more hilly district; to the right is the 'Colonie Bethel', a settlement for epileptic patients.

135 M. *Bielefeld* (*Drei Kronen*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 m.; *Spengler*; *Boucher*; *Westfälischer Hof*; *Teutoburg*, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **Post*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), with 35,000 inhab., the central point of the Westphalian linen-traffic, which was introduced here by Dutch settlers in the 16th cent., is a busy manufacturing town. The *Marienkirche*, with a fine altarpiece (14th cent.), and the *Nicolai-kirche*, with a carved altar of 1508, are two interesting Gothic churches of the 13th century. The castle on the *Sparrenberg*, rising above the town, erected in the 12th cent., was partly destroyed by fire in 1877, but has been restored. It is surrounded with pleasant grounds. The **Berglust*, a plain restaurant at the foot of the castle, commands a fine view. The *Hünenburg* (1 hr.) and the *Johannisberg*, to the S.W., are other good points of view.

143 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Herford* (*Stadt Berlin*, R., L., & A. 2 m., B. 75 pf.;

Rorig's Hotel, at the station; *Stadt Bremen*), with 16,000 inhab., the second town in the County of Ravensberg, possesses numerous cotton and flax mills. It owes its origin to a nunnery which was founded in the 9th cent. on a hill on the N. side of the town, the abbess of which enjoyed princely rank and was entitled to a seat in the Imperial Diet. The *Marienkirche*, or *Abbey Church*, founded about 1030, and re-erected in 1325, is a handsome building with remains of old stained glass, a stone altar of the 14th cent., and an antique carved-wood altar. The *Münster*, a Romanesque structure of the beginning of the 13th cent., with a Gothic apse of the 15th cent., contains a font of the 15th century.

Enger, a small town 5 M. to the W. of Herford (diligence daily), was the seat of Charlemagne's obstinate opponent, *Wittekind* of Saxony, after he became a Christian. His bones are still preserved here in the *Abbey Church*, which was built in the 12th cent. but afterwards much altered.

FROM HERFORD TO DETMOLD AND BERGHEIM, 29 M.; railway to (17 M.) *Detmold* in $8\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 m. 30, 1 m. 70, 1 m. 20 pf.); diligence thence to (12 M.) *Bergheim*, see p. 93. — The first station is (5 M.) *Salzuflen* (*Grimme*; *Stadt Bremen*), with salt-baths and a large starch-factory. — 7 M. *Lage* (*Nolte's Inn*), a small town in a hilly district on the *Werre*.

From *Lage* a diligence plies four times daily, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to (5½ M.) *Lemgo* (*Wülker*; *Losch*), a small town of 6400 inhab., with a Romanesque church altered in the Gothic style about 1290, a handsome town-hall, and many gabled houses (in stone and timber-work) in the Renaissance style of the 16th century. *Meerschaum* pipes are extensively made here. — From *Lemgo* to *Detmold* (see below), 8 M., diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

17 M. *Detmold*. — Hotels. *LIPPISCHER HOF*, *Hornsche-Str.*, well spoken of; *STADT FRANKFURT*, *DEUTSCHES HAUS*, *Lange-Str.*; *ODEON*; *TEUTO-BURGER HOF*; *PREUSSISCHER HOF*. — Restaurants at the hotels; also, *Rathskeller*; *Börse*: *Neuer Krug*, with garden.

Detmold, the pleasant little capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, with 9000 inhab., is situated in the pretty valley of the *Werra*. In the middle of the town lies the *Residenz-Schloss*, a Renaissance structure, dating from the 16th cent. and worthy of a visit. It contains some fine silver vessels and tapestry. To the N. of the palace-square are the prince's stables, containing about 80 horses ('*Senner*', see p. 93). At the S. end of the town is the *New Palace*, occupied by the prince (built 1708-18, enlarged in 1850). The beautiful palace-garden, with fountains, is accessible by permission of the prince's gardener. In the *Hornsche-Str.* are a *Natural History Museum* and the *Library* (60,000 vols., including several incunabula, and about 70 MSS.). A *War Monument* has been erected in the *Kaiser-Wilhelms-Platz*. In the *Wehm-Str.*, near the market, are the house in which the poet *Freiligrath* (1810-76) was born and that in which *Grabbe* (1801-36) died. Pleasant walks on the *Büchenberg*.

About 3 M. from *Detmold*, to the S.W., rises the *Grotenburg*; the route, which cannot be mistaken, leads through the avenue by the canal (*Frie-*

densthal Restaurant), traverses the entrenchment, and follows the road to Hiddesen for five minutes. At the *Tötehof* we diverge by a footpath to the left, which farther on passes some ancient German fortifications called the *Kleine Hünengring* and is indicated by stone pillars. The high-road leads upwards in a long curve, after passing *Hiddesen*. On the **Grotenburg* (1160 ft. above the sea, 840 ft. above Detmold; **Reineke's Inn*), one of the highest points of the Teutoburgian Forest, rises the colossal *Hermanns-Denkmal* or *Monument of Arminius*, which was inaugurated in 1875. Upon an arched substructure, 100 ft. in height, stands the figure (56 ft.) of the Prince of the Cherusci, with raised sword. (The point of the sword is 30 ft. above the top of the helmet, so that the total height is 186 ft.) The work was executed by the sculptor *Ernst v. Bandel* (d. 1876), who devoted to it a great part of his life. The substructure was begun in 1838 and completed in 1846. The different parts of the statue are cast in copper, and attached to a strong iron frame-work. The cost of the work amounted to about 270,000 m. The gallery of the monument commands an admirable *Panorama*. Traces of old Germanic fortifications, the *Grosse* and *Kleine Hünengring* (see above), are still visible. The precise position of the battle-field where in the year A.D. 9 Arminius the Cheruscan gained a signal victory over the Roman general Varus, cannot now be determined, and it is even contended that it is to be looked for in the Wiehengebirge, near Osnabrück, and not in the Teutoburgian Forest at all (comp. also p. 91). — The nearest way to the Externsteine, to the S.E. of the Grotenburg, is by *Berlebeck* (*Krugmeyer's Inn*), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide unnecessary.

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of the Grotenburg lies *Lopshorn*, where a sturdy race of horses called the 'Senner' is bred,

FROM DETMOLD TO BERGHEIM, 12 M., diligence thrice daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; carriage and pair 12, to the Externsteine $10\frac{1}{2}$, to Bergheim including the Externsteine 18 m. On the way we pass (6 M.) *Horn* (Post), a small town with 1900 inhabitants.

About 1 M. to the S. of Horn, on the road to Paderborn, rise the *Externsteine (**Ulrich's Inn*, R. A., & B. $2-2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2-2\frac{1}{2}$, pens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 m.), a curious group of five rocks 100-130 ft. in height, protruding from the earth like gigantic teeth, which to a certain height can be ascended by steps. The name occurs in documents of 1093 in the form of 'Agistersteine'. In one of the rocks is a grotto, 33 ft. in length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in breadth, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in height, into which opens the mouth of a cave (17 ft. in length, 11 ft. in width, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in height). According to an inscription of 1115 in the grotto itself, it was fitted up by Bishop Henry of Paderborn in imitation of the Holy Sepulchre. Outside the entrance to the grotto, and hewn in the rock somewhat in the old Oriental style, is a relief representing the Descent from the Cross (16 ft. high, 10 ft. broad) in two sections; in the upper are represented, in colossal figures, the dead body of Christ being removed from the Cross by Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus, with the Virgin and the Evangelists. Above hovers God the Father with the banner of the Cross, and the figure of a child (the soul of the Saviour?), or perhaps Christ himself; at the side, the sun and moon. In the lower section are seen a man and a woman kneeling (Adam and Eve), entwined by a serpent (Sin), waiting for redemption.

12 M. *Bergheim*, see p. 145.

151 M. *Löhne*, the junction for Hameln (p. 144) and for Osnabrück and Rheine (R. 8).

154 M. *Bad Oeynhausen*. — Hotels. **VOGELER'S HOTEL*; **KURHÖTEL*; *ROSE*; *PAVILLON*; *BÖRSENHALLE*; *LANGE*; *STARKE*.

Restaurants at the *Curhaus*, the *Trichter*, the *Concordia*, and at the hotels.

Visitors' Tax 9 m., each additional pers. 3 m. — Music Tax 6 m., family $9-13\frac{1}{2}$ m. A band plays thrice daily near the *Curhaus*.

Bad Oeynhausen, or *Rehme* (230 ft.), a watering-place of some repute (about 4500 patients annually), is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Werre*, an affluent of the Weser. It is named after the engineer Von Oeynhausen (d. 1865), who conducted the boring operations which led to the discovery of the thermal water. In the *Cur-Park*, three warm saline springs (93°, 80°, and 78° Fahr. respectively) issue from a shaft 2030 ft. in depth, the principal fountain rising in a jet 30 ft. in height. The water is considered especially beneficial in paralysis. Handsome bath-house. Favourite walks to the *Siel*, to *Melbergen*, to *Eidinghausen*, etc.

The train crosses the Weser near the village of *Hausberg*, and soon enters the *Weserscharte*, or *Porta Westphalica*, a narrow defile by which the Westphalian mountains are quitted. 160 M. *Porta* (Hôtel *Porta*, on the right bank; Nottmeyer's, on the left bank). The railway-station, at the foot of the *Jacobsberg* (615 ft.) on the right bank, resembles a small castle. On the opposite bank of the river, which is crossed by a chain-bridge, rises the *Wittekindsb erg* (820 ft.), a tower (74 ft.) at the top of which commands an extensive view. In the adjacent *Margarethen-Klus*, a chapel, of which the outer walls and a rude altar and font alone remain, the Saxon leader *Wittekind* is said to have been baptised under Charlemagne's compulsion (comp. p. 108). The neighbouring quarries of excellent sandstone afford an interesting view of the stratification of the rock.

The train soon emerges from the defile and traverses the small plain which lies between the Weser Mts. and Minden.

164 M. **Minden** (*Rail. Restaurant*; **Victoria Hotel*, **Stadt London*, *Müller*, in the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant), with 18,600 inhab., lies on the *Weser*, which is crossed here by a new bridge. From the time of Charlemagne down to 1648, when it fell as a secular principality to Brandenburg, the town was the seat of a bishop; after 1526 the bishops were Protestants. The Roman Catholic **Cathedral* is a well-proportioned edifice, of which the tower dates from 1062-72 and the nave from the end of the 13th cent.; the choir, built in 1377-79, has been recently restored. The cathedral treasury contains numerous valuable crucifixes, chalices, candelabra, and other objects. The four Protestant churches are insignificant. The handsome *Government Buildings*, constructed of the same brown, veined sandstone, which has been used for many other buildings in the town, were erected in 1846. The *Rathhaus*, in the market, possesses a Gothic portico with columns and a Gothic gable of brick. The new *Gymnasium* contains a tastefully-decorated aula, with two large historical paintings. The fortifications of the town were levelled in 1872.

From Minden (Löhne) to *Osnabrück*, *Rheine*, and *Oldenzaal*, see R. 8.

168½ M. **Bückeburg** (*Deutsches Haus*; *Berliner Hof*; *Rathskeller*), the capital of the principality of Lippe-Schaumburg, is a dull town, with 5000 inhab., a palace, and a pleasant park. The Pro-

testant church, erected in 1613, bears the appropriate inscription, '*Exemplum Religionis Non Structuræ*'.

The **Papenbrink* (990 ft.), 3 M. to the S. of Bückeburg (reached by following the Rinteln road to *Klein-Bremen*, and then turning to the left), commands an extensive panorama. The descent may be made to *Rinteln* (p. 144) in 1½ hr. — About 2½ M. to the N.W. of Klein-Bremen are the small sulphur-baths of *Nammen*.

176 M. *Stadthagen* (Stadt London), an ancient town with an old château and Rathhaus, chalybeate baths, and many timber-buildings; by the church the mausoleum of the princely family. — 186 M. *Haste*, whence a branch-line runs via the small baths of *Nenndorf* to *Weetzen* (p. 144). — 190 M. *Wunstorf* (*Bahnhof-Hôtel), the junction for Bremen (p. 151), with a large seminary and a monastery founded in 871, the church of which has been successfully restored.

203 M. *Hanover*, see p. 124; from Hanover to Göttingen and Cassel, see R. 7; to Altenbeken, see R. 12.

213 M. *Lehrte*, the junction of the Harburg (R. 18), Brunswick (p. 97), and Hildesheim (15 M.; p. 130) lines.

238 M. *Gifhorn*; 246 M. *Fallersleben*, where the poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben was born in 1798; 252 M. *Vorsfelde*, to the left of which is the large château of Count Schulenburg-Wolfsburg; 258 M. *Oebisfelde*, the junction of a line to Magdeburg (p. 97); 268 M. *Mieste*; 276½ M. *Gardelegen* (Deutsches Haus), an old town with dilapidated walls and a Romanesque church (7300 inhab.); 280½ M. *Jävenitz*; 289 M. *Vinzelberg*.

296 M. *Stendal* (*Adler*; *Schwan*; *Rudolphi*; *Nicolai*, at the station, unpretending; **Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 16,300 inhab., founded in the 12th cent. by Albert the Bear on the site of a Slavonic settlement, was once the capital of the Altmark. The *Cathedral*, a noble late-Gothic structure, was erected in 1420-24 and restored in 1857. The W. portions with the towers, in the transition-style, date from 1257. In the choir stained glass of 1480. Gothic cloisters of 1460. The imposing late-Gothic *Marienkirche* was completed in 1447. Adjacent is the late-Gothic *Rathhaus*, in front of which is a *Roland's Column* of 1535. In the open space behind the choir of the Marienkirche is a bronze statue of the celebrated antiquarian *Winckelmann*, who was born at Stendal in 1717. The only remains of the old fortifications are two *Gates, the *Uenglinger* and *Tangermündner Thor*. Near the latter is the *Protestant Church*.

A branch-railway runs from Stendal to Tangermünde, picturesquely situated on the lofty bank of the Elbe, 7 M. to the S. E., and remarkable for its highly ornate brick-buildings of the 14th cent., the finest of which are the gateways and the recently-restored *Rathhaus*. The *Schloss*, most of which is now modern, was long the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg.

FROM STENDAL TO BREMEN, 145 M., in 5¼-6½ hrs. (fares 17 m. 5, 12 m. 80, 8 m. 60 pf.). Country flat and uninteresting. The most important station is (35 M.) *Salzwedel* (**Deutscher Hof*, R. 2, B. ¾ m.), on the navigable *Jeetze*, one of the oldest places in the March (8900 inhab.), and once a

Hanseatic town, containing number of interesting buildings. The chief of these are the *Marienkirche* of the 13th and 14th cent. (containing the *Markgrafenstuhl*, a *Crucifix, and other works of art); the *Katharinenkirche*, begun in 1247, altered in the 15th cent.; the *Lorenzkirche* (Rom. Cath.), of the 13th and 14th cent.; the *Altstadt-Rathhaus*, of 1509; and lastly a number of late-Gothic timber-buildings. — 68 M. *Uelzen* (p. 162) is the junction for Hamburg. At (127 M.) *Langwedel* our line joins that from Hanover (p. 151). *Bremen*, see p. 151.

From Stendal to *Hamburg* (120 M.) and to *Magdeburg* (36 M.), see R. 56; to *Wittenberge*, see also R. 58.

Beyond (301 M.) *Hämerien* the train crosses the Elbe. 304 M. *Schönhausen*, the property of the Bismarck - Schönhausen family since 1562, and the birthplace of the Chancellor of the German Empire in 1815. Most of the estate afterwards passed into other hands, but it was purchased by the 'German People' in 1885 and presented to Prince Bismarck on his 70th birthday.

From Schönhausen diligence daily in 1 hr. to (7½ M.) *Jerichow* (Genest), with the interesting Romanesque church of a Premonstratensian convent founded in 1144. — From Jerichow a diligence plies daily to (6 M.) *Tangermünde* (p. 95).

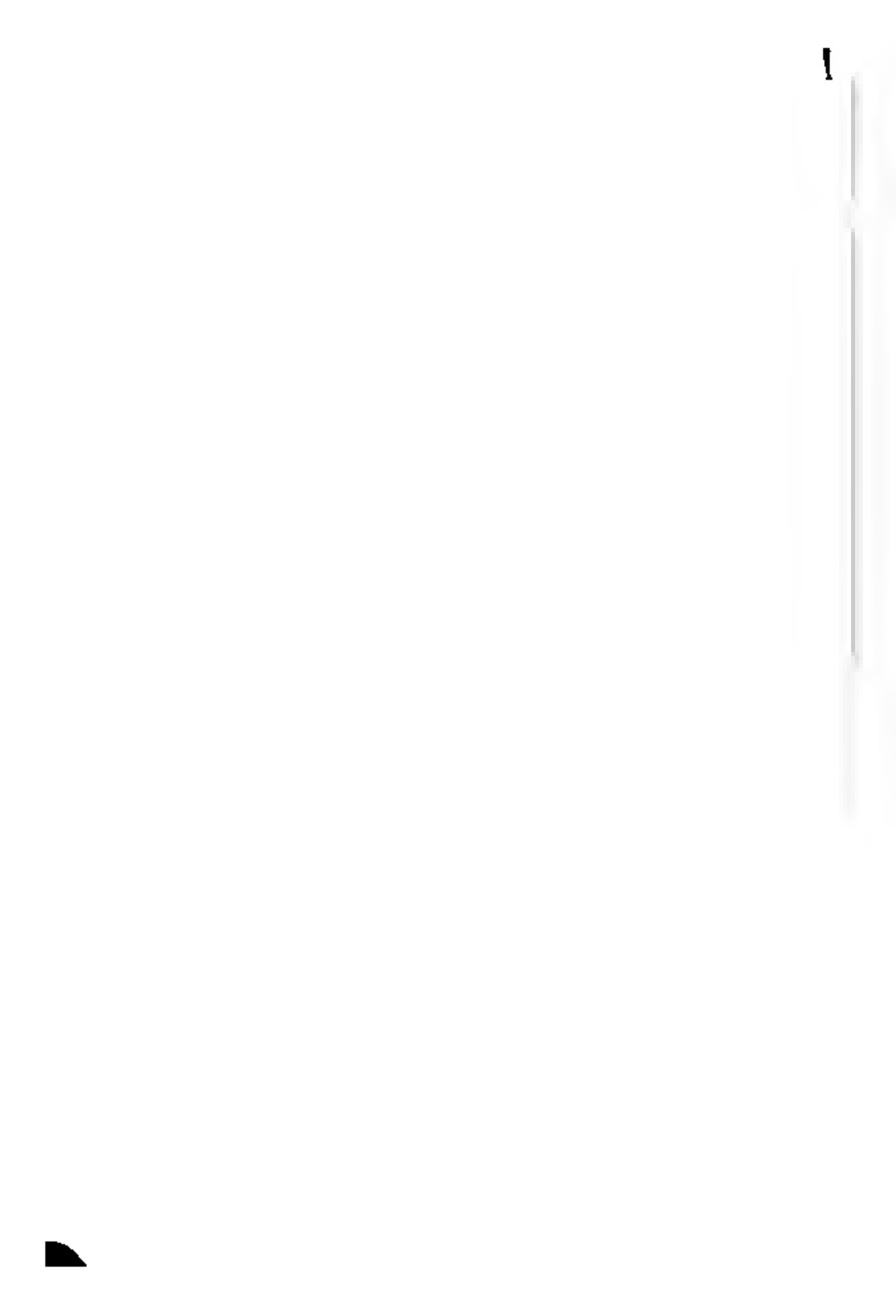
317 M. *Rathenow* (Grosser Kurfürst), with 13,000 inhab., manufactures glass and spectacles. Several unimportant stations.

353 M. *Spandau* (*Adler*), at the confluence of the *Spree* and the *Havel*, with 32,000 inhab., is strongly fortified and contains extensive artillery - workshops, a small - arm factory, a cannon foundry, a school of musketry, and other military establishments. The imperial military reserve fund of six million sterling is kept in the imposing old Julius Tower in the Citadel. The church of *St. Nicholas*, of the 14th cent., contains interesting monuments and a metal font of 1498. A monument in front of the church, unveiled in 1889, commemorates the Elector Joachim II.'s profession of Protestantism here in 1539.

361 M. *Berlin*, see p. 1.

FROM HANOVER TO MAGDEBURG (92 M.), in 3-4 hrs. (fares 12 m., 9 m., 6 m. 10 pf.; express 14 m. 40, 10 m., 7 m. 40 pf.); through-trains also run on this line from Cologne to Berlin and to Leipsic. Another railway between Magdeburg and Hanover, the *Magdeburg - Oebisfelde*, joins the Berlin - Stendal - Hanover line (p. 95), and also runs express trains.

The first station beyond (10 M.) *Lehrte* (p. 95; junction for Hamburg, Stendal, and Hildesheim) is (16 M.) *Hämelerwald*. To the left the church-tower of *Sievershausen* comes into view, where the Elector Maurice of Saxony, the opponent of Charles V., lost his life in 1553 in a battle against Margrave Albert of Brandenburg-Baireuth. From (22 M.) *Peine* (*Tüllmann's Hotel) a branch-railway runs to (4½ M.) *Gross-Ilsede*, with a large foundry, and an omnibus to *Oelheim* (Hôtel Neu-Pennsylvanien), a small place which owes its existence to petroleum springs discovered in 1880. — 29 M. *Vechelde*.





38 M. **Brunswick** (p. 134; *Refreshment Room), junction for the Harz line (R. 68). The train skirts the ducal park and the châteaux of Alt-Richmond and Neu-Richmond (comp. p. 143).

52 M. **Königslutter**, a small town on the *Lutter*, once the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded in 1110, the Romanesque church of which was built by Emp. Lothaire II. in 1135, with Gothic additions; handsome cloisters. The church contains the tomb of Lothaire, his wife, and his son-in-law.

62 M. **Helmstedt** (*Erbprinz*; *Petzold*), an ancient town with 10,000 inhab., was once famous for its university, founded in 1575, and closed in 1810. Memorial tablets to many of the old professors have been placed on the houses they occupied. The old university building, in the Renaissance style, contains a library and the gymnasium. The town boasts of several handsome dwelling-houses of the 16th century. The *Stephanskirche* dates from the beginning of the 14th century. On the *Marienberg*, a hill to the W., stands the old church of a suppressed Augustine nunnery, consecrated in 1256, now a Protestant place of worship (transition-style). The *Lübbensteine* near the town were probably once heathen altars. To the E. of the town is the Benedictine abbey of *St. Ludgeri*, secularised in 1803, the church of which is still used for Roman Catholic worship. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on are *Bad Helmstedt* and the *Clarabad*, two small watering-places with mineral springs, situated in a valley of the Lappwald.

The old Cistercian convent of *Marienthal*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Helmstedt, possesses an interesting Romanesque church of the 12th century.

Several unimportant stations are passed. 73 M. **Eilsleben**, the junction for *Holzminden* (p. 101) and of a branch-line to *Blumberg* (p. 407). 86 M. **Niederndodeleben**; 90 M. **Sudenburg** (p. 102), a suburb of Magdeburg.

92 M. **Magdeburg** (p. 102); thence to *Berlin*, see R. 4.

4. From Cologne to Berlin via Soest and Magdeburg.

359 M. RAILWAY in $10\frac{3}{4}$ -20 hrs. (express fares 52 m. 60, 39 m. 10, 28 m. 10 pf.; ordinary 47 m., 34 m. 60, 22 m. 80 pf.).

The train starts from *Deutz*, opposite Cologne (see *Baedeker's Rhine*). $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mülheim*, on the Rhine; 8 M. *Schlebusch*; $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Opladen* (branch-line to *Lennep*, see p. 98); 13 M. *Leichlingen*. From (17 M.) *Ohligs-Wald* a branch-line diverges to (4 M.) *Solingen* (Bairischer Hof), one of the chief seats of the German steel manufacture, especially of sword-blades, bayonets, and cutlery. — 21 M. *Haan*; $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vohwinkel*, junction of the line to *Steele*, an important coal-railway; $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sonnborn*. The line now crosses the *Wupper*, and reaches —

28 M. *Elberfeld* (**Weidenhof*; *Victoria*; *Post*; *Mainzer Hof*; *Rheinischer Hof*) and (30 M.) *Barmen* (**Hôtel Vogeler*; *Prinz Wil-*

helm von Preussen; Vereinshaus, all at the station; *Zur Pfalz; Schützenhaus), which form an uninterrupted succession of manufactures and dwelling-houses, about 5 M. in length. The sister towns, which have risen to importance since the middle of last century, now contain 229,000 inhab. (Elberfeld 119,000; Barmen 110,000), and rank among the richest manufacturing towns on the continent. The chief products of their very numerous and extensive factories are cotton, calico, silk, ribbons, Turkey-red dyed goods, soap, candles, and chemicals. The value of the cotton and silk manufactures is now 130 million marks annually. For a description of the towns, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

BRANCH RAILWAY from Barmen to the manufacturing places *Lennep*, *Remscheid*, *Hückeswagen*, and *Wipperfürth*.

FROM ELBERFELD TO DÜSSELDORF by railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 40, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.). Stations *Sonnborn*, *Vohwinkel*, *Haan* (see p. 87), *Hochdahl*, *Erkrath*, *Gerresheim*, *Düsseldorf*; comp. p. 89, and see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The line skirts the E. side of the valley of the Wupper. 30 M. *Rittershausen*. It then crosses the Wupper, quits the Duchy of Berg, and enters the County of Mark. The river anciently formed the boundary between Franconia and Saxony, and now separates the Rhine-land from Westphalia.

35 M. *Schwelm* (*Rosenkranz*), a town with 13,000 inhabitants. 37½ M. *Milspe*. Pleasing view up the valley of the *Ennepe*, which the train crosses by embankments and a viaduct, 100 ft. in height, to (39 M.) *Gevelsberg*, a town consisting of a long row of detached houses. The stream turns the machinery of numerous small iron-works. At (42 M.) *Haspe* are extensive puddling-works and rolling-mills.

44 M. *Hagen* (**Lünenschloss*, at the station, R. 2½, B. 1 m.; **Kaiserhof*, **Glitz*, in the town), a flourishing manufacturing town with 30,000 inhab., is the junction of several railways, which diverge in all directions to the industrial valleys of the *Ennepe*, *Volme*, *Lenne*, and *Ruhr*. Railway to *Siegen*, see pp. 108, 109; to *Witten* and *Dortmund*, see p. 91.

The train crosses the *Ruhr* just below its confluence with the *Lenne*; to the left rises an abrupt hill with the tower of *Hohen-syburg*, once a stronghold of Wittekind (p. 92). 50 M. *Westhofen*.

52½ M. *Schwerde* (*Sternberg*), a small town with 6000 inhab. and an extensive iron-foundry. The Romanesque church, altered in the early-Gothic period, contains a carved altar of 1523, and stained-glass windows of the 14th and 15th centuries. Schwerde is the junction for the line to Arnsberg, Scherfede, and Cassel (R. 6).

From (58 M.) *Holzwiede* a branch diverges to *Hörde* and *Dortmund* (p. 90). 63 M. *Unna* (*Deutscher Kaiser*), a town of 8900 inhab., with salt-works, the junction for Hamm and *Dortmund* (R. 3). *Königsborn*, ¾ M. to the N., is visited for its salt-springs (lodgings at the Kurhaus). — 68 M. *Hemmerde*; 72½ M. *Werl*, a resort of pilgrims; 77 M. *Ostönnen*.

81 M. *Soest* (**Overweg*; *Voswinkel*), an old town with 14,800

inhab., in the fertile *Soester Börde*, lies on a road that was once the great commercial route between Saxony, Westphalia, and the Lower Rhine. It is mentioned in documents as early as the 9th cent., and afterwards became a fortified Hanseatic town of such importance that in 1447 it successfully repelled an attack by the Archbishop of Cologne with 60,000 men. It once possessed the most ancient and excellent municipal code in Germany (termed the 'Schraa'), which served in the 12th cent., as a model to Lübeck and many other towns. The town is still surrounded by broad walls; the moats have been converted into promenades. Of the ancient gates the Osthofenthor alone is preserved. The Romanesque *Cathedral*, founded by Bruno, brother of Otto the Great, in the 10th cent., dates in its present form from the 12th cent.; the mural paintings in the choir were executed about 1100, the stained glass about 1200. The *Petrikirche* contains paintings ascribed to Heinrich Aldegrever, and several Gothic chalices. The finest church, however, is the Gothic **Wiesenkirche* ('St. Mary of the Meadow'), founded in 1314, completed in the following century, and restored in 1850-82. The picturesque apse should be observed. The N. aisle contains a fine altarpiece of 1473, with wings, and a curious embroidered altar-cloth of the beginning of the 14th century with a border of the 15th. The stained glass in the window (15th cent.) over the N. side-entrance represents the Last Supper, at which the Westphalian ham, the staple dish of the country, takes the place of the Paschal lamb.

Drüggelte, on the road to Arnsberg (p. 109), 4½ M. to the S. of Soest, possesses a curious twelve-sided chapel of the middle of the 12th century. The road then traverses the extensive *Arnsberger Wald*.

FROM SOEST TO HAMM, 15 M., railway in 35-40 minutes. This line forms part of the direct route from Cassel to Münster and Emden (R. 13).

From Soest viâ Dortmund and Essen to Düsseldorf, see p. 90.

84 M. *Sassendorf*, with salt-works. — 94 M. *Lippstadt* (Köppelmann), a town with 10,500 inhab., on the Lippe, which here becomes navigable. The extensive *Marienkirche*, built in 1189 and 1290, contains fine carved choir-stalls. A branch-line diverges here to (19 M.) *Warstein*.

121 M. *Paderborn* (*Vereins-Hôtel*, *Lohmann*, at the station; *Löffelmann*, *Preussischer Hof*, *Westfälischer Hof*, in the town), an ancient town with 16,600 inhab., where Charlemagne held a diet in 777, has been an episcopal see since 795 and a town since 1000.

The *Cathedral*, in the transition-style, has been repeatedly ravaged by fire; the W. part, with the handsome tower and the crypt, dates from about 1143, the E. portions from about 1263. The principal **Portal*, on the S. side, is adorned with reliefs of the Crucifixion, the Virgin Mary, and saints. The other sculptures on the same side of the church consist of New Testament subjects and of a frieze with scenes from the old German bestiaries.

INTERIOR. In the N. transept stands a finely-carved, late-Gothic altar of the 15th century. The choir contains the monuments and brasses of

several bishops. In the treasury is the silver *Reliquary of St. Liborius*, a substitute for one carried off by Duke Christian of Brunswick in 1622, of the silver of which he caused dollars to be coined, bearing the inscription, 'Gottes Freundt, der Pfaffen Feindt' (God's friend, the priests' foe). Other valuable objects of art are a portable altar of 1100, two silver chalices of the 12th and 15th cent., and silver statues of SS. Kilian and Liborius, executed in the 14th century. The *Cloisters* contain numerous tombstones. Above the central window is a curious sculpture representing three hares with three ears only, but so placed that each appears to possess two.

The old and externally insignificant *Chapel of St. Bartholomew* in the vicinity, erected in 1017 by Italian builders, restored in 1852, contains dome-like vaulting, borne by slender columns. Beneath the cathedral and on its N. side the *Pader* takes its rise from 198 springs, which are so copious as to turn seven mills within 200 yards of their source. Hence the name of the town, *Pader-Born* or 'source of the Pader'. The water is cold in summer, but in winter so warm as to give off steam. — The *Busdorfkirche* was originally erected on the model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; the present edifice dates from the 14th century. The choir contains a large Romanesque candelabrum, with seven branches. — The *Jesuits' Church* was built in the 17th century. — The *Rathaus*, of 1473 and 1618, has recently been well restored.

The *Inselbad* (Curhaus), with mineral springs, used for vapour and other baths, is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Paderborn station.

From Paderborn a diligence runs several times daily in summer (in winter once daily) to *Lippspringe* (385 ft.; *Old and New Curhaus*; *Concordia*, open in summer only; *Hôtel Wegener*, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., well spoken of; *Krieger*; *Brackmann*; *Rath*; *Trenimann*), situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E., which has recently become a frequented watering-place. It possesses a thermal spring (70° Fahr.), containing Glauber's salts, discovered in 1832, which is beneficial in the case of chest complaints, and attracts upwards of 2000 visitors annually. The waters are used for baths, as well as drinking; there are also rooms for inhaling the steam, a whey-cure establishment, and pleasant grounds. Lippspringe is mentioned in history as the seat of three diets in the reign of Charlemagne (776, 880, 882). The sources of the *Lippe* burst copiously from the earth here at two places; one of these, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the Curhaus, was called the *Jordan*, in commemoration of the baptism of Charlemagne's Saxon converts; the other rises near the mineral spring, below the lofty ruins of the old castle, which was founded before 1310 by the Paderborn Chapter. — From Lippspringe via *Schlangen* to the *Externsteine* (p. 93), 9 M.; from Schlangen the old high-road leads through fine avenues of oaks to *Detmold* (p. 92).

122 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neuenbeken*. The railway now crosses the *Dune Viaduct*, 237 yds. long and 84 ft. high, immediately beyond which is another, 528 yds. long and 114 ft. high, crossing the *Beeke Valley*.

124 M. *Altenbeken*, the junction for Pyrmont and Hanover (R. 12) and for Warburg and Cassel (R. 6).

130 M. *Driburg* (*Brockmann*; *Englischer Hof*; *Bad Driburg*, well spoken of). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. (omn. from the station 50 pf.) lies *Bad Driburg*, a watering-place which has attracted visitors for the last two centuries, in a healthy situation among wooded hills, with powerful chalybeate springs and good baths (lodgings at the baths; visitors' tax 12 m., two pers. 18 m., each

addit. pers. 4 m.). The château of Count Sierstorpff, the lord of the manor, contains a collection of pictures. Excursions may be made to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Iburg*, (4 M.) *Neuenheerse* with an old abbey-church, etc.

$137\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brakel* (*Robrecht*; *Meyer*), a very ancient little town, with a Roland's column (p. 153). On a hill in the distance stands *Schloss Hinnenburg*, at the foot of which rises the Brakel mineral spring. From (144 M.) *Otthergen* a branch-line diverges to Carls-hafen (p. 110) and Northeim (p. 122).

150 M. *Höxter* (**Berliner Hof*; *Stadt Bremen*, well spoken of), a venerable place, once a free imperial town and a member of the Hanseatic League, with 6000 inhabitants. The Protestant *Church of St. Kilian*, with two towers and a rectangular choir, was consecrated in 1075, rebuilt in the Romanesque style in 1391, and restored in 1882. It contains a pulpit of 1592 and a font of 1631 (by Berent Kraft). Adjacent is the *Minoritenkirche*, also Protestant, but at present unused, a fine Gothic edifice of ca. 1400, with one low aisle (on the S. side; apply to the verger of St. Kilian's). The *Rathhaus*, built in 1466, owes its present appearance to a reconstruction in 1613. The Roman Catholic *Nicolaikirche*, in the market-place, contains a lectionary with an ornamental metal cover of the 12th century. Höxter also contains several Renaissance timber-buildings, among the most interesting of which are the (restored) Tilly House and others in the *Heisterhof*, lying a little way back from the Westerbach-Strasse. — *Höxter-Fürstenberg*, on the Holzminden and Scherfede railway, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Höxter, on the right bank of the Weser. Steamers ply on the Weser from Höxter to Münden and Hameln (p. 144).

An avenue of lime-trees, passing the station, leads from Höxter to (1 M.) *Corvey* (*Inn*), once the most celebrated Benedictine abbey in N. Germany, founded by Louis the Pious in 816 and transferred to its present site in 822. The abbots were of princely rank. In 1798 it was created a bishopric, but it was suppressed in 1803, and now belongs to the Duke of Ratibor, Prince of Corvey. The castellated building, with its numerous towers, farm offices, and church, encloses several courts. In the upper cloisters are portraits of all the abbots. The château contains a fine library of 150,000 vols., of which *Hofmann von Fallersleben*, who is buried behind the church, was custodian from 1860 to 1874. The first six books of the Annals of Tacitus, which had been believed to be lost, were found here in 1514.

The train now crosses the Weser; on the left bank lies Corvey (see above). — 155 M. *Holzminden* (**Buntrock*; *Uhde*), a Brunswick town with 8000 inhab., possesses a famous old grammar-school, and a modern school of engineering, with a monument to Haarmann, its founder. Railway to Scherfede, see p. 110. — Beyond Holzminden we have a passing glimpse of the vale of the *Ihne*, with the old Cistercian convent of *Amelunxborn*.

182 M. *Kreiensen* (*Railway Restaurant*, D. 2 m.; *Hôtel Miggatter*, at the station), the junction of the Hanover and Cassel line (R. 7). — 186 M. *Gandersheim* (*Weisses Ross*), an old town,

formerly the seat of a nunnery founded about 844. Romanesque abbey-church, dating from 1172.

195 M. **Seesen** (**Kronprinz*; *Wilhelmsbad*), one of the oldest places on the margin of the Harz Mts., founded in 974 by Emp. Otho II. and presented to the nunnery of Gandersheim. Railway to *Nordhausen* via *Herzberg*, see p. 404. — 199½ M. **Neuckrug**, the junction of a branch-line to *Grauhof* (p. 407) and *Vienenburg* (p. 407). — 203½ M. **Lutter**. At *Lutter am Barenberge*, ¾ M. to the E., Tilly gained a victory over Christian IV. of Denmark on 27th Aug. 1626.

207½ M. **Ringelheim**, junction of a branch-line to *Vienenburg* and *Hildesheim* (p. 130).

219½ M. **Börssum** (*Rail. Restaurant*, D. 2 m.), the junction of the Brunswick and Harzburg line (p. 403). 229 M. **Mattierzoll**; 234½ M. **Jerrxheim**, the junction of the line from *Oschersleben* (p. 407) to *Wolfenbüttel* (p. 403). At (252 M.) **Eilsleben** our line unites with that from Hanover and Brunswick (p. 97).

271 M. **Magdeburg**. — **Hotels.** Near the station: *CENTRAL HOTEL, R. from 2 m.; *CONTINENTAL HOTEL (Pl. d; A, 3), R., L., & A. from 2½ m., B. 1 m.; HÖTEL FÜRST BISMARCK (Pl. h; A, 4), second-class, these three opposite the station; MÜLLER (Pl. i; A, 4), *Kronprinz*-Str. 9. — In the town: WEISSE SCHWAN (Pl. b; B, 3), Breite Weg 161; STADT PRAG (Pl. e; B, 4), Bär-Str., with restaurant, well spoken of; KAISERHOF (Pl. a; B, 3), Kutscher-Str. 10; GRÜTZMACHER (Pl. g; C, 3), Fürsten-Str. 27, with a popular restaurant.

Restaurants. Wine: *Riegel*, Kaiser-Str. 23; **Fuhrmann*, Himmelreich-Str. 4; **Dankworth & Richters*, Breite Weg 55; **Rathskellerei*, Altenmarkt; 'Est Est', Prälaten-Str. 1. — Beer: **Central Restaurant*, Central Hotel; *Grosser Kurfürst*, An der Gabelung (Pl. k; B, 6); *Franziskaner*, Breite Weg (Pl. f; B, 3); *Stadthaus*, Jakob-Str. (Pl. C, 2); *Franke*, Schöneck-Str. 1; *Grütmacher*, see above; *Reichshalle*, Kaiser-Str. 19; *Clauseri*, Königshof-Str. 7 ('Weissbier' saloon). — **Confectioners.** *Café Dom*, Oranien-Str. 11, near the cathedral; *Café Hohenzollern*, Breite Weg; **Salis*, Breite Weg 168; *Meffert*, Breite Weg 165; *Offenhammer*, Wilhelm-Str. 14; *Solle*, Wilhelm-Str. 12.

Baths, Fürsten-Str. 23b, well fitted up.

Theatres, see the Plan (Nos. 23, 25); **Summer Theatre** in the Werder (p. 105).

Concert Rooms. **Fürstenhof*, Kaiser-Str. 93; *Tivoli*, Kaiser-Str., with garden; *Theater-Garten*, at the Stadt-Theater.

Cabs. Per drive within the town, for 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3 pers. 75 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. — By time: ½ hour, for 1-2 pers. 75 pf., for 3-4 pers. 1 m.

Tramway every 8 min. in the forenoon and every 4 min. in the afternoon from *Neustadt* along the Breite Weg to *Sudenburg* and *Buckau*; from the *Alte Ulrichs-Thor* across the Altenmarkt and over the Elbe bridges to the *Friedrichstadt* and (steam-tramway) *Herrenkrug*; from the *Alte Ulrichs-Thor* through the *Wilhelm-Str.* to the *Hofjäger* and the *Stadtfeld*; from the Breite Weg through the *Kaiser-Str.* and *Wilhelm-Str.* to the *Hofjäger*.

Magdeburg (165 ft.), the capital and seat of government of the Prussian province of Saxony, the headquarters of the 4th Corps of the army, and a fortress of the first rank, with 114,300 (includ. suburbs 159,500) inhab., is chiefly situated on the left bank of the *Elbe*, which is here divided into three arms. It consists of the town proper and the four suburbs of *Sudenburg* and *Buckau* to the

S., *Neustadt* to the N., and *Friedrichstadt* to the E., on the right bank of the so-called *Alte Elbe*. Between the town and the last-named suburb lies the *Werder*, an island occupied by the *Citadel*, and connected with both banks by bridges. Since 1866 the town has been fortified with a series of advanced bastions instead of the old fortifications, and has thus obtained space for extending its formerly very narrow limits. Handsome new quarters have accordingly sprung up to the W. and S. of the old town, containing the *Theatre* (Pl. 23; A, 4) by Lucæ, the *Commercial and Industrial School* (Pl. 20; A, 3), the *School of Art* (Pl. 14; A, 3; with the *Industrial Museum*), and the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. A, 3, 4). The construction of a new line of streets from the *Rathaus* (see p. 104) to the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 7; C, 1) has been a great boon to the old town.

Magdeburg, one of the most important commercial towns in N. Germany, is conveniently situated at the junction of numerous railways (to Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover, Brunswick, and Leipsic). It is the headquarters of the German sugar industry, and the cultivation of the beetroot from which the sugar is obtained is carried on very extensively in the neighbourhood. It also possesses numerous wool, cotton, spirit, tobacco, chocolate, chicory, and other manufactories.

Magdeburg, which was founded as a commercial settlement at the beginning of the 9th cent., is chiefly indebted for its early prosperity to Emp. Otho the Great (936-973) and his consort Editha (p. 107) who founded a Benedictine monastery here in 937. In 967 the town was raised to the rank of an archiepiscopal see of equal rank with Cologne and Mayence. In the 13-15th cent. Magdeburg was a flourishing and powerful commercial place, with supremacy over an extensive territory, and a member of the Hanseatic League. The turbulent citizens gradually threw off the archiepiscopal yoke, and towards the close of the 15th cent. compelled the prelates generally to reside elsewhere. As early as 1524 they eagerly espoused the cause of the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War Magdeburg suffered terribly. In 1629 it successfully resisted the attacks of Wallenstein during seven months, but it was taken by storm by Tilly in 1631, and almost wholly destroyed. Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump, was at that period the burgomaster of the town. After the Reformation the see was presided over by three Protestant archbishops, and at length in 1680 became incorporated with the Mark of Brandenburg.

The **BREITE WEG**, the principal business-street of Magdeburg, intersects the town from N. to S., from the Krökenthor to the Sudenburger Thor, and contains numerous handsome shops. The houses in it date mostly from the 17th century. The inscription on No. 146, '*Gedenke des 10. Mai 1631*', is a reminiscence of the capture of the town by Tilly. — The sculptures in the pediment of the handsome *Reichs-Bank*, in the Grosse Münz-Str. (Pl. B, 3), were taken from the old house of Otto von Guericke (d. 1686; see above).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 6; B, C, 5), or *Church of SS. Maurice and Catharine*, a noble and massive structure, was erected in 1208-1363 on the site of the ancient Benedictine church, which had been burned down. The towers were completed about 1520, and the whole edifice restored under Frederick William III. The

rich W. portal is worthy of inspection. The older parts, especially in the choir, which with its retro-choir and series of chapels recall the French style of building, still in many instances show the round arch, while the more modern parts are in the fully developed pointed style. Length 230 yds., breadth of nave 35 yds., height of N. tower 337 ft. The S. tower has been left without a spire. View from the gallery (166 steps) almost equal to that from the tower itself (438 steps). The sacristan (1 m.) lives in the handsome adjoining *Cloisters*, half Romanesque, half Gothic (13th and 14th cent.), with old sgraffito embellishments. The large bell weighs 13 tons.

In the chapel beneath the towers is the **Monument of Archb. Ernest*, one of the earlier works of the celebrated P. Vischer of Nuremberg, completed in 1497; on the sarcophagus reclines the archbishop, on the sides are the Twelve Apostles, two saints, and a variety of decorations. — Beneath a simple marble slab in the choir reposes the *Emp. Otho I.* (d. 973); behind the high-altar his consort *Editha* (d. 947), daughter of Edmund of England; monument probably of the 14th century. Adjoining it an ancient baptistery. The church contains numerous other monuments of the 16th and 17th cent. of inferior interest. Pulpit in alabaster, 1597. Modern stained-glass windows. Figures on the S. side of the choir of SS. Innocent, Maurice, and John, said to date from the 10th, those of SS. Peter, Paul, and Andrew from the 18th century. Fine carved stalls of the 14th century. Tilly's helmet, marshal's staff, and gloves, and an indulgence-chest of the notorious Tetzel are also shown. Near the last is a large candelabrum, cast in 1494, probably by *Peter Vischer*. Fine view of the nave from the episcopal gallery in the choir.

A building adjoining the Cathedral is used for annual *Art Exhibitions* in April and May.

A little to the N. of the cathedral rises the *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. 10; B, 4) or Church of our Lady, most of which is in the Romanesque style of the 12-13th centuries. The Romanesque **Cloisters* and the abbey-buildings have been converted into a school (entr., Regierungs-Str. 4).

In the ALTENMARKT, in front of the *Rathhaus*, rises the **Monument of Otho I.* (Pl. 1; C, 3), an equestrian figure, 8 ft. high, on a pedestal 18½ ft. in height, erected by the municipality at the close of the 13th cent., and judiciously restored in 1858. At the corners are the Duke of Saxony, the Margrave of Brandenburg, and two other figures in armour. Beside the emperor are two allegorical female figures, one bearing a shield, the other a banner. The statues are all in sandstone and of life-size.

The adjoining Platz near the Hauptwache contains a bronze *Statue of Francke* (d. 1851; Pl. 2), burgomaster of Magdeburg. A little to the E. is the *Johanniskirche* (Pl. 8; C, 3), in front of which stands a *Luther Monument*, by Hundrieser, erected in 1886.

The *Fürstenwall* (Pl. C, 4, 5; *Restaurant Belvedere*), on the Elbe, is a favourite walk. Below it are casemates. At the W. end are a handsome terrace and pleasure-grounds, embellished with a *War Monument*. The terrace commands a fine view of Buckau, etc.

The *Friedrich-Wilhelmsgarten* (Pl. B, C, 7, 8) includes the grounds of the once celebrated *Kloster Bergen*. The eminence on

MACDEBURG.

Denkmäler.			
1. <i>Otto der Grosse</i>	C.3.	14. <i>Kunstschule</i>	A.3.
2. <i>A. W. Franke</i> .	C.3.	15. <i>Oberlandes-Gericht</i>	C.4.
3. <i>Dom - Gymnasium</i>	B.5.	16. <i>Über-Praetorium</i> .	C.4.
4. <i>Kanzleihaus</i>	C.2.	17. <i>Odeon</i>	D.E.1.
Kirchen.			
5. <i>Deutsch-Reformierte</i> .	B.4.	18. <i>Post</i>	B.4.
6. <i>Dom</i>	B.C.5.	19. <i>Rathaus</i>	C.3.
7. <i>Jakobskirche</i>	C.1.	20. <i>Real- & Gewerbeschule</i>	A.3.
8. <i>Johanniskirche</i>	C.3.	21. <i>Regierungs-Gebäude</i>	C.4.5.
9. <i>Katherinenkirche</i>	B.2.	22. <i>Schützenhaus</i>	D.6.7.
10. <i>Marien-od. Liebfrauenkirche</i>	C.4.	Theater.	
11. <i>Petrikirche</i>	C.2.	23. <i>Stadttheater</i>	A.4.
12. <i>Ulrichskirche</i>	B.3	24. <i>Nikolaustheater</i> .	C.3.
13. <i>Wulkenreitkirche (reform.)</i>	C.1.	25. <i>Victoria- (Sommer) Theater</i>	E.2.
		26. <i>Töchtertheater (neue höhere)</i>	B.3.
		27. <i>Neue Trainkaserne</i>	B.6.7.

which the latter once stood is now occupied by a restaurant with ball-rooms, etc. A memorial stone records that the monastery was founded in 937, suppressed in 1810, and destroyed in 1812. On the S. side lies the manufacturing town of *Buckau* (p. 102), with numerous villas and gardens. Opposite is the *Rothe Horn* (Pl. D, E, 7, 8), with the *Stadt-Park* and the glacis.

On the *Werder* (Pl. D, E, 1, 2) are situated the *Victoria Theatre* (Pl. 25) and a number of pleasure-resorts, such as the *Odeon* (Pl. 17). — On the right bank of the Elbe, 2 M. below Magdeburg, lies the **Herrenkrug* (frequent steamers in the afternoon, 15-25 pf.; tramway, see p. 102), on the left bank the *Vogelsang* (tramway), both favourite resorts, with pleasant grounds.

The country between Magdeburg and Brandenburg is uninteresting. Beyond (277 M.) *Neustadt-Magdeburg* the train crosses the Elbe. At (270 M.) *Biederitz* our line unites with that from Zerbst and Leipsic (p. 356).

286 M. *Burg* (Roland; Hesse), with 16,400 inhab., and large cloth-factories, founded by French Protestants who settled here after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685.

321 M. **Brandenburg** (*Schwarzer Bär*, Stein-Str.; *Schwarzer Adler*, St. Annen-Str.; *Cramer's Wine Rooms*; *Ahler's Berg*, with garden and open-air theatre; *Stadtpark Restaurant*; *Wilhelms-Garten*), a dull town with broad streets and 35,000 inhab., lies on the Havel, which here forms a broad lake called the *Plauesche See*, and divides the town into the Altstadt, Neustadt, and Dominsel. Brandenburg occupies the site of *Brennabor*, a stronghold of the Slavonic Hevelli, which was taken by Emp. Henry I. in 927. It afterwards again fell into the hands of the Wends, but was taken in 1153 by Albert the Bear, Count of Ascania, who thenceforth styled himself Margrave of Brandenburg. The town was the seat of an episcopal see from 949 to 1544, and was long the chief place in the Mark. Several interesting old buildings still exist.

From the station (comp. Plan C, D, 5) we proceed by the Schützen-Strasse, Annenthor-Brücke, and the St. Annen-Strasse to the *Rathhaus* (Pl. C, 3), dating from the 14th cent., but modernised and disfigured in the 18th. Near it stands a *Roland* (see p. 153), 18 ft. in height. Opposite rises the **Church of St. Catharine*, a Gothic brick edifice, the nave of which was erected in 1381-1401, the choir about 1410, and the tower above the W. front in 1583-85. The elaborate ornamentation of the exterior is worthy of careful inspection, especially that of the Corpus Christi chapel, adjoining the nave. In the interior are a fine old altar in carved wood of 1474, recently gilded and painted, a bronze font of 1440, and several monuments. — We next cross the Molkenmarkt and the Mühlendamm, passing the early-Gothic *Petrikirche* (Pl. D, 2; 14th cent.), and reach the —

Cathedral (Pl. D, 2), originally a late-Romanesque basilica, erected about 1170, with a crypt in the transition-style, completed before 1235. The edifice was, however, rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 14th cent. and restored by Schinkel in 1834. It contains a good altarpiece on a gold ground, of 1465, by an unknown master. The tombstones which once covered the pavement are now built into the walls. Among them is that of Bishop Theodorich von Schulenburg (d. 1393), with reliefs. The altar-candelabrum, with statuettes of angels, dates from 1441. Modern stained-glass windows. Interesting collection of mediæval vestments. Adjoining the cathedral is the *Ritter-Akademie*.

The Grillendamm (Pl. D, 1) leads hence to the Altstadt, where the church of *St. Godehard* (Pl. B, 1), partly Romanesque of 1160, and partly Gothic of 1348, the old *Rathhaus* (Pl. 2; B, 2), dating from the 13th and 14th cent., and the new *Commercial School* (Pl. 12) are the most interesting buildings. — To the S.W. of the Altstadt is the Romanesque *Nicolaikirche* (Pl. A, 3), of the 12th and 13th centuries.

Fine view from the *Marienberg* (Pl. A, 1), an eminence (200 ft.) to the N.W. of the town, on which rises a tower designed by the architect Stier, and finished in 1880. This monument, 114 ft. in height, and adorned with reliefs by Siemering and Calandrelli, was erected to the memory of about 4000 Brandenburgers who fell in the wars of 1864, 66, 70, 71, and whose names it bears.

The first station beyond Brandenburg is (330 M.) *Gross-Kreutz*, from which a diligence runs thrice daily to (7½ M.) *Lehnin* (*Deutsches Haus*), with the fine church of the old abbey of *Himmelpfort*, founded in 1180 and restored in 1871-79. From Lehnin another diligence runs daily to *Potsdam* (in 4 hrs.). — As we approach Potsdam we obtain a fine view of the Havel, which the line crosses.

343 M. *Potsdam*, and thence to (359 M.) *Berlin*, see R. 2.

5. From Duisburg to Hagen and Siegen via Langendreer.

105 M. RAILWAY to *Hagen* in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 m. 20, 3 m. 90, 2 m. 70 pf.); thence to *Siegen* in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 8 m. 50, 6 m. 40, 4 m. 30 pf.).

The line at first traverses the *Westphalian Coal Measures*, which are among the most productive in the world, extending to the E. from the Rhine as far as Unna and Camen, about 32 M. in length and 9-14 M. in width, and yielding 10-12 million tons of coal annually. The innumerable chimneys on both sides of the line testify to the enormous industrial activity of the district. The population is very dense, frequently averaging 1800 per Engl. sq. mile. The produce of the mines, manufactories, foundries, etc., is conveyed in different directions by numerous railways, forming a dense network without parallel in Germany.

Duisburg, see p. 89. — 5 M. *Mülheim an der Ruhr* (*Hôtel Rosenberg*), a prettily-situated town with 26,000 inhab., the junction of several railways. See *Baedeker's Rhine*.

As *Essen* is approached we gain a view to the left of *Krupp's*

Cast Steel Works, a vast establishment of world-wide celebrity, covering an area of 63 acres. The tallest (220 ft.) of the numerous chimneys belongs to a huge steam-hammer, 50 tons in weight. The factory, to which visitors are not admitted, employs 10,000 workmen and supplies many railway and steamboat-companies in Europe and other parts of the world with rails, wheels, etc., and several of the great powers of Europe with iron and steel guns.

12 M. Essen (**Essener Hof*; **Berliner Hof*; *Höltgen*; *Deutscher Hof*; *Rhein. Hof*), a town with 67,500 inhab., founded at the end of the 9th century. Being the central point of a great coal-mining district, where upwards of six million tons of coals are raised annually, it has increased rapidly within the last few years (in 1854 there were 10,488 inhab. only), and is surrounded by lofty chimneys in every direction. An extensive and rapidly increasing iron-industry has sprung up in consequence of the abundant supply of fuel.

The **Münsterkirche*, founded by Bishop Alfred of Hildesheim, and consecrated in 873, is one of the most ancient churches in Germany. The W. choir, with an octagon resembling that of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, dates from the 10th cent.; the crypt under the E. choir dates from 1051; the Gothic nave and choir were completed in 1316. The interior was restored in 1855, and the exterior more recently. The treasury contains several curious Romanesque works of art of the 10th century. The handsome cloisters date from the 11th and 12th centuries.

The interior contains an altar-piece by *B. de Bruyn* (1522), a large seven-branched candelabrum of the 10th cent., and various interesting objects in the precious metals.

The Roman Catholic *Gertrudiskirche* and the Protestant *Pauluskirche* are two handsome modern edifices in the Gothic style. In front of the handsome *Rathhaus* is a *Statue of Alfred Krupp* (d. 1887; see above), by Schaper, erected in 1889.

Essen is also a station on the Rhenish Railway from Düsseldorf to Dortmund (p. 91), and on the Cologne-Minden Railway (Altenessen; see p. 89).

15 M. Steele (*Badenberg*; *Klumbeck*), an old town on the *Ruhr*, is surrounded by coal-works (pop. 8300). The station (*Restaurant) is at *Königsteele*, 1 M. from the town. Steele is the junction of branch-railways to *Vohwinkel* (see p. 97) and *Herdecke* (p. 108).

22 M. Bochum (**Neubauer*; **Kaiserkhof*), an increasing place with 42,000 inhab., possesses very extensive cast-steel works and several large factories and foundries.

25½ M. Langendreer, where the line diverges from that to *Marten* and *Dortmund* (p. 90).

29 M. Witten (*Voss*, in the town; *Dünnebacke*, near the station, both with gardens), an industrial town with 23,900 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Ruhr*. The train ascends the valley on the right bank, and *Volmarstein* is seen opposite.

34 M. Wetter, picturesquely situated on a height, with a ruined

castle and a belvedere. The train crosses the river and skirts the *Kaisberg*, where Charlemagne is said to have once encamped; the tower on the top was erected in 1869 as a monument to Baron Stein.

36½ M. Herdecke (*Zweibrücker Hof; Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 4100 inhab., opposite the influx of the *Volme* into the *Ruhr*. The grounds round the station command a good view of the *Kaisberg* (see above) and the valley of the *Ruhr*. The valley is here crossed by the imposing viaduct of the Rhenish line from Düsseldorf to Dortmund (p. 91).

The train now crosses the valley by a viaduct, 345 yds. long and 100 ft. high, and ascends first along the left bank of the *Volme* and then along the left bank of its affluent the *Ennepe*.

39 M. Hagen, the junction of several railways; see p. 98.

The *Ruhr-Sieg-Bahn* from Hagen to Siegen connects the busy and picturesque valley of the *Lenne* with the coal-measures of the *Ruhr*.

50 M. Hohenlimburg (**Bentheimer Hof; Post*), a small town with 5800 inhab., is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim on a precipitous wooded height. *View from the top.

52 M. Letmathe (*Titz; Rail. Restaurant*), with 4000 inhabitants. Large zinc-foundry near the station.

FROM LETMATHE TO ISERLOHN AND FRÖNDENBERG, $15\frac{1}{2}$ M., branch-line in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (2 m. 80, 2 m. 10, 1 m. 40 pf.). — **1½ M. Dechenhöhle**, see below.

3½ M. Iserlohn (**Sander; Post*), with 28,000 inhab. is one of the most important manufacturing places in Westphalia, the chief products being iron and brass wares, needles, and wire. Extensive trade. The picturesque environs are crowded with factories of every kind. The adjacent cadmia mines are also of some importance. Near the station is the *Alexanderhöhe*, a place of popular resort, whence a pleasant walk, commanding admirable views, may be taken along the *Culturweg*. — Beyond Iserlohn the line proceeds to (8½ M.) *Hemer*, a thriving industrial place, (12½ M.) *Menden* (*Beiderlinden*), and (15½ M.) *Fröndenberg* (p. 109).

At the Grüne (Inn), part of the valley of the *Lenne* between Iserlohn and Letmathe, rise two detached rocks styled the 'Pater' and the 'Nonne', near which is the *Grürmannshöhle*, a cavern containing numerous fossil bones.

On the railway (see above), 10 min. to the E. of the Grüne, is situated the highly-interesting **Dechenhöhle*, a stalactite cavern discovered in 1868 (tickets of admission, 75 pf. each, at the station), lighted with gas, and extending about 330 yds. into the hill.

Pleasant route from Iserlohn to Menden (10 M., see below), or to Arnsberg (21 M.). The road leads to the E. to (3½ M.) *Sundwig* (*Weber's Inn*), with an interesting stalactite grotto (adm. 50 pf.), in which bones of antediluvian animals have been found. On the hill (10 min.) is the *Felsenmeer*, a basin containing groups of rocks interspersed with trees. From Sundwig we proceed either by the high-road or by a footpath to the (3 M.) *Klusenstein*, a very picturesque ruin, with farm-buildings, rising precipitously above the wild valley of the *Hönne*. From this point down the valley of the *Hönne* to *Menden* (rail. stat., see above), 1 hr., passing the *Schiebelquelle*, a clear and copious spring on the left. Or we may follow the high-road in the valley from Klusenstein to (3 M.) *Sanssouci*, a good inn, where the *Hönne* is quitted (about 1½ M. farther is the *Balver Höhle*, a large cave with numerous fossils). Thence over the hill to (6 M.) *Hachen* on the *Röhr*, from which a path (guide necessary) crosses the hills to Arnsberg in 2 hrs. (p. 109).

58 M. Altena (*Klincke; Quitmann*) is a picturesquely-situated little town, with the ancestral Schloss of the Counts von der Mark,

which commands a good prospect. Pop. 9400. The grounds on the hills to the S. of the Schloss afford beautiful views. Conspicuous war-monument. — Several small stations. At (92 M.) *Welschen-Ennest* the watershed of the *Rahrbacher Höhe* (1310 ft.) is penetrated by means of a tunnel,

105 M. **Siegen** (**Goldner Löwe*, R. & B. 2 m. 80 pf.; **Deutscher Kaiser*), a busy old mining town (16,700 inhab.), with two castles of the Princes of Nassau-Siegen who became extinct in 1743. *Rubens* was born here (1577, d. 1640) while his parents were living in exile from Antwerp, their native place. Comp. also *Baedeker's Rhine*.

At *Betzdorf*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Siegen, the line unites with the Cologne and Giessen railway (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

6. From Cologne to Cassel via Arnsberg.

171 M. RAILWAY in $9\frac{1}{2}$ -10 hrs. (22 m. 50, 16 m. 95, 11 m. 20 pf.).

Journey to (52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwerte*, the junction for Soest and Altenbeken, see R. 4. Then (59 M.) *Langschede*. — 62 M. *Fröndenberg* (branch-line to *Menden* and *Iserlohn*, see p. 108).

74 M. *Neheim-Hüsten*, where the *Möhne* falls into the Ruhr. *Schloss Herdringen*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W., erected by Zwigner, the late talented architect of the Cathedral of Cologne, is the seat of Count Fürstenberg, the owner of some exquisite goldsmith's work by Meister Anton Eisenhoidt of Warburg (1585-1618). Near Arnsberg the train passes through a tunnel below the *Schlossberg*.

79 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Arnsberg** (**Husemann*, R. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.), once the capital of the ancient Duchy of Westphalia, with 6700 inhab., is prettily situated on a height skirted by the Ruhr. The hill, crowned with the ruins of a castle which fell to decay after the Seven Years' War, commands a charming prospect. Another excellent point of view is the *Eichholz*, a beautiful park on the S. side of the town. At the foot of the hill is the former Prämonstratensian abbey of *Weddinghausen*.

The winding river is crossed five times between Arnsberg and Meschede. — 92 M. **Meschede** (*Schäffer*; *Gerken*), an ancient town with 2900 inhab., prettily situated on the Ruhr, was once the seat of a nunnery founded in the 9th cent., with a late-Gothic church.

Beyond (102 M.) *Olsberg*, to the right, are the *Bruchhauser Steine*. The train now quits the Ruhr and penetrates the watershed between the Rhine and Weser by a long tunnel.

107 M. Stat. **Brilon** is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town of that name (*Lohmann*; *Teuto*), one of the most ancient in Germany, mentioned as early as the year 973. Pop. 4500. It possesses a large Romanesque church with a late-Gothic choir and a huge tower; the sculptures on the N. portal are Romanesque (1150).

The line then descends the narrow and picturesque *Hoppeke-Thal*. At (117 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bredelar* are extensive iron-works, established

in an old Cistercian monastery. $122\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nieder-Marsberg* or *Stadtberge* (Post; Poelmann), with a large lunatic asylum and important copper-works, lies at the foot of a hill, on which is situated the old town of *Ober-Marsberg*, once a strong fortress, but destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. This was the site of the ancient Saxon fortress *Eresburg*, near which stood the most celebrated of the 'Irminsäulen', or columns dedicated to the Germanic deity Irmin. The fort and column were destroyed by Charlemagne in 772. That emperor also founded here the first Saxon church. The abbey-church of St. Peter dates in its present form from the 12th and 13th centuries. In front of it stands a Roland's Column (p. 153). The large church of St. Nicholas is an interesting early-Gothic structure.

$132\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Scherfede* (Railway Restaurant, D. 2 m.), the junction of the railway to *Holzminden* (p. 101).

$138\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Warburg* (*Hôtel zum Desenberge*; *Todt*), an ancient and once powerful Hanseatic town (4900 inhab.), picturesquely situated on an eminence on the *Diemel*. Several interesting Gothic churches. To the left rises a conical hill, surmounted by the ruins of the *Desenberg*, which has belonged to the Spiegel family since 1310.

Diligence from Warburg (15 M.) twice daily, from Scherfede (see above; $13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) once daily, and from Nieder-Marsberg (see above; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) once daily to *Arolsen* (*Waldecker Hof*), with 2400 inhab., charmingly situated, the seat of Prince Waldeck, father-in-law of the late Prince Leopold of England (Duke of Albany), with a valuable collection of antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii. Rauch (1777-1857), the celebrated sculptor, and Kaulbach (1805-74), the no less distinguished painter, were both born at Arolsen. The *Church* contains three statuettes in marble by the former.

Beyond Warburg we obtain a view to the right of the pleasant valley of the *Diemel*. $143\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Liebenau*. — 151 M. *Hümme* is the junction of a branch-line to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Carlshafen* (*Brandes*; *Schwan*), a small town prettily situated at the influx of the *Diemel* into the *Weser*, whence steamers ply in summer to *Hameln* (p. 144) and *Münden* (p. 120).

155 M. *Hofgeismar*, a small watering-place with a mineral spring. — 159 M. *Grebenstein*, with ancient watch-towers and a ruin on the *Burgberg*. — $164\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mönchehof*; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., in a beautiful park, lies *Wilhelmsthal*, formerly a château of the Elector of Hessen, built in 1760, containing handsome rococo decorations and several pictures by Tischbein.

171 M. *Cassel*. — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* *HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. b; C, 2), R., L., & A. from 2, D. 3, B. 1 m.; *HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. a; C, 2), R., L., & A. from 2 m., with restaurant, both opposite the station; *CASSELER HOF, Museums-Str., with restaurant; *PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM (Pl. c; C, 2), in the Friedr. Wilhelms-Platz, R. & L. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m.; DEUTSCHER KAISER (Pl. d; D, 1), Bahnhof-Str. 1, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; STÜCK'S HOTEL, Museums-Str. 4, R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., with restaurant; HÔTEL LÄMMERHIRT, KAISERHOF, both in the Bahnhof-Str.; STADT DRESDEN, Victoria-Str. — *In the Town:* *KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN (Pl. e; D, 2), with garden, R., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *HÔTEL SCHIRMER (Pl. f; D, 3), these two in the Königs-Platz; GOLZE, Oberste Gasse, R., A., & L. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., well spoken of; RITTER (Pl. h; E, 2), Mittelgasse, R. & A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 80 pf., well spoken of. — *Frau*

von Buttler's Family Pension, Wilhelmshöher Allee 8, 'pens'. 4-5 m. per day; *Frau Fabricius*, Wilhelmshöher Allee 25; *Frl. Jagst*, Hohenzollern-Str. 70. — Hotels at Wilhelmshöhe, see p. 118.

Restaurants. *Ludovici*, Friedrichs-Platz; *Le Gouillon*, Untere Karl-Str.; *Bokne*, Obere König-Str., opposite the theatre; *Schäfer*, Obere König-Str. 30; *Hohenzollern*, Hohenzollern-Str. 47. — Beer at the *Hôtel Royal* (see p. 110); *Palais Restaurant*, Obere König-Str. 30; *Café Eckhardt*, Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz; *Gerhardt* König-Str. 22; *Schaub's Garden*, Kölnische-Str. 17, where concerts are frequently given in the evening; **Stadtpark*, Wilhelm-Str. 6, with café, concert in the evening (symphony on Fridays). — *Wiener Café*, König-Str. 39. — The *Felsenkeller* on the *Weinberg*, outside the Frankfurter Thor (Pl. C, 5), is a good point of view (also café). — *Café-Restaurant* in the *Carlsau*, p. 118; concert several times a week.

Confectioners. **Jung*, Friedrichs-Platz 2; *Paulus*, Stände-Platz 1½; *Worch*, Obere König-Str. 14.

Cabs. From the station to the town, 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 80 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf. — By time: $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 30, 40, 60 pf. Through the Au: per hr., 1 pers. 1 m. 40, 2 pers. 1 m. 80, 3 pers. 2 m. 60 pf. Cabs of the first class somewhat dearer. — Luggage under 22 lbs. free, 22-33 lbs. 10 pf., heavier boxes 25 pf. each. At night double fares. — To *Wilhelmshöhe*, see p. 118. — Carriage to *Wilhelmsthal* (p. 110; 1½ hr.) and back, about 14 m.

Tramway from the *Wilhelmshöher Allee* (in connection with the steam-tramway) to the *Central Station* and to *Beitzenhausen* every 10 min., with branch-line *Königsplatz-Todtenhof* (comp. the Plan).

Steam Tramway to *Wilhelmshöhe*, see p. 118.

River Baths, in the Fulda. — Warm Baths (with vapour-bath): *Erdmann*, Mauer-Str. — Physician: *Dr. Scholten*, Schule-Str. 4 (speaks English).

Post and Telegraph Offices, Königs-Platz 40.

Theatre (Pl. 3; D, 3), open six days weekly (usually closed on Frid.); closed July 1st - Aug. 15th.

Exhibition of Modern Pictures at the *Kunsthaus* (Pl. 5), in the Stände-Platz, admission 50 pf. (daily 11-2).

The 'Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der Fremden in Cassel', Obere König-Str. 47 (office-hours 10-12 and 3-5), is an institution for giving information to strangers.

English Church (*St. Alban's*); services at 10.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. Harward Turner*, Akazien-Weg 25.

Principal Attractions: Picture Gallery (p. 113), Museum (p. 113), walk through the Auegarten (p. 118), excursion to *Wilhelmshöhe* (p. 118).

Cassel (490 ft.), an important railway-centre, formerly the capital of the Electorate of Hessen, and since 1866 the seat of government of the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau, and headquarters of the eleventh Prussian Corps d'Armée, lies on the *Fulda*, which separates the Altstadt and Ober-Neustadt from the small Unter-Neustadt. The town, which was formerly remarkable for the dullness peculiar to the capital of a small principality, has assumed a busier and more prosperous aspect since its annexation to Prussia in 1866. Pop. (1864) 35,980; (1880) 58,290; (1885) 64,088; (1889) 70,000.

From the station the short Museums-Strasse leads to the **FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-PLATZ** (Pl. C, D, 2), in the middle of which is the *Löwenbrunnen*, an ornamental fountain by Schneider, erected in 1881, with figures of the rivers Werra, Fulda, Lahn, and Edder by Echtermeyer. To the S.W. of this square is the **STÄNDE-PLATZ** (Pl. C, 3), with its double avenue of limes, in which are the *Ständehaus* (House of the Estates; Pl. 11), built in 1836, and the *Kunsthaus* (Hall of Art; Pl. 5; see above). — From the Friedrich-Wilhelms-

Platz the Kölnische-Strasse leads E. to the KÖNIGS-PLATZ (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), containing the *Post Office* and the above-mentioned hotels. A six-fold echo may be awakened here. The Königs-Platz is the starting-point of the tramway to Wilhelmshöhe. — A little to the N. E., in the Martins-Platz, rises the Protestant *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 6; E, 2), in the Gothic style, with nave of the 14th and choir of the beginning of the 15th cent., judiciously restored in 1842. The towers are now being completed. Sacristan, Hohen-thor-Str. 18.

CHOIR. The *Monument of Philip the Generous* (d. 1567) and his wife the *Landgravine Christina of Saxony* (d. 1549), erected in 1568-70 by El. Gottfried and Adam Beaumont, in black marble with alabaster reliefs, stands in the apse. By the N. wall of the choir is a monument to *Prince Philip of Hesse*, son of the Landgrave Moritz (1592-1632), who fell in the battle of Lutter am Barenberge (p. 102); opposite to it is a brass, with a likeness of the Landgravine Christina.

In the adjoining Marktgasse (Pl. E, F, 2) is the house (No. 2), in which the brothers *Grimm* lived from 1806 to 1814 and wrote their well-known fairy-tales.

The OBERE KÖNIG-STRASSE (Pl. D, C, 3, 4), which leads to the S.W. from the Königs-Platz, is the chief business street of the town. It passes the Friedrichs-Platz (see below), the Opern-Platz (see below), and the *Mess-Platz* (Pl. C, D, 4), containing the *Rathaus* and a bronze bust of *Burgomaster Schomburg*, and terminates at the Wilhelmshöher-Platz (Pl. C, 4), at the beginning of the Wilhelmshöher-Allee (p. 119). The large building at the end of the street is the new *Gymnasium*.

The spacious **Friedrichs-Platz** (Pl. D, E, 3, 4), situated between the Altstadt and the Ober-Neustadt, is 335 yds. long and 165 yds. wide. It is bounded on the E. by the old electoral *Palace* (Pl. 10), which was built in 1769, and united with the 'Rothe Palais' in 1821 (shown by the castellan); by the *Museum Fridericianum* (see below) with its projecting portico, the *Royal Military School*, and the *Roman Catholic Church*, erected in 1770-76. In the centre rises the *Statue of the Landgrave Frederick II.*, a prince who in 1776-84 sent 12,000 of his subjects to aid the English in America in consideration of a sum of 22 million dollars. — The N.W. part of the Friedrichs-Platz, on the other side of the Obere König-Strasse, is named the OPERN-PLATZ. Here stands the *Court Theatre* (Pl. 3), in front of which rises a statue of *Louis Spohr*, who was conductor of the orchestra at Cassel from 1822 to 1859.

The S. side is terminated by the handsome **Auethor** (Pl. E, 4), which was built in the reign of Frederick II., and enlarged in 1824. It is embellished with two bronze *Reliefs by *Siemering* (the farewell and return of the warriors), placed here in commemoration of the victories in 1870-71, and crowned with a large eagle by *Brandt*. From this point we obtain a fine view of the Carlsau (p. 118), the valley of the Fulda, and the distant hills, of which the *Meisner* (p. 429) to the left is the most prominent. From the

lower end of the Friedrichs-Platz we observe towards the N.E. a large new building, which contains the *Law Courts* (N. half) and *Government Offices* (S. half; both have handsome staircases) and occupies the site of the Kattenburg, with the materials of which the new Picture Gallery was erected.

The ***Museum Fridericianum** (Pl. 7), erected in 1769-79 by the Landgrave Frederick II., contains a collection of ancient sculptures, plaster-casts, coins, prehistoric relics, etc. Admission gratis, Mon. and Thurs. 10-1, and in summer Tues. and Sat. also, 3-5 (entrance in summer by the principal portal, in winter at the back, through the court); at other times on application to the custodian, who lives in the little house by the S.E. passage at the back of the museum. Catalogue 60 pf.

I. HALL OF THE FOUNDERS. 1. Bust of Landgrave Frederick II.; on the right and left busts of the Napoleonic family, some of them by Canova (?).

II. ANCIENT SCULPTURES (to the right of the first). *1. Youth about to anoint himself, a Greek work; 3. Replica of the Doryphorus of Polycletus (inaccurately restored); 4, 5. Apollo; 7. Pallas Athene; *13. Head of a Diadumenos, a later adaptation of that of Polycletus.

III. Room. Plaster-casts of Egyptian statues and reliefs.

We now pass through Room VI., and enter the —

IV. Room, which contains small objects of ancient art and a collection of antique and Hessian coins and medals. On a pedestal: *Bronze statuette of Victory, a Greek work. Cabinet VA: Small Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman bronzes. Cab. VB & VC: Implements. Cab. VD: Germanic antiquities. Cab. VE: Ancient works of art in stone, clay, and glass. Cab. VF: Copies of ancient works. Cab. VG & VH: Forgeries and imitations of ancient works.

V. Room (the first one entered in winter). Ancient and modern gems and cameos; on the walls, casts from those in other collections.

We now return through Room IV. to Room VI., which contains the *Collection of Casts*, arranged in chronological order. The general designation Rooms VI. and VII. includes the adjacent corridors, the rotunda at the back of the building, and two rooms to the left of the Hall of the Founders (see above). — VIII. Room. Thirty-six cork models of ancient Roman buildings, executed at the end of last century.

The LIBRARY (open daily, 10-1), occupying a large hall on the first floor of the building, in front, contains 170,000 vols. and 1600 MSs. (e. g. the oldest MS. of the 'Hildebrandslied', 9th cent.). Jacob and William Grimm were librarians here for about 15 years.

At No. 2 Steinweg, behind the Military School (p. 112), stands the **Natural History Museum** (adm. on Mon. and Thurs. 10-1, Tues. and Sat. 3-5). The *Natural History Collections* (including the oldest herbarium in Germany, formed in 1556-92, and a collection of different woods in the shape of books) occupy the ground-floor and first floor; the *Ethnographical Collection* (models of boats, etc.) is on the second floor.

From the S.W. side of the Friedrichs-Platz runs the BELLEVUE-STRASSE (Pl. D, 4, 5), which commands a view of the Carlsau and the valley of the Fulda. The large *Bellevue-Schloss* (Pl. 1), the residence of King Jerome in 1811-13, is now that of the general of the 11th Corps d'Armée, and the seat of the *Academy of Arts*.

At the end of the street rises the ****Picture Gallery** (Pl. 2), an extensive Renaissance edifice with two corner-pavilions and a loggia

in front of the principal story, erected in 1871-77 from plans by *Dehn-Rotfelser*. The plastic embellishments are by *Hassenpflug*, *Echtermeyer*, and *Brandt*. The main entrance, at the N.E. end, is flanked with statues of Rubens and Rembrandt. In front is a bust of *E. von Möller* (d. 1880), the first Prussian governor of Hessen. — The FIRST FLOOR, reached by a staircase of marble, contains the valuable collection of pictures, in 4 large saloons and 20 cabinets. Admission free: Sun. 11-1, Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat. 10-1; in summer on Mon. and Thurs. also, 3-5; at other times on application to the custodian. Catalogue 3 m., short catalogue 50 pf.

The Cassel Gallery was founded by the *Landgrave William VIII.*, who, when governor of Friesland in the early part of last century, availed himself of that opportunity to collect a number of Dutch pictures, and after his return to Germany caused others to be purchased for him by his agents at Amsterdam and Hamburg. It is not known when or by whom the Italian pictures were brought to Cassel, but the gallery, though distributed throughout several different buildings, was more complete during the second half of last century than at present, as several of its gems were taken to Paris by the French in 1806 and not all restored after the second Peace of Paris. Moreover several important works, such as Potter's Bull, Rembrandt's Descent from the Cross, and Claude Lorrain's landscapes were purchased by the Emperor Alexander and sent to St. Petersburg, where they now grace the Eremitage. Many of the pictures recovered from the French were deposited at Wilhelmshöhe, where they were long withdrawn from public exhibition, while those preserved at the Bellevue Palace were not easily accessible; but these difficulties have been removed since the Prussian occupation.

Among the best Italian works in the gallery is a fine portrait by *Titian* (No. 450, Room IV.), painted about 1550. The gallery also possesses a richly-coloured Family of Darius by *Paolo Veronese* (No. 89, Room IV.; a small replica of the famous picture in the National Gallery at London), and a vigorous *Tintoretto* (No. 459, R. IV).

Among the early-German pictures we may mention the *Elsbeth Tucherin* (No. 3, Cab. 15), by *Dürer*, and six paintings by *Cranach*, the best of which is his Diana or Nymph (No. 14, Cab. 15), resembling a composition by *Dürer*.

The Flemish and Dutch departments contain numerous gems. The Enthroned Madonna with saints by *Rubens* (No. 83, Room I), obviously composed under Venetian influence, the portraits by *Van Dyck* (Nos. 108-119, dispersed throughout several rooms), a family-piece by the rare Antwerp master *Gonzales Coques* (No. 142, Cab. 7), and the Barber's Shop by *David Teniers the Younger* (No. 138, Cab. 10) are all specimens of the golden era of the Flemish school. — In works by *Hals* and *Rembrandt*, Holland's two greatest masters, the Cassel gallery is probably the richest in Germany, possessing seven pictures by the former and upwards of twenty by the latter. Among those of *FRANS HALS*, the master of Haarlem, the following deserve special notice. His Laughing Peasant (No. 197, Cab. 11) and above all the Cavalier with the broad-brimmed hat (No. 200, Cab. 12; a late work) afford admirable specimens of his humorous and dashing style. His Two

young musicians (No. 196, Room II) and the portraits of a Dutch gentleman and his wife (Nos. 194, 195, Room I) also display the master's individuality, but are comparatively tame in execution. Of Rembrandt's pictures the most striking is his Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph (No. 227, Cab. 8), painted in 1656, a marvel of artistic skill and profound religious sentiment. The Woodcutter's Family (the Madonna with the Infant Christ in the foreground, and Joseph splitting wood in the background; No. 218, Cab. 8) shows how familiar the master was with idyllic subjects. Among the portraits both of the master's earlier and later period the palm is carried off by one of Saskia, the happy young wife of the painter (No. 214, Room III), dating from 1634. To the same period belongs a portrait of the master himself in a helmet (No. 215, Room I). The old heads, Nos. 211 (Cab. 8), 225 (Cab. 8), and 226 (Cab. 8), date from 1630-32. Copperon, the writing-master (No. 212, Cab. 7), and Krul, the poet (No. 213, Room II), were also painted soon after Rembrandt's removal from Leyden to Amsterdam (1630). To his later period (1655-58) belong the so-called Six (No. 217, Room II), the Spear-bearer (No. 223, Room III), his own portrait (No. 222, Cab. 8), and that of Nicholas Bruyningh (No. 221, Cab. 8). The Standard-bearer (No. 229, Room II) is a copy. Rembrandt's landscapes, particularly the Mountain and the Winter scene (Nos. 220, Room I; 219, Cab. 8), are also well worthy of inspection. — The following Dutch masters are also admirably represented: Ph. Wouverman (No. 328, Cab. 11; Harvest wain), Jan Steen (No. 269, Cab. 11; Bean-festival), Adr. van Ostade, Metsu, and Terburg (No. 262, Cab. 9; Lute-player).

The pictures belonging to the HABICH COLLECTION, which has been lent to the gallery for 10 years, are distinguished in the following list by the letter (H).

The STAIRCASE is embellished with 8 marble statues, by Echtermeyer, of the nations most prominent in the history of art.

Room I. Opposite the entrance, to the right, 104. *De Crayer* (d. 1669), Adoration of the Shepherds; to the left, *92. *Jac. Jordaens* (d. 1678), Pan sharing the meal of a peasant; 352. *Hondecoeter* (1636-95), Cock-fight. — Right Wall: in the middle, *83. *Rubens* (1577-1640), Virgin and Child, with John the Baptist, the Magdalene, and the Prodigal Son, on the left SS. Dominic, Francis, and George, King David, and a bishop; *194, *195. *Frans Hals* (d. 1666), Portraits; *220. *Rembrandt* (1607-69), Mountain landscape with a bridge (1650); 253. *A. van Ostade* (d. 1685), The piper. To the left of the door: *130. *Teniers the Younger*, Boors playing cards; to the right, 319. *Phil. Wouverman* (d. 1668), Field-workers taking their noon-day rest. — Left Wall: *114, *113. *Ant. van Dyck* (d. 1641), Family portraits; 315. *Ph. Wouverman*, Riding-school; *215. *Rembrandt*, His own portrait; 85. *Rubens*, Diana and her nymphs surprised by satyrs; 278. *Schalcken*, Penitent Magdalene. — Exit Wall: above the door, 87. *Rubens* (school-piece), Bacchus, Ceres, Venus, and Cupid; to the left, 105. *Frans Snyders* (d. 1657), Still-life.

Room II. Right Wall: 213. *Rembrandt*, Jan Krul, the poet; 99. *Jordaens*, Bean-king ('le Roi boit'); *196. *Frans Hals*, Two young musicians; *84. *Rubens*, Portrait of an Asiatic. Above the door: 403. *Hannot*, Still-life; *217. *Rembrandt*, Portrait (formerly called Burgomaster Six; 1639);

324. *Ph. Wouverman*, Landscape; *369. *Jacob van Ruysdael* (d. 1682), Mountain scene with waterfall; 343. *Paul Potter* (d. 1654), Cattle; 224. *Rembrandt*, Portrait. — Left Wall: 229. *Rembrandt* (copy), Civic standard-bearer (1658); *148. *Gonzales Coques*, Family portraits; 82. *Rubens*, Victorious Mars (an allegorical work); *118, *119. *A. van Dyck*, Portraits; 230. *Rembrandt* (copy), Samson blinded by the Philistines (1636); *Caspar Netscher* (d. 1684), 265. Masquerade, 269. Two musicians. — Exit Wall: 86, *94. *Jordaens*, Porridge-eater, Education of Bacchus.

ROOM III. Entrance Wall: 93. *Jordaens*, Pan at the table of a peasant. — Right Wall: **214. *Rembrandt*, *Saskia van Ulenburgh*, his first wife; 77. *Rubens*, Jupiter in the form of Diana caressing Callisto; 246. *Barth. van der Helst* (d. 1670), Portrait. — Left Wall: 223. *Rembrandt*, Man in armour; 76. *Adr. Janssens* (1575-1632), Diana and her nymphs watched by satyrs (game by *Snyders*); 79. *Rubens*, Meleager bringing the head of the Calydonian boar to Atalanta; (H) *Ter Brugghen*, Flute-player. — Exit Wall: 353, 354, *Melchior d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry.

ROOM IV. Italians. Entrance Wall: 461. *Palma Giovine*, Toilette of Venus. — Right Wall: *459. *Tintoretto* (d. 1594), Portrait; *466. *Paolo Veronese*, Cleopatra. — Left Wall: (H) *Pietro da Cortona* (d. 1669), Diana and her nymphs surprised by Actæon; *471. *Paolo Veronese* (d. 1588), Family of Darius before Alexander; 535. *Guido Reni* (copy), Virgin praying; *551. *Ribera*, Mater Dolorosa; above, 447. *Pontormo* (d. 1566), Portrait. — Exit Wall: 474. *Moretto*, Portrait; **450. *Titian*, Portrait of Don Alphonso d'Avalos (?), of the master's later period; *Palma Giovine*, 464. Venus caressing Cupid, 462. Perseus and Andromeda. From Room IV. we first enter (left) —

CABINET 20. 396-399. *De Wit*, The Seasons, grisaille imitations of reliefs. — We again enter Room IV. to reach (also to the left) —

CAB. 1. To the left: *428. *Nic. Poussin*, Bacchic scene in a wood; right, 426. *Lairesse*, Bacchic festival.

CAB. 2. Copies of Italian masters. — The next two cabinets contain Italian and Spanish pictures of mediocre merit.

CAB. 5. Entrance Wall: 501. After *Raphael*, Holy Family in a landscape (under glass); 511. *Carlo Maratti* (d. 1713), Holy Family. — Exit Wall: 475. *Jac. Bassano*, Entombment of Christ.

CAB. 6. *School of Honthorst*, 166. Old woman weighing gold, 164. St. Cecilia.

CAB. 7. contains portraits by the most eminent masters represented in the gallery. Entrance Wall: 90. *Corn. de Vos* (d. 1651), Solomon Cock of Antwerp. — Middle Wall: *98. *Jordaens*, Family of the painter; above, to the right, 123. *Van Dyck* (?), Girl; *34. and (to the left) 35. *Ant. Mor* (Sir A. More), Johann Gallus and his wife. — Exit Wall: 198, 199. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; *212. *Rembrandt*, Coppenol, the writing-master; 267. *Netscher*, Lady and parrot; *142. *Gonzales Coques*, Young scholar and his wife; 117. *Van Dyck*, Isabella van Assche; 266. *Netscher*, Old woman.

CAB. 8. Entrance Wall: 233, 234. *Gerard Dou* (d. 1675), Portraits of a man and wife; *218. *Rembrandt*, The 'Woodcutter's Family', a Holy Family in the homely but earnest Dutch style (1646); *221. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of Nicolaus Bruyningh (1658); 208. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself. — Middle Wall: *Rembrandt*, 216, 225, 226. Portraits, *219. Landscape in winter (1636); (H) *A. van Ostade*, Boors playing cards; 251. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; 222. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself (1658); 252. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants carousing. — Exit Wall: 211. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of an old man (1630); *227. *Rembrandt*, Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh in presence of their father Joseph and their mother Asnath (1656).

CAB. 9. Entrance Wall: 386. *A. van Everdingen* (d. 1675), Landscape; *272. *Gabr. Mitsu* (d. after 1667), Lady and game-dealer; *342. *Paul Potter*, Cattle. — Right Wall: 386. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece. — Exit Wall: **262. *Ger. Terburg* (d. 1681), Woman playing a lute; 116. *A. van Dyck*, Syndic Merstraten of Brussels; **348. *Adr. van de Velde*, Sea-shore.

CAB. 10. Entrance Wall: *188. *Teniers the Younger*, Barber's shop; 86. *Rubens*, Silenus. — Middle Wall: *Teniers*, 135. Dentist, 134. Skittle-alley; *108. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Wildens, the artist; 139. *Teniers the Elder*,

Boors carousing and dancing. — Exit Wall: *78. *Rubens*, Flight into Egypt; 129. *Teniers the Elder*, Temptation of St. Anthony.

CAB. 11. **274. *Metsu*, Young lady with a lute and gentleman with a glass of wine; *269. *Jan Steen*, Bean-festival. — Middle Wall: 264. *Netscher*, Lady at her toilette; above, 48. *Jan Brueghel* ('Velvet Brueghel'), Harbour; *328. *Ph. Wouverman*, Harvest-wain. — Exit Wall: below, to the right, 334. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle between Christians and Musselmans; to the left, 273. *Metsu*, Lady and beggar-boy; *191. *Nic. Knüpfer* (b. at Leipsic in 1603, lived at Utrecht), The Seven Works of Mercy; above, *197. *Frans Hals*, Laughing toper; below, to the left, 261. *Terburg*, Lady and gentleman playing.

CAB. 12. Entrance Wall: 341. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; 344. *Karel du Jardin* (d. 1678), Quacks. — Exit Wall: *200. *Fr. Hals*, Man in a broad-brimmed hat; *362. *A. van der Neer*, Sunset; 347. *Adr. van de Velde*, Scene in front of a country-house.

CAB. 13. Beside the door: 58, 63. *Pieter Neefs*, Church-interiors, with accessories by *F. Francken*. — Exit Wall: 277. *Schalcken*, Penitent Magdalene; 40, 41. *Jan Brueghel*, Landscapes.

CAB. 14. Habich Collection. *Joos van Craesbeeck* (b. 1608?), Revellers in an inn; **Corn. Huysmans* (1648-1727), Landscape with Arcadian accessories; **A. van Ostade*, Dance at a tavern; *Corn. Decker* (d. 1678), Landscape, with accessories by *A. van Ostade* and *Ph. Wouverman*; **Pieter de Bloot* (d. 1667), Pig-killing.

CAB. 15. 7. *Cranach the Elder*, Judith; 2. *M. Wohlgemuth* (?), Ursula Hans Tucherin; above, 8. *Dürer*, Elisabeth Tucherin; 10. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Man with a rosary; to the right of the door, *14. *Cranach the Younger*, Diana resting at a spring; (H) **Cranach the Elder*, Jealousy; (H) *Hans Baldung Grien* (d. 1545), Hercules and Antaeus; (H) **Matthäus Grünewald* (15-16th cent.), Crucifixion.

CAB. 16. Dutch Masters of the 17th and 18th centuries. *A. van der Werff*, 287. Shepherd and shepherdess, 288. Flora. — CAB. 17. Painters of the 18th century. — CAB. 18. 106. *Snyders* (?), Birds. — From CAB. 19, which contains a few paintings of the beginning of this century, we again reach the staircase.

The beautiful vaulted *LOGGIA (entered from Room I.; door sometimes locked) commands a charming view of the Carlsau and the Fulda. The busts of Raphael, Titian, Guido Reni, and other painters are by *Hassenpflug*. The mural paintings, by *Merkel*, represent in allegorical figures the different tendencies and schools of art.

The COLLECTIONS ON THE GROUND FLOOR consist of plaster-casts of ancient and modern works of art, small objects of art, art-furniture, and porcelain and fayence from Wilhelmshöhe. Admission free, Mon. and Thurs. 10-1; in summer 3-5 also; at other times on application to the custodian. Catalogue 50 pf.

ANTE-ROOMS I & II. and HALL I. contain works of early German masters. — CENTRAL HALL: Works of Italian masters. — HALL III: Works of Hessian artists.

We now proceed to the rooms at the back of the building, which contain the smaller objects of art. Room I.: Works in gold and silver, watches and clocks, miniatures. — To the right is the HESSIAN TEMPLE OF FAME, containing trophies, weapons, and the like. — We then return through Room I to Room II.: Objects in ivory and amber, medals, and gems. — Room III.: Objects in wax, clay, bronze, and other materials. — Room IV.: Objects in glass, stone, clay, and wood. — Room V.: Majolicas, mosaics, and scagliola work (imitation mosaic). — Rooms VI, VII.: Porcelain and fayence.

The building is surrounded with pleasure-grounds; fine view from a pavilion at the back. A stone bridge across the Frankfurter-Str. brings us to the Weinberg (Pl. C, 5), and the Felsenkeller (p. 111), lying amidst pretty villas, and commanding a good view.

The **Carlsau* or *Aue*, near the Friedrichs-Platz (p. 112), and bounded by the Fulda on the E., the favourite promenade of the inhabitants, was planned by *Le Nôtre*, the French landscape-gardener, in 1709, and contains beautiful trees. Descending from the Aue-thor, we soon reach the large *Orangery* (Pl. E, 4, 5), built in 1709-11, and recently restored. The pavilion adjoining it on the W. is the *Marmorbad*, a bath-room erected in 1720-28, adorned with marble statuary, chiefly by *Monnot*, a French sculptor of last century. Among the statues are a Faun, a dancing Bacchante, Bacchus, and Leda; the reliefs represent scenes from Ovid's Metamorphoses. (Admission on Mon., Wed., and Sat. 10-12, Sun. 11½-1; or by giving the custodian, who lives in the nearest corner-pavilion of the orangery, a fee of ½-1 m.) Garden-restaurants in the Aue, see p. 111.

In the vicinity, below the Bellevue-Str., rises a *Monument* by *Kaupert*, representing a sleeping lion, erected in 1874 to the memory of Hessians who fell during the French domination.

WALKS. To the N.E. to (1½ M.) *Wolfsanger*, in the valley of the Fulda (restaurant in the former hydropathic establishment, also pension); above the village is *Raabe's Felsenkeller*, commanding a fine view. — To the W. to the *Druselthal* (Restaurants), whence the *Hirschstein* and *Hohes Gras*, two good points of view, may be visited.

FROM CASSEL TO WILHELMSHÖHE.

Carriage to the Pensionshaus 8, to the Hôtel Schombardt and the Palace 9, to the Cascades 12, to the Riesenschloss 15 m., including the drive back and fee. Cab with one horse ('Droschke') to the Hôtel Schombardt or Pensionshaus, 1 pers. 2 m., 2 pers. 2 m. 20, 3-4 pers. 2 m. 50 pf.; return-fare one-half; the driver is bound to wait ½ hr. without extra charge. On Sundays more is demanded.

Steam Tramway from the Königs-Platz at Cassel, through the Obere König-Str. and the Wilhelmshöher Allee (Pl. D, C, B, A, 3, 4), to Wilhelmshöhe (terminus near the Hôtel Schombardt) in ½ hr., starting every 15-20 min.; fare in the forenoon 20, afternoon 30 pf.

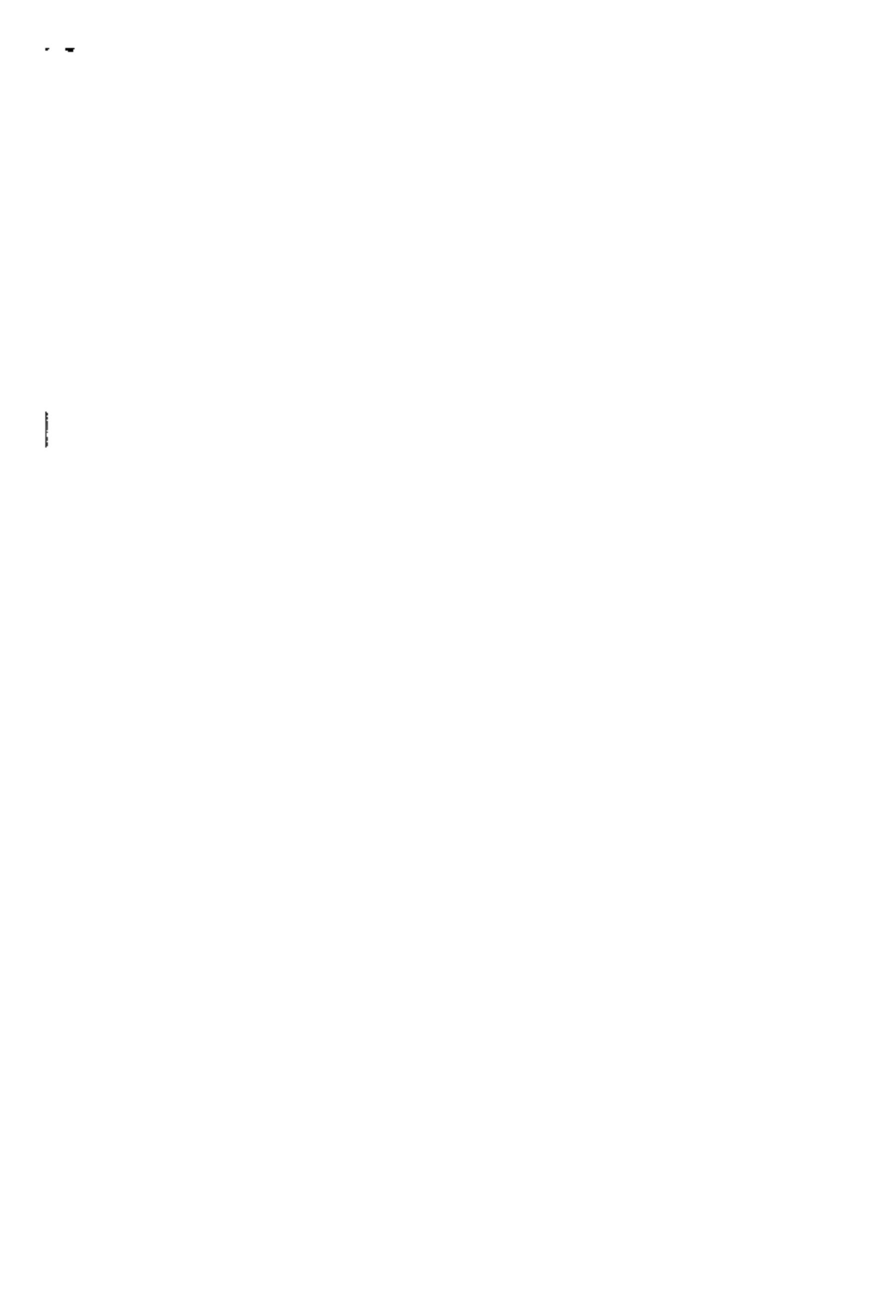
Railway from Cassel to stat. Wilhelmshöhe in 7 min. (fares 30, 25, 15 pf., return-tickets 50, 40, 25 pf.); thence to the entrance of the park nearly 1 M. (tramway).

Donkeys may be hired at the tramway-terminus, at the Pensionshaus, at the Hôtel Schombardt, and on the Löwenburg. From the tramway to the hotel 25 pf., to the Löwenburg 70 pf., to the Cascades 1 m., to the Hercules 1½ m., to the Elf Buchen 1½ m. **Ponies** about 25 per cent. more. The drivers must show a printed tariff and give check-tickets. Payment is made in advance.

Guides (unnecessary except to save time), per hr. 75 pf. and fee (to be found at the hotel).

Hotels. **SCHOMBARDT'S HOTEL*, in the park, R. 3 m. and upwards; 'pension' 42 m. a week. Just outside the park, below the Grosse Lac, is the *PENSIONSHAUS WILHELMSHÖHE*, R., L., & A. from 2, R, 1, D. 2, 'pens'. 35-42 m. per week. — A little farther on, near the Löwenburg, are several villas in which apartments (with or without board) may be obtained for a longer stay. — Near the tramway-terminus: *BAD WILHELMSHÖHE*, a hydropathic, 'pens'. 5-7½ m.; *DR. WIEDERHOLD'S ESTABLISHMENT*. — At the foot of the hill: *HÔTEL-PENSION WILHELMSHÖHER HOF*, on the tramway-line, 'pens'. 33-35 m. per week.

Restaurants. *Café Mulang*; also at the Octagon and at the foot of the Cascades.





The Fountains play from the beginning of May till October on Sun. at 3 and on Wed. at 3.30 p.m. (the 'Cascades' and the 'New Waterfall' on Sun. only). The visitor is recommended to be at the foot of the Cascades in good time (thence to the Teufelsbrücke, Aqueduct, Great Fountain, and New Waterfall), as the supply of water is limited and the exhibition therefore of brief duration.

From the Wilhelmshöher-Platz (p. 112; Pl. C, 4) the *Wilhelmshöher-Allee* (Pl. B, A, 4), a fine avenue of limes, flanked with handsome new houses in the villa style (to the right the *Barracks* and an *Institute of Deaconesses*, to the left a *Prison*), leads by the village of *Wahlershausen* to (3 M.) **Wilhelmshöhe*, formerly the summer-residence of the Electors of Hessen, and celebrated for its park and fountains. The beautiful grounds, partly laid out at the beginning of the 17th cent., are chiefly indebted to the Landgrave Carl (d. 1730) and the Elector William I. (d. 1821) for their present extent.

The *Schloss*, erected in 1787-98, and occupied by Napoleon III. when a prisoner during the latter part of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71, is a somewhat heavy building, the body and wings of which are disposed in the form of a semicircle. The interior is sumptuously fitted up. The castellan lives on the ground-floor, close to the entrance. Near the Schloss are the *Guard-house*, the *Marstall*, or stables, which have been converted into a hussar-barrack, and *Schombardt's Hotel*.

A visit to the finest points in the **Park*, which requires about 4 hrs., may be made in the following order (compare Plan).

From the Hôtel Schombardt winding paths lead to the *New Waterfall*, 130 ft. in height. We ascend thence to the left to the *Temple of Mercury*, and proceed by wood-paths to the *Riesenschloss*, or *Octagon*, the highest point in the grounds, 1360 ft. above the Fulda, a bold structure consisting of three vaulted stories, the highest of which is borne by 192 clustered columns 48 ft. in height. The platform, which is easily ascended, and commands a beautiful **Panorama*, bears an obelisk, 98 ft. in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the Farnese Hercules in copper (33 ft. in height; room in the club for 8 pers.; fee 50 pf.; when the fountains are playing, free). The *Grotto* in front of the Octagon, to the right, contains a water-puzzle. — The *Eleven Beeches* (*Elf Buchen*), 1½ M. to the N. of the Octagon, command a fine view (tower); the route to them passes the restaurant and crosses the plateau of the Habichtswald.

The *Cascades* descending from the Octagon are 300 yds. in length, with large basins at intervals of 50 yds. On each side are long flights of steps (842 steps in all). Pleasant walks descend to the right, passing the *Steinhöfer'sche Wasserfall*, to the *Löwenburg*, a modern imitation of an ancient castle. The view from the platform of the tower is the chief attraction here (fee).

To the W. of the Schloss is the **Great Fountain*, one of the highest in Europe, and the chief boast of Wilhelmshöhe, which

sends up a jet of water 1 ft. in thickness and 200 ft. in height. Near it, to the left, is the *Teufelsbrücke*; to the right the *Aqueduct*, with a fine waterfall. The *Grosse Lac*, another large pond to the E. of the château, near the road to Cassel, is one of the finest points.

The Fürsten-Allee or Rasen-Allee leads from Wilhelmshöhe to (5 M.) *Wilhelmsthal*, see p. 110.

7. From Cassel to Hanover.

103 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{4}$ -5 hrs. (express fares 15 m. 10, 11 m. 20, 7 m. 80 pf.; ordinary 13 m. 40, 10 m. 10, 6 m. 70 pf.).

The train crosses the *Fulda* at (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kragenhof*, by a bridge 130 ft. high, and for a long distance skirts the picturesque banks of the stream.

15 M. Münden (**Hessischer Hof*, near the station; *Goldner Löwe*, Lange-Str.; **Andree's Berg*, D. 2 m., with 'pension', 1 M. from the station), charmingly situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the *Fulda* and *Werra*, the united waters of which form the *Weser*, is a pleasant, old-fashioned little town. Pop. 7000. To the right of the road from the station to the town lies the *Cemetery*, with a few noteworthy monuments. In the promenade, to the left, is a *War Monument* in commemoration of the campaign of 1870-71. The *Church of St. Blasius* is of the 14th century. The only two wings now remaining of the extensive *Schloss*, built by Duke Erich II. of Brunswick-Lüneburg in 1571, are uninhabited. Near the *Schloss* is the *Forst-Academie*, founded in 1869. Picturesque views are obtained from *Andree's Berg* (10 min.; see above) beyond the suburb of *Blume*, on the other side of the *Werra*; from the *Tivoli* (Restaurant), near the station; and from the new *Watch Tower*, among the woods on the left bank of the *Fulda*, about 2 M. from the town.

FROM MÜNDEN TO HAMELN. A steamboat descends the *Weser* from Münden to Hameln daily in summer in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 6 m. 50, 4 m. 40 pf.); returning (against the stream) in $15\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. This is the pleasantest way of visiting the pretty Valley of the *Weser*. Immediately after starting we enjoy a fine retrospect of Münden and the valleys of its two rivers. The following are a few of the most noteworthy points. To the left, *Hilwartshausen*, with an ancient nunnery (founded in 960 by Otho the Great). r. *Burxfelde*, at the mouth of the *Nieme*, with a famous Benedictine monastery (1093-1542), now suppressed. — l. *Carlshafen* (p. 110), also a station on the railway. — l. *Herstelle*, with the ruined *Krukenburg*. — l. *Beverungen*, on the Holzminden and Scherfede railway (p. 110); opposite (r.) is *Lauenförde*, a station on the Ottbergen-Northeim railway. The imposing château of *Wehrden* now rises on the left. On the right bank the elevated village of *Fürstenberg* (*Nähter's Inn*), with its old porcelain-factory, is conspicuous. The mountains seen to the E. are the isolated *Sollinger Wald*. The steamer now shoots the bridge of the Ottbergen-Northeim railway, passes the *Brunsb erg* on the left, and reaches *Höxter* (see p. 101). — In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we pass under the Westphalian railway bridge and reach (l.) *Corvey* (p. 101), and in another $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the station of *Holzminden* (p. 101). — l. *Polle* (**König von Hannover*), with a ruined castle; just beyond is the *Teufelsmühle*, at the

foot of the cliff. — l. *Bodenwerder*, the residence of Baron Münchhausen, famous for his marvellous adventures; l. *Kemnade*, with an ancient abbey-church. At *Hehlen* (l.) rises the imposing château (16th cent.) of the counts of Schulenburg. — l. *Emmerthal* (station), on the Hanover and Altenbeken railway, which here crosses the river. — r. *Hameln*, see p. 144.

The train crosses the *Werra* (fine retrospect of Münden), follows the valley of the *Weser* for some distance, ascends gradually to (21 M.) *Dransfeld*, the culminating point of the line, and finally descends to the valley of the *Leine*.

36 M. Göttingen. — Hotels. *GEBHARD'S HOTEL*, Alte Wall 3, near the station, R. & A. $2\frac{3}{4}$, B. 1 m.; **KRONE*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 2 m.; **DEUTSCHER HOF*, Weender-Str., R., L., & A. 1 m. 75, B. 75 pf.; *HOFJÄGER*, Juden-Str.

Restaurants. Ernst, Weender-Str.; *Lanz & Cron*, confectioners, Weender-Str. — *Burhenne's Garten*, outside the Geismar-Thor, and *Rohns' Garten* (view), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., are popular resorts.

Göttingen, an old town with 23,600 inhab., is famous for its *University* (Georgia Augusta, 1000 students), founded in 1737 by George II. Many of the houses bear inscriptions to the memory of distinguished scholars and students: thus, in the Allee-Str. 6, are recorded the names of *Jacob* and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1829-37), and on the ramparts close to the *Leine*, is a one-storied house, bearing the name of *Prince Bismarck* (1832-33). Near the station are the *War Monument*, the *Post Office*, the *Anatomical Rooms* (a small building with a dome), and the new *Natural History Museum*, containing Blumenbach's collection of skulls. — In the *Wilhelms-Platz*, which is adorned with a statue of *King William IV.* (d. 1837), rises the *Aula*, containing a *Picture Gallery*, with several early German and Dutch pictures (such as Christ on the Cross by Joh. Raphon of Eimbeck, Antony and Cleopatra by Jan Steen), a collection of casts, and a cabinet of coins (fee in each case). The extensive *University Library* (400,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.) is kept in an old monastery near the church of St. John and in a modern addition in the same style; open daily 10-4. At the end of the Weender-Str. rises a large building for *Lectures*, erected in 1865. Adjacent is the *Botanical Garden*, beyond which is the new *Agricultural Institute*. The *Chemical Laboratory* is near the Geismar-Thor. The town is encircled with ramparts planted with lime-trees, and affording a pleasant walk. On the *Hainberg* is a memorial stone to the Göttinger 'Hainbund'. — A favourite excursion is to the ruin of *Plesse* with its two towers, on a wooded height, commanding a charming view, and thence down to *Mariaspring* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; music in summer on Sun. and Wed.). In a pleasant valley to the N.E. lies (9 M.) *Reinhausen*, at the foot of the three wooded *Gleichen*, two of which are surmounted with ruins.

From GÖTTINGEN TO EICHENBERG (12 M.) by railway in 35 min., ascending the broad valley of the *Leine*. Thence to *Bebra* (and *Frankfort*), *Gotha*, *Erfurt*, and *Halle*, see R. 57.

40 M. *Bovenden*, commanded by the ruin of *Plesse* (see above). Above (42 M.) *Nörten* rises the ruin of *Hardenberg*, with a modern

château. — 48 M. **Northeim** (**Sonne*; *Englischer Hof*), an old town, with a good church of 1519 (old carving on the altar; remains of fine stained glass of 1404 in the choir), is the station for travellers intending to explore the Harz Mts. from this side. Pop. 6900. A branch-line diverges here to *Wehrden* and *Ottbergen* (p. 101).

FROM NORTHEIM TO HERZBERG, branch-line via *Catlenburg* and *Hattorf*. From Herzberg to *Nordhausen*, see p. 404.

56 M. *Salzderhelden*, with a saline spring and ruined castle.

60 M. *Kreiensen* (p. 101) is the junction for the Holzminden and Magdeburg line (R. 4). — 66 M. *Freden* is situated in one of the prettiest parts of the valley of the *Leine*, on which the ruins of *Freden* and the *Winzenburg* look down from the heights. — 72 M. *Alfeld*, with 3500 inhab.. lies at the base of the *Sieben Brüder*, a group of hills, the highest of which is 1480 ft. above the sea-level. The mountainous district is now quitted.

Beyond (83 M.) *Elze*, the junction for (18 M.) *Hameln* (p. 144), the *Leine* is crossed. On an eminence to the left rises **Schloss Marienburg*, built in the mediæval style by Hase, with a frieze by Engelhard, illustrating northern lore.

87 M. *Nordstemmen* is the junction for the *Hildesheim-Ringelheim* line (pp. 130, 102).

103 M. *Hanover*, see p. 125.

8. From Rotterdam to Hanover via Salzbergen.

265 M. RAILWAY in 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ -13 hrs. (fares 19 fl. 95, 15 fl. 25, 10 fl. 3 cts.). — Shortest route between Rotterdam and Berlin (express in 13 hrs.). Custom-house formalities at Bentheim (see below).

From *Rotterdam* to (96 M.) *Zutphen*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*. The line then crosses the *Yssel*, traversing a district intersected by numerous canals. Five unimportant stations. Branch-lines diverge from (114 M.) *Hengelo*, N. to *Almelo*, S. to *Enschede* and *Münster* (p. 145). Beyond (121 M.) *Oldenzaal* the line crosses the Prussian frontier. The custom-house is at (140 M.) *Bentheim* (*Bellevue*; **Bad Bentheim*, open from June to Sept. only; *Hôtel Wallis*, commercial), a small town with an old château (partly of the 10th cent.) and a cold sulphureous spring. — 149 M. *Salzbergen* (Restauration Oberhuus, with beds; junction for *Emden*, p. 150); 154 M. *Rheine* (p. 149; **Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for *Münster* and *Hamm*, where carriages are changed.

The *Osnabrück* line crosses the *Ems*. The wooded chain of hills on the left, the N.W. spurs of the Teutoburgian Forest (p. 93), enhances the picturesqueness of the scenery. On a slope covered with summer-houses and orchards, on the left as the station is entered, stands the lunatic asylum of *Gertrudenberg*, formerly a Benedictine nunnery (suppressed in 1803).

183 M. *Osnabrück* (**Schaumburg*, at the W. station, R., L., B.,

& A. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **Dütting's Hotel zur Ätna*, R., L., & A. $2-3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m.; *Kaiserhof*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Hôtel Rewier*, both well spoken of), a prosperous town on the *Haase*, with 35,900 inhab., the capital of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne in 783, but suppressed in 1803 (governed alternately by a Roman Catholic and a Protestant prince after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648), has since 1858 again been the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop.

The *Cathedral* (Rom. Cath.; Pl. B, 2), of the 12th cent., is partly in the Romanesque and partly in the transitional style. It is a spacious cruciform structure, with three towers, the oldest of which is the octagonal one over the choir. The interior contains an old font of about 1300, and a treasury with beautiful crucifixes, reliquaries, and an ivory comb and set of chessmen, said to have belonged to Charlemagne, but probably of the 12th century.

The large Platz to the N. of the cathedral is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Justus Möser*, the patriotic author and philanthropist (d. 1794, and interred in the *Marienkirche*); it was designed by Drake, and erected in 1836.

The **Marienkirche* (Prot.; Pl. 4, B, 2), or Church of St. Mary, is a noble Gothic structure of moderate dimensions, borne by very lofty, slender columns. The nave was erected in 1306-18, the choir and the retro-choir about 1420. The altarpiece is a beautiful and elaborate specimen of wood-carving, executed at the beginning of the 16th cent., and gilded, resembling the altarpiece of St. Michael's Chapel in the cathedral of Cologne, and representing scenes from the life of the Saviour. The paintings are of the old Westphalian school. The tower, partly in the Romanesque and partly in the transition style, dates from the middle of the 12th century.— In front of the church is a bronze statue of the Hanoverian statesman Stüve (d. 1872), erected in 1882.

Adjacent is the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 6; custodian at the police guard-house), erected at the close of the 15th cent., where the negotiations for the Peace of Westphalia were carried on from 1643 to 1648. The 'Friedenssaal' contains portraits of princes and ambassadors, and other reminiscences of that period (comp. p. 147).— In the market-place we observe some gabled houses in the Gothic style, and several timber buildings of the Renaissance period.

The Gothic *Katharinenkirche* (Prot.; Pl. 3, B, 3) dates from the 14th cent., and contains chalices in the transition-style. In 1881 the edifice was thoroughly restored, and the tower, 330 ft. high, which had been burned down in 1868, was rebuilt. — In the *Johanniskirche* (Pl. 2; C, 4), of the 13th cent., are some interesting wood-carvings, a fine ciborium, etc. — The *Lunatic Asylum* (Pl. C, 2) and the *Commercial School* (Pl. A, 3) are among the most imposing modern buildings in the town; the Aula of the latter contains a fresco by Gey, representing the Proclamation of the Peace of West-

phalia. — The *Museum*, founded in 1879, contains a natural history cabinet and Germanic antiquities (adm. on Sun., 11-1).

The small watering-place of *Rothenfelde*, with saline springs, lies 14 M. to the S.E. of Osnabrück (diligence in 3 hrs.).

Osnabrück is the junction for the Cologne and Hamburg line (p. 157). Railway to *Quakenbrück* and *Oldenburg*, see p. 161.

212 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Löhne*, where the Cologne and Hanover line is reached. From Löhne to —

265 M. **Hanover**, see R. 3.

9. Hanover.

Arrival. The new *Central Station* (Pl. E, 4), a spacious and handsome structure, rises in the centre of the modern part of the town. The lines cross several of the streets by bridges.

Hotels. Near the station: **Hôtel Royal* (Pl. a; D, 4, 5), with restaurant, first-class; **Union Hotel* (Pl. c; D, 4), with restaurant on ground-floor; **Grand Hôtel* (*Hartmann's Hotel*; Pl. b; D, 4), with restaurant on the ground-floor; *Hôtel de Russie* (Pl. e; D, 4), well spoken of; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. d; D, 4); *Union* (Pl. c; D, 4), with restaurant; *Hôtel du Nord* (Pl. k; D, 4); *Bornemann's Hotel* (Pl. l; D, 4), R. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., well spoken of; *Central Hotel* (Pl. E, 5), frequented by Hebrews, new. Charges at the last: R., L., & A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. and upwards, B. 80 pf. or 1 m. — In the town: *Continental* (Pl. D, 4; see below), *Georg-Str. 20*, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **Kasten* (Pl. g; D, 5), *Theater-Platz* 9, with restaurant, R., L., & A. from 3, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., omn. 25 pf., no fees; **Rudolph* (Pl. i; D, 5), *Georg-Str. 26*, with pension and restaurant; **Victoria Hotel* (Pl. h; D, 5), *Georg-Str. 19*, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 90 pf.; *Hôtel de l'Europe* (Pl. m; D, 5), *Luisen-Str. 4*; *BAIRISCHER HOF* (Pl. n; D, 4), *Luisen-Str. 10*, with restaurant; **Hôtel de Hanovre*, *Kalenberger-Str. 32*, commercial, with good cuisine; *Spanier's Hotel* (Pl. o; B, C, 4), in the same street, 33; *Mussmann*, *Egidienthor-Platz* 2; *Stadt Braunschweig*, *Schmiede-Str. 15*, unpretending. — Pensions: *Mrs. Constable*, *Misburger Damm* 16; *Baronin Münchhausen*, *Schiff-Graben* 20; *Frau Oberst-Lieutenant Bruns*, *Masch-Str. 6*.

Restaurants. Besides those mentioned above: Restaurant on the ground-floor of the *Continental Hotel* (see above), much frequented by foreigners; **Münchener Bürgerbräu*, *Theater-Str. 14*; *Münchener Bierhalle*, *Luisen-Str. 5*, with garden, D. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; **Rabe*, *Marien-Str. 42*; *Königshalle*, *König-Str. 1*, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 m.; **Daseking*, *Theater-Str. 14*; *Dortmunder Löwenbräu*, *Georg-Str. 12*; *Sievers*, *Georgs-Platz* 31; *Culmbacher Bierhalle*, *Am Bahnhof* 13. — **WINE-ROOMS:** **Michaelis*, *Windmühlen-Str. 5*, first-class, expensive; *Zu den drei Männern*, *Ständehaus-Str. 4*; *Grand Restaurant Victoria*, *Theater-Platz* 7; *Vater Rhein*, *Schiller-Str. 31*; **Mosella*, *Braunschweiger-Str. 38*. — *Rathskeller* (p. 127), below the *Rathhaus*; *Rheingau*, *Sophien-Str. 6*.

Cafés and Confectioners. **Robby*, at the pavilion in the *Theater-Platz*; *Wiener Café*, *Georg-Str. 28*; *Esterle*, *Bahnhof-Str. 12*, confectioner only.

Amusements. In the town: *Röpke's Tivoli*, *König-Str. 2a* (Pl. 33; E, 5), a large concert-garden, in connection with the *Königshalle Restaurant* (see above), with a hall accommodating 5000 people; concerts in summer every evening, with brilliant illumination (adm. 1 m.). *Palmen-garten*, *Goethe-Str. 17*, with grottoes and waterfalls (adm. by day 30 pf., in the evening 50 pf.); adjacent, *Concerthaus*, with large hall. — Outside the town: *Zoological Garden* (p. 130); *Parkhaus*, near *Herrenhausen*; *Eilenriede* (p. 130), and many others.

Theatres. **Royal Theatre* (Pl. 31, D, 5; closed in June, July, and Aug.); parquet (stalls) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., dress-circle 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 m; concerts in winter. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. C, 5), *Markt-Str. 47* (closed from April to Aug.), comedies and operettas, reserved seat 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. — Also several smaller theatres.





1. Aquarium	E.S.	22. Palais Ernst August.	B.S.
2. Bank.	D.A.	24. Palais	B.C.B.
3. Bibliothek	B.S.	25. Historische Hochschule	C.I.
Denkmäler		26. Postamt	D.E.A.
3. Bismarck	C.S.	27. Altes Rathaus	C.S.
4. Ernst August	B.E.A.	28. Neues Rathaus	C.A.
5. General Graf Alten.	B.S.	29. Schloss, Königl.	C.S.
6. Leibnitz	B.S.	30. Synagoge	B.A.
7. Mareschau	D.S.	31. Theater	B.S.
8. Schiller	D.S.	32. Thierarzneischule	B.S.
9. Waterloo-Säule	B.S.	33. Tiroli	B.S.
10. Brunnenvorlage	B.S.		
11. Kaiser Wilhelm Gymnasium & Landtag	E.A.		
Kirchen:		Gasthäuser:	
11. Agidien-K.	C.S.	a. Hôtel Royal	D.E.A.
12. Christus-K.	C.Z.	b. Grand Hôtel	D.A.
13. Katholische K.	D.A.	c. Union	D.A.
14. Kreuz-K.	C.A.	d. Rheinischer Hof	D.A.
15. Markt-K.	C.S.	e. Hôtel de Russie	D.A.
16. Neustädter K.	B.A.	f. British Hôtel	D.A.
17. St. Nikolai-Kap.	D.S.	g. Astoria	B.S.
		h. Victoria	B.S.
		i. Rudolphia	B.S.
		k. Hôtel du Nord	D.A.
18. Leibnitz-Kirche	C.A.	l. Bernmanns Hôtel	D.A.
19. Lyceum	B.S.	m. Hôtel de l'Europe	D.A.S.
20. Militair-Rathenstätte	F.I.	n. Bayerischer Hof	D.A.
21. Museum	D.S.	o. Spanisch Hôtel	B.C.A.
22. Altes Palais (Oberpräsidium)	C.S.		

Baths. *Hannover'sche Badehalle*, Friedrich-Str. 18, near the Waterloo-Platz, with Turkish, Russian, and swimming-baths for ladies and gentlemen; *Turkish Baths*, Friedrich-Str. 1; *Luisenbad*, Luisen-Str. 5, near the station; *Goethebad*, Goethe-Str. 9.

Cabs. Per drive in the interior of the town: 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 70 pf. (from the station 10 pf. more); small articles free, each box 25 pf. — Outer quarters of the town, and to the Zoological Garden: 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 m. — After 10.30 p.m. double fares. — *By time*: $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75 pf.; 1 hr., $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 m.

Tramways. From the *Ægidien-Platz* (Pl. D, 6) to *Herrenhausen* (p. 129; fare 20 pf.); to the *Döhrener Thurm*; to the *Pferdethurm* (p. 130); to *Linden*; to the *Zoological Garden* (p. 130) via *Prinzen-Str.* and *König-Str.* (on Sun, during the whole day, on week-days after 1 p. m.). — From the *Steinthor* via the *Celler-Str.* to the *Lister-Thurm* (*Eilenriede*), and via *Georg-Str.* and *König-Str.* to the *Zoological Garden*. — From the *Bahnhof-Str.* (Pl. D, 4) to *Hainholz* and *Vahrenwald* (with the royal riding-school).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 26; D, E, 4), in the *Ernst-August-Platz*, near the station.

English Church, in the *Nicolai-Capelle* (Pl. 17; D, 3); services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. N. G. Wilkins, M. A., LL.D.*, *Gerber-Str.* 4. — *English Club*, *Goseriede* 4 (hon. sec., *Rev. Dr. Wilkins*).

American Vice-Consul: *Mr. Alexander Simon*, *Schiller-Str.* 22a.

Hanover (255 ft.), formerly the capital of the kingdom of Hanover, and now that of the Prussian province of that name, and the headquarters of the 10th Corps d'Armée, with 139,700 inhab. (164,900, including the suburb of *Linden*), is situated in a well-cultivated plain on both banks of the *Leine*, which here becomes navigable, just above the influx of its small tributary the *Ihme*. The town has rapidly increased during the last fifty years (population in 1837 only 27,500); and in consequence of its advantageous situation at the junction of several important railways it has lately become a thriving manufacturing place. The irregularly-built old town still contains a number of antiquated houses of the 15th-17th cent., while handsome new quarters have arisen to the N. and E. In contrast to the older stucco fronts, most of the modern buildings are constructed of plain sandstone or brick, an improvement mainly due to the architect *K. W. Hase* (b. 1818).

In the spacious **ERNST-AUGUST-PLATZ** (Pl. D, E, 4), in front of the **Central Railway Station** (built in 1876-80 by *H. Stier*), which is one of the most imposing erections of the kind in Germany, rises an **Equestrian Statue of Ernest Augustus* (Pl. 4), in bronze, designed by *A. Wolff*, the king (d. 1851) being represented in the uniform of a hussar. — Adjacent (*Ernst-August-Platz* 25) is the **Post and Telegraph Office** (Pl. 26), a Renaissance edifice with a dome (1881).

In the **Theater-Platz** (Pl. D, 5) rises the **Theatre** (Pl. 31), one of the finest in Germany, with seats for 1800 spectators. The principal façade towards the *Georg-Strasse* is adorned with a handsome portico, under which there is a broad carriage-approach. On the balcony above are placed statues of twelve celebrated poets and composers. In front of the building rises a **Monument* (Pl. 7; D, 5; designed by *Hartzer* of *Celle*) erected in 1877 to the composer

Marschner (d. 1861), who, till within a few years of his death, was conductor of the royal orchestra. The 'Platz' is also embellished with a monument in white marble to the famous surgeon *Stromeyer* (d. 1876), and with a bronze statue of the technologist *Karmarsch* (d. 1879), the founder and director of the Polytechnic Academy at Hanover. Both statues are by Rassau of Dresden. — In the Georgs-Platz, to the S. of the Theater-Platz, is the *Lyceum and Real-Gymnasium* (Pl. 19; D, 5), built in 1854; on the ground-floor is the *Municipal Library* (open in summer 11-12, in winter 12-1). In front of the Lyceum rises a colossal bronze *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. 8), by Engelhard, erected in 1863.

The **Museum of Art and Science** (Pl. 21; D, 5), Sophien-Str. 2, is a Romanesque edifice by *Hase*, completed in 1855. In the niches are statues of Leibnitz, Humboldt, Dürer, and Peter Vischer; in front of the entrance two fine lions in the Egyptian style by *Engelhard* and *Dopmeyer*. The Museum contains the apartments of the *Artists' Club* and the *Architects' Club* on the ground-floor, and the *Hanoverian Provincial Museum* (open daily 10-1 gratis, 3-6 50 pf.; Sun. 11-12, and Wed. 2-4, gratis).

The **Natural History Collections** on the first and second floors of the principal building are chiefly remarkable for the minerals, birds, and butterflies.

The **Historical Collections** on the ground-floor and second floor are rich in ante-Christian antiquities.

The ***Art Collection** on the ground-floor and first floor consists of casts from the antique, sculptures by *Bandel*, *Engelhard*, *Henschel*, *Dopmeyer*, etc. and of models and sculptures by *Kümmel* (d. 1855). — **PICTURE GALLERY** on the first floor: *Horemans*, Violin-player; *A. Achenbach*, Coast; *Becker*, Belisarius; **Flüggen*, Legacy-hunter; *Geyer*, Genre picture; *Hübner*, Soldier relating his adventures; *Jordan*, Burial; *Kaulbach*, Portraits; *Knille*, Immuring of a nun; *Koken*, Landscapes; *Kreling*, Erwin of Steinbach; **Lessing*, Four drawings; *Oppenheim*, Mignon and the Harper; **Piloty*, Death of Cæsar; *Schirmer*, Two landscapes; *Voltz*, Two cattle-pieces; **Cornelius*, Joseph interpreting Pharaoh's dreams (cartoon); **Northen*, Three battle-pieces; *Baisch*, Cattle; *Werner Schuch*, Quack, Landscape; *Waldmüller*, Evening-prayer in a peasant family; **Seel*, Monks; *L'Allemand*, Four chalk-drawings and portraits; **Kotsch*, Landscapes; *Bokelmann*, Arrest; **C. Oesterley Jun.*, Norwegian landscape; *Spangenberg*, Vandals; *Busse*, Landscapes; **F. A. Kaulbach*, Group of children.

An addition to the Museum (entrance, Prinzen-Str. 4) has lately been built by *Götze* and contains a ***Gallery of Pictures**, brought from different châteaux of George V., and from the Welfen Museum (p. 130), and also a few sculptures.

MODERN MASTERS: *Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; *Adam*, Napoleon at the battle of Ratisbon; *Becker*, Norwegian landscape; *Begas*, Lorelei; *Bergmann*, Emp. Charles V. and Rembrandt; *Blanc*, Going to church; *Bleibtreu*, Battle of the Katzbach; *Camphausen*, Puritans; *Hübner*, The deserted bride, Return of the sons; *Knille*, Dead Cid; *Köhler*, Semiramis, Exposure of Moses; *Kretzschmer*, Storm in the desert; *Lessing*, Emp. Henry V. at the monastery of Prüfening; *Metz*, Scene from the Peasants' War; *Morgenstern*, Valley of the Isar; *Northen*, Napoleon retreating, La Haye Sainte; *Oesterley*, Leonora, Jephthah; *Rottmann*, Sicyon; *Schirmer*, Forest.

ANCIENT MASTERS: **Holbein the Younger*, Prince Edward, Melanchthon (medallion); *Mierendelt*, Portraits; *Punini*, Piazza Navona, St. Peter's at

Rome; *Rubens*, Rape of Dejanira; *Snyders*, Bear; *Snyders* and *Rubens*, Man cutting up a deer; *Ruysdael*, Ruins.

This building also contains the *HAUSMANN GALLERY, bought by George V. and containing good examples of the Netherlandish, Italian, and early-German schools.

The collection of ANCIENT AND MODERN SCULPTURES include works by *Rauch*, *Kümmel*, and *Hesemann*, and 14 bronze busts of Roman emperors.

In the centre of the ALTSTADT is the market-place with the **Marktkirche** (Pl. 15; C, 5), of the 14th century. On the outside are several tombstones of the 16th century. The interior, restored in 1855, contains fine modern stained glass and a modern altar carved in oak. In the chapel under the tower are the banners of the Anglo-German Legion of 1803-15. Tower 295 ft. high.—The *Old Rathaus (Pl. 27; C, 5), opposite the church, erected in the late-Gothic style in 1439-55, has a modern wing facing the Köbelinger-Strasse; the building was restored by *Hase* in 1878-79. The large reception-hall and the Rathskeller (p. 124) are decorated with frescoes by *Schaper*. In front of the Rathaus is a Gothic Fountain, in bronze, designed by *Hase* and erected in 1881.

The Markt-Strasse and Köbelinger-Strasse running to the S. from the market-place, and the Knochenhauer-Strasse and Schmiede-Strasse to the N., contain a number of picturesque late-Gothic brick buildings with lofty gables, of the 15th and 16th centuries. At the end of the Markt-Str. is the **Ægidienkirche** (Pl. 11; C, 5), a Gothic structure of the 14th cent., with a Renaissance tower. In the Schmiede-Str., near the Marktkirche, is a *Statue of Pastor Bödeker*, erected in 1880. No. 10 in the same street, at the corner of the Kaiser-Strasse, was once *Leibnitz's House (Pl. 18; C, 4), a Renaissance building in stone, of 1652, with an oriel adorned with sixteen reliefs from Scripture. — The neighbouring **Kreuzkirche** (Pl. 14; C, 4) contains a good altarpiece by Gonner from Schnorr's designs.

The **Palace** (Pl. 29; C, 5), an edifice of considerable extent, with its back to the Leine, is situated in the Lein-Strasse, to the S.W. of the market-place. It was built in the 17th cent., and altered in 1817. The interior (accessible daily 9-5 o'clock; entrance by Portal No. 2) is at present occupied by Prince Albert of Prussia, Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick. The chapel contains an altarpiece by *L. Cranach*, representing the Crucifixion, and frescoes of the Ascension by *Oesterley*. Below are the royal burial-vaults.

Opposite the palace is the **Alte Palais** (Pl. 22; C, 5), formerly the residence of King Ernest Augustus, and now the seat of the **Oberpræsidium** (government). — At the corner of the Friedrich-Str. is the old palace of George V. (d. 1878), now the **Rathaus** (Pl. 28; C, 5).

The **Kestner Museum**, in the grounds adjoining the Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. C, 5, 6; adm. daily, except Tues. and Sat., 10-1, Sun. 11-2), contains the collections of 'Councillor of Legation' *Kestner*

(son of Charlotte Kestner, the original of Lotte in Goethe's 'Werther'), presented to the town by his nephew Herr Hermann Kestner, together with a sum of money for the erection of the present building, and consisting of Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities, coins, cameos, paintings, and engravings, and a library of 10,000 volumes. It also contains the collection of mediæval works of art, rare books, autographs, and paintings left by Senator Culemann, and bought by the town for 600,000 m. (30,000*l.*), and the *Town Library* (open in summer 11-12, in winter 12-1).

To the W. of the Friedrich-Str. flows the *Leine*, beyond which extends a spacious drilling-ground called the **WATERLOO-PLATZ** (Pl. B, 5), at the farther end of which rises the *Waterloo-Column*, 154 ft. in height, erected in 1826-32 'by the grateful Fatherland' to about 800 Hanoverians who fell at the battle of Waterloo. Good survey of the town from the top (188 steps; in summer opened by a keeper for a trifling fee; in winter the key is obtained at the barracks to the right). On each side are barracks, and to the left are also the spacious *Arsenal* built in 1846 (adm. to the 'Fahnenhalle' daily except Sun.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Frid. 11-12, 50 pf.; Wed., & Sat. 11-12.45, gratis) and the *Military School*. At the N. end is the *Statue of Count Alten* (d. 1840; Pl. 5), the Hanoverian general at Waterloo, and commander of the Foreign Legion in Spain. In the grounds between this and the barracks is a small temple (Pl. 6) with a bust of *Leibnitz* (d. 1716), by the Irish sculptor Hewetson. Leibnitz is interred in the neighbouring *Neustädter Kirche* (Pl. 16; B, 4). His grave is marked by a marble slab with the words '*Ossa Leibnitii*'.

At the back of General Alten's monument is the *Royal Library* (Pl. 3; B, 5), containing 175,000 vols. and 3000 MSS., comprising those left by Leibnitz and several valuable incunabula (open on week-days, 11-1).

The *Ernst August Palais* (Pl. 23; B, 5), in the Adolf-Str. (No. 2), to the N. of the Waterloo-Platz, now contains the military headquarters of the province.

The *Poor House* in the Neue-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 4) bears an inscription to the effect that the Duke of Brunswick dined here (the house being then an inn) when on his expedition from the Erzgebirge to the North Sea. — In the vicinity is the *Synagogue* (Pl. 30; B, 4), built in a mediæval style by Oppler (1870).

The neighbouring streets, *König-Strasse* and *Am Schiffgraben* (Pl. E, F, 5), leading towards the Eilenriede (p. 130), are flanked with handsome new buildings in the villa style. The **House of the Provincial Estates*, Schiffgraben 6, in the Italian Renaissance style, was designed by Wallbrecht (1880). The circular space at the end of the König-Str., outside the Eilenriede, is embellished with a **War Monument* (Pl. F, 5) by Voltz, erected in 1884. The handsome pedestal of Swedish granite supports a colossal figure of Germania crowned with the imperial diadem by two genii,

and is adorned with several reliefs of trophies; in front is a mourning figure of Hanover, with two lions. Both reliefs and figures are in bronze.

The *Gewerbe-Ausstellung*, or Industrial Exhibition, Brühl-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 3), consisting of machinery, manufactures, industrial models, etc., is open daily 11-3 (adm. 25 pf.), and on Sun. 11-2 (10 pf.). Opposite is the *Veterinary School*. No. 3 in the Lange Laube is the so-called *Haus der Väter* (Pl. C, 3) of 1619.

The *Christuskirche* (Pl. 12; C, 2), a handsome modern Gothic church (1864), with good stained glass, is worthy of a visit (sacristan Ober-Strasse 2). — The *Nicolai Chapel* (Pl. 17; D, 3), in the adjacent Nicolai Cemetery (disused), is now the *English Church* (services, see p. 125).

The *Prison* (Pl. E, 4) was built by Schuster in 1865-75. Adjacent are the new *Law Courts*, a group of new *Schools*, and two new Gothic churches, the *Apostelkirche* and the *Dreifaltigkeitskirche*.

In the Vahrenwalder-Strasse is the *Military Riding Institute* (Pl. 20; F, 1), for providing a uniform training for the riding and fencing-masters of the army.

An *AVENUE OF LIMES, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. long and 120 yds. wide, laid out in 1726, leads on the N.W. side of the town to Schloss Herrenhausen. On the E. side of it, not far from the town, is the imposing *Welfenschloss*, or Palace of the Guelphs, in the Romanesque style, with five towers, fitted up in 1878-80 as a Polytechnic School (Pl. 25; C, 1). Above the portal are statues of Henry the Lion, Ernest the Confessor, the Elector Ernest Augustus, and King Ernest Augustus; the corridor is adorned with a frieze by Engelhard, representing scenes of Northern Mythology. The collections it contains may be inspected on application to the castellan. In the square in front is a colossal figure of the Saxon Horse. Close to it is the so-called *Prinzenhaus* (formerly on the Reitwall), where Queen Louise of Prussia is said to have been born, 10th March, 1776 (p. 127). On the other side of the avenue is the *Georgen-Park* (with a *café*), which extends to Herrenhausen and contains a royal *Palace*.

Schloss Herrenhausen, at the farther end of the avenue, was the favourite residence of George I. (d. 1727), George II. (d. 1766), and George V. (d. 1878). The *Garden, 120 acres in area, laid out in the old French style, contains statues copied from antiques, an open-air theatre, monuments of Hanoverian princes, fountains, and hot-houses. The colossal statue of the Electress Sophia, by Engelhard, stands on the spot where she expired in 1714. The fountains play every Wed. and Sat. in June (after Ascension Day) from 4 to 6 p.m., July 5-7, Aug. 4-6, Sept. 3-5. The waters of the great fountain rise to the unusual height of 222 ft. — Adjoining the

château is the FÜRSTENHAUS, built in 1691, with a *Portrait Gallery* (shown by the castellan on week-days, in summer 9-6, winter 10-4). In the vicinity is the beautiful *Berggarten, containing a fine collection of palms (two between 65 and 80 ft. high), and orchid and Victoria Regia houses. One large green-house is devoted to plants from Australia and the Cape Colony. (Ring at the large palm-house.) — At the end of the garden is the *Mausoleum, containing the monuments of King Ernest Augustus (d. 1851) and his Queen Frederica (d. 1841) by Rauch (adm. from April to Sept. 9-6, Oct. to March 10-4; apply to the castellan at the Schloss). — The house formerly occupied by the superintendent of the gardens now contains the *WELFBN-MUSEUM, where national antiquities are preserved (open at the same hours as the Mausoleum; apply to the castellan at the Pagenhaus). — Adjacent are the Royal Stables, with some of the famous Hanoverian cream-coloured horses (fee).

To the E. of Hanover, adjoining the most fashionable quarter of the town (see p. 125), extends the Eilenriede, a wood belonging to the town, affording beautiful walks and containing numerous restaurants (*Curhaus, 'pens'. from 4 m.; Pferdethurm; Bischofshol; Steuerndieb, etc.). On the S. side of it, 1½ M. from the town (comp. Pl. F, 5), is situated the Zoological Garden, with well-kept grounds and a good restaurant (adm. 50 pf., Frid. 75 pf., first Sun. of each month from April to Oct. 30 pf.; concerts several times a week).

About ¾ M. to the S.E., on the way to the Pferdethurm (tramway, see p. 125), are the large Cattle Market and Slaughter House.

Visitors are admitted on week-days to the Municipal Waterworks on the Lindener Berg by tickets obtained at the 'Stadtbauamt', in the old Rathaus (p. 127). Fine view.

The Deer Park at Kirchrode (railway 25 pf.; carr. 4, through the Eilenriede 4½ m.), which contains tame deer, is much visited. Refreshments at the forester's house.

10. Hildesheim.

Hotels. *HILDESHEIMER HOF, Bernward-Str., with restaurant, new; HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. a; C, 3), Hohenweg, R. 2¼ m.; HOTOPP, opposite the rail. station, well spoken of; WIENER HOF (Pl. b; C, 3), Friesen-Str., with restaurant; BAIERISCHER HOF, Alms-Str. 49 (Pl. C, 2), R., L., & A. 1½ m.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant; Unionshaus (*Wippern*), in the old Paulinerkirche (Pl. 11; C, 4); Hasse, Markt-Str.; Knaup's Logensaal, An der Zingel (concert or dramatic performance nearly every day); Georgen-Park, at the Dammthor (military music thrice weekly). — Wine. *Domherren-schenke, at the E. corner of the Domhof; Rathskeller, under the Rathaus.

Railway Station (Pl. C, 1), on the N. side of the town. — Railway to Lehrte, see p. 95; to Nordstemmen, see p. 122; to Ringelheim, see p. 102.

Hildesheim, an ancient town with 30,000 inhab. (⅓ Rom. Cath.), situated on the *Inneste*, has retained many mediæval characteristics. It became an episcopal see in 818, and attained its greatest prosperity in the 15th-16th centuries. After the inhabitants had succeeded in shaking off the supremacy of the bishops it be-

came a member of the Hanseatic League (1241), and was a free town of the Empire down to 1803. For centuries the town was divided into the three parishes of the *Altstadt*, *Neustadt*, and *Domfreiheit*, a division that still leaves its mark.

At a very early period Hildesheim attained great importance as a cradle of art, chiefly owing to the exertions of *Bishop Bernward* (993-1022). According to tradition, the bishop himself was a practical worker in several branches of art, and it is at least well authenticated that he patronised all alike and that he personally superintended the various studios founded by him. A number of buildings were erected by him; and in particular several fine specimens of *Bronze Workmanship*, such as the cathedral doors, the *Bernward Column*, and the candelabrum and chalice in the cathedral-treasury, were executed under his auspices. Under the fostering care of Bernward and his successors *Godehard* (d. 1038) and *Herilo* (1054-79), and that of bishop *Bernhard* (1130-54), Hildesheim became one of the most important seats of ROMANESQUE ART in Germany. Nor is the interest attaching to this venerable town confined to its mediæval art, for one of its most attractive and characteristic features consists of its timber-architecture in the German RENAISSANCE style. In several of the buildings the traveller will observe traces of the obstinate resistance offered by the Gothic forms to the more modern ideas, the full sway of which was not established till the middle of the 16th century. The richly-decorated façades, executed by wood-carvers and sculptors, bear abundant testimony to the taste, the humour, and the enterprise of the burghers of that period.

Entering the town from the station, we reach the *ALTSTÄDTER MARKT, a fine mediæval square surrounded by several interesting buildings. The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16; C, 3), with its arcades, erected in 1443, contains the valuable archives; the hall is adorned with frescoes by Prell. The *Templer-Haus* (Pl. 22), built in the late-Gothic style, has a handsome oriel and two round corner-turrets; it has recently been disfigured by the opening of a shop in the middle of the façade. The **Knochenhauer-Amthaus* (Pl. 19), or guild-house of the butchers, built in 1529, is probably, though injured by fire in 1884, the finest timber building in Germany, and is adorned with admirable carving (comp. p. xxx). The *Wedekind House* (Pl. 24), dating from 1598, is also adorned with carving. The *Roland Fountain* in the middle of the Platz, with the figures of the nine heroes and a small figure of Roland on the top, was erected in 1540, when the citizens obtained the supreme jurisdiction (comp. p. 153). The *Kaiserhaus*, Langer Hagen No. 1836, is a Renaissance edifice of the 16th cent., adorned with medallion-reliefs and statues of Roman emperors.

Near the market-place is the ANDREAS-PLATZ, with the Protestant *Andreaskirche* (Pl. 2; C, 3), the tower of which was added in 1886. Opposite is the *Annencapelle*, with restored frescoes.

***St. Michael's Church** (Pl. 10; A, 3; sacristan, Michaelis-Platz 1644A), formerly belonging to the Benedictines and built by Bishop Bernward in 1001-22, was afterwards injured by a fire, but was restored in the 12th and 13th cent. and finally in 1854-57, when it was fitted up as a Protestant parish-church. It is one of the finest Romanesque churches in Germany, and possesses aisles,

a double transept, and E. and W. choir, the latter considerably elevated, with a crypt beneath it, which was consecrated in 1015.

The INTERIOR is borne by pillars and columns alternately, two of the latter being placed between two of the former; this arrangement dates from the time of Bernward. The pillars are the original ones, and two of the old columns (last section to the N.E.) are preserved. The interesting *PAINTINGS on the flat wooden ceiling of the nave (genealogy of Christ up to Jesse, prophets, fathers, Christ as Judge, on a deep blue ground) date from the close of the 12th cent., and are the only ancient works of the kind on this side of the Alps. In the N. transept are curious stucco figures of the 11th or 12th cent. (Mary, four apostles, St. Bernward holding a model of the church). — The CRYPT, resting on 10 pillars and 8 columns, contains the monument of St. Bernward, of the 13th cent., surrounded by a spring (key kept at the orphanage, behind the church). The adjacent abbey-buildings are now used as a lunatic asylum. The cloisters, to which visitors are admitted on application at the gate, are in the late-Romanesque style, but with pointed vaulting.

St. Magdalene's Church (Pl. 8; A, 3; sacristan, No. 1406, opposite the church, to the S.W.) contains several interesting works from the studio of Bishop Bernward, and a fine late-Gothic chalice and candelabrum.

St. Martin's Church (Pl. 9; B, 4; the custodian lives at the back of the church, No. 1340), now fitted up as a *Museum*, contains some interesting mediæval antiquities, and a number of paintings, including cartoons by Cornelius and Kaulbach; also a library chiefly relating to the town and principality of Hildesheim, and a natural history collection, in which the geological section is especially rich.

The *CATHEDRAL (Pl. 1; B, 4), in the Romanesque style, erected in 1055-61 on the site of an earlier church, with a late-Gothic S. aisle and N. transept subsequently added (1412), was entirely disfigured in the interior in 1730 (sacristan, Kleine Domhof 1198).

The brazen *Doors* which separate the W. vestibule from the nave, executed by Bishop Bernward in 1015, are adorned with sixteen reliefs (the Fall and Redemption) of considerable merit. The brazen *Font* of the 13th cent., with reliefs, in the first chapel on the left, and the large **Candelabrum* in the nave, presented by Bishop Hezilo (d. 1079), are also worthy of notice. A small polished column of calc-sinter near the choir is erroneously said to have been an *Irmensäule* (p. 110). The *Rood-loft* is a fine Renaissance sculpture in stone, executed in 1546. On the right and left of the high-altar are the gilded *Sarcophagus* of St. Godehard, with figures of the Apostles of the beginning of the 12th cent., and the gilded *Tomb* of St. Epiphanius, with silver reliefs, of the beginning of the 11th century. The modernised *Crypt* contains the so-called *Wandelkreuz*, supposed to date from the 9th century. — The **TREASURY* (adm. on week-days 10. 30-12. 30 and after 3, on Sun. and festivals 12-1 and after 4; 1 pers. 1½ m., each member of a party 1 m., ten or upwards 10 m.) contains a number of very valuable works of art of the 8th-12th cent.: e.g. a silver cross, a Byzantine work, with portraits of Constantine the Great and his mother Helena; an octagonal casket of the 10th cent. enclosing the head of Oswald, King of Northumbria (d. 642); reliquary of the 9th cent., said to have belonged to the chaplain of Louis the Pious; the silver *Bernward's Cross* (beginning of the 11th cent.); *Head of St. Bernward*, silver-gilt (13th cent.); a drinking-horn and fork of Charlemagne; two family-altars; several codices with miniatures of the time of St. Bernward (some said to have been painted by himself); silver statues, ivory carvings, croziers, enamels, etc.

The **CLOISTERS* in the late-Romanesque style, on the E. side of the

cathedral, in two stories, contain tombstones of the 12th-16th centuries. In the upper story are the *Cathedral* or *Beverin Library*, and the old *Rittersaal*, with tapestry and ceiling-paintings by Wink. The *Chapel of St. Anne* in the centre of the court, of the 14th cent., possesses windows with fine tracery. On the outside of the wall of the cathedral-crypt grows a venerable *Rose Bush*, upwards of 30 ft. in height, and 30 ft. in width, connected by tradition with Louis the Pious and the founding of Hildesheim. It is said to be 800 years old. The Romanesque *Chapel of St. Lawrence* on the S. side of the cloisters, with low vaulting borne by two series of round, and one of octagonal columns, contains a few architectural fragments and the tomb of *Adamus Adami* (d. 1665), the historian. — The 'Cantabona', the largest of the peal of bells, weighs 8½ tons.

In the quiet and peaceful Domhof, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises the *Christus-Säule*, or Column of Christ, in bronze, 15 ft. in height, and adorned with 28 groups in half-relief representing the history of the Saviour, erected by Bishop Bernward about 1022 in the Church of St. Michael. The column is to be removed for preservation to the interior of the cathedral, its place in the Domhof being taken by a statue of St. Bernward. — In the same Platz stands the *Post Office* (Pl. 17), with an oriel dating from 1518.

***St. Godehard's Church** (Pl. 3, C, 5; sacristan, No. 1101, Vorderer Brühl), built in 1133-72, restored in 1848-63, and like the church of St. Michael, one of the finest Romanesque edifices in Germany, is a basilica with aisles and flat ceiling, a handsome choir in the French style, and three massive towers. The sculptures in the arch of the N.W. portal are worthy of note.

The body of the church rests on 6 pillars and 12 columns, the choir on 2 pillars and 6 columns. The candelabrum, an imitation of that in the cathedral, and the mural paintings in the choir in the Romanesque style, by Welter of Cologne, are modern. The church possesses a pyx of St. Godehard, supposed to date from the beginning of the 11th cent., a Gothic monstrance of the 15th cent., and a valuable Romanesque chalice executed in 1146-53 (shown by permission of the Dean).

Besides these buildings, Hildesheim contains many handsome private houses of the 16th and 17th cent., chiefly in the late-Gothic style. About one-sixth of the buildings in the town date from this period, a number of them, however, having been recently restored; many of them, generally corner-houses, are adorned with quaint inscriptions. — The ramparts afford pleasant views. On the Michaelis Rampart (Pl. A, 2) is a monument to the Hildesheim soldiers who fell in 1870-71.

The suburb of *Moritzberg*, ½ M. to the S.W. of Hildesheim, possesses an abbey-church founded in 1040, the only pure columnar basilica in N. Germany, but partly modernised. The **Bergholz*, to the S. of Moritzberg, is a beautiful point of view (concert at the restaurant two or three times a week). — Near the *Galgenberg*, another very fine point of view to the E. of Hildesheim, some valuable ancient Roman silver plate, now preserved at Berlin (p. 46), was found in 1868.

A pleasant excursion may be made by train to (½ hr.) *Derneburg*, with an old Cistercian abbey, and thence on foot to the (¾ hr.) *Wohldenberg* (680 ft.), with a ruin (view). The walk may be continued to the *Bodensteiner Klippen* and down to station *Lutter* (p. 102).

11. Brunswick.

Hotels. *SCHRADER's HOTEL (Pl. a; B, 5), Gördelinger-Str. 7; *DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. b; C, 5), Neue-Strasse 21, at both R., L., & A. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., D. 3 m., B. 1 m., omn. 75 pf.; *HÔTEL DE PRUSSE (Pl. c; D, 5), Damm 26; BLAUE ENGEL (Pl. d; B, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 40, commercial. — *HÔTEL ST. PETERSBURG (Pl. e; C, 6), Kohlmarkt 10, of the second class, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m., B. 80 pf.; BETHMANN's HOTEL, Gördelinger-Str. 42; WARNECKE's HOTEL, Gülden-Str. 76, moderate; MEYER's, Am Bruchthor 2, near the station, R., L., & A. $1\frac{3}{4}$ m., B. $\frac{3}{4}$ m., well spoken of; KAISERHOF, near the station.

Restaurants. *Cissée, in Schrader's Hotel (see above); *Railway Restaurant; Bankkeller, under the bank (Pl. 2); Andreas, Schuh-Str. 30; Schulze, Sack 21; Danne, August-Platz 1; Café Lück, Steinweg 22; Theater-Restaurant (Mollenhauer), Steinweg 29; Hagenschenke, in the Hagenmarkt. — Wine Rooms. Tellmann, Post-Str. 7; Rittmeyer, in the Altstadt-Rathaus; Rheingauer Weinstube, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 17; Sievers, with garden. — 'Mumme', a sweet and unrefreshing kind of beer made from wheat, is sold by Kniep, Bäckerklint 4; Nettelbeck, Beckenwerper-Str. 26.

Cafés. Denecke, Kohlmarkt; Lück, see above.

Pleasure Resorts. Behnecke's Saalbau, Damm 16, with concert-room and garden (in winter dramatic and other performances); Wilhelmsgarten, Wilhelm-Str. 20, with large garden; Holst, outside the Augustus-Thor, with an open-air theatre; Weisses Ross, outside the Petri-Thor.

Theatre (Ducal; p. 142), dress-circle $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$, parquet $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; closed in June and July. — Summer Theatre, in Holst's Garden, see above.

Baths. Puhst, Am Fallersleber Thor 12; Mosel, Schöppenstedter-Str. 42; Hase, Am Bruchthor 4 (cold baths).

Photographs. Behrens' Kunsthändlung, opposite the Post Office (Pl. C, 6).

Cabs. Per drive within the town, 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 80 pf; in the outer districts, 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 90 pf. — By time: $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 90 pf. or $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., 1 hr. $1\frac{3}{4}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. — Luggage 15-25 pf. each package.

Tramways. From the Station (Pl. C, 6, 7) by the Kohlmarkt (Pl. C, 5) and Bohlweg (Pl. D, 5, 4) to the Fallersleber Thor (Pl. E, 8); from the Wilhelmi-Thor (Pl. B, 7) to the Station, and by the Kohlmarkt, Bohlweg, and Wenden-Str. (Pl. D, 3, 2) to the Wenden-Thor (Pl. D, 2) and the North Station; from the Kohlmarkt (Pl. C, 5) by the Altstadtmarkt (Pl. C, B, 5) and Breite-Str. to the Petri-Thor (Pl. A, 3) and to the Weisses Ross (see above); from the Hohe-Thor (Pl. A, 6) by the Altstadtmarkt, Neue-Str. (Pl. C, 5), Burg-Platz (Pl. D, 4, 5), and Steinweg (Pl. D, E, 4) to the Stein-Thor (Pl. F, 5) and Marienstift; from the Station to Richmond (p. 143).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 6), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 3.

American Consul, L. Austin Spalding, Esq.

Principal Attractions. Ducal Museum; Altstadtmarkt; Cathedral; Lion Monument; St. Catharine's Church; Palace; Lessing's Monument; War Monument; View from the Windmühlenberg.

Brunswick, Ger. Braunschweig (200 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of that name, with 96,000 inhab., lies on the *Oker*, which flows through the town in several arms, in a fertile plain bounded on the S. by wooded hills. It is now an important industrial place, the staple products being sugar, tobacco, woollen goods, machinery, and carriages; and its sausages, cakes, and asparagus are also exported.

Brunswick is said to have been founded in 861 by *Bruno*, the son of Duke Ludolph of Saxony, and named after him Brunonis Vicus, or *Brunswick*, the thousandth supposed anniversary of which event was celebrated with great festivities in 1861. The place first acquired importance under *Henry the Lion* (1139-95), whose favourite residence was a fortised castle here. His son *Emp. Otho IV.* granted the town important exemptions from customs, and it gradually attained to almost entire independence, while its favourable situation on the great route from Lübeck and Hamburg to S. Germany soon rendered it one of the most important commercial places







in the interior of Germany. The town enjoyed its highest prosperity during the latter half of the 14th, and the beginning of the 15th cent., when it was the capital of the Saxon-Westphalian section of the Hanseatic League (p. 192). The Brunswickers afterwards eagerly embraced the reformed faith, and as early as 1528 appointed the eminent Reformer Bugenhagen their preacher. With the decline of the Hanseatic League Brunswick fell into decay. After various vicissitudes and internal dissensions during the 16th and 17th centuries, the town at length succumbed to the power of the dukes in 1671. It has been the ducal residence since 1753, except during the brief period of the French supremacy (1806-13). On the death of Duke William I. in 1884 (p. 137), Prince Albert of Prussia was elected Regent of Brunswick.

Duke *Charles William Ferdinand* of Brunswick, distinguished when heir-apparent to the Duchy as an officer under Frederick the Great, was commander-in-chief of the Prussian army in 1806, and the same year (14th Oct.) was mortally wounded at the battle of Auerstedt (near Jena). He died on 7th Nov., 1807, at Ottensen, near Altona. After the peace of Tilsit the duchy was annexed to the 'Kingdom of Westphalia'. The last duke's youngest son *Frederick William*, entitled Duke of Brunswick-Oels from his Silesian principality of Oels, and in 1806 major-general in the Prussian army, raised a corps of 1500 volunteers (remarkable for their black uniform) in 1809, with which he aided the Austrians in Saxony and Bohemia. After the armistice concluded between the French and Austrians at Znaim, the Duke with his intrepid black band proceeded by Halle, Halberstadt, and Brunswick, where he repulsed the Westphalian troops, to Bremen, embarked near Elsfleth, and arrived safely in England. He then sailed for Spain, where his corps again greatly distinguished itself, and in 1813 returned to Germany to enter on his duties as prince of Brunswick. In 1815 he took part in the campaign in the Netherlands, and on 15th June died a glorious death on the field of Quatre Bras.

Like Dantsic and Lübeck, this city of the Guelphs (from whom Queen Victoria and the ex-royal family of Hanover are descended) has externally preserved a marked mediæval aspect, and occupies an interesting position in the history of art. In pleasing contrast to the large public buildings are numerous fine specimens of *Timber Architecture*, both of the late-Gothic and the Renaissance period. A peculiar feature of these buildings is, that the side is turned towards the street, and not the gable end.

The *ALTSTADT-MARKT (Pl. B, 5), where the Altstadt-Rathhaus, the Church of St. Martin, and several fine old private buildings (e.g. the '*Huthaus*', No. 8, of the end of the 17th cent.) are situated, forms the centre of the S.W. quarter of the town, which adjoins the railway-station. The Platz is embellished with a *Fountain*, cast in pewter in 1408, and restored in 1847, bearing ornaments, arms, and texts from Scripture in the Low German dialect.

The *Altstadt-Rathhaus (Pl. 1; B, 5), consisting of two parts, one 56 ft., the other 62 ft. long, at right angles to each other, is an elegant Gothic edifice, begun about 1250, continued in 1393-96, and completed in 1447-68. Facing the market-place, both stories of both wings have open arcades, on the nine pillars of which are statues of Saxon princes, from Henry the Fowler to Otho the Child, and their wives, most of them executed about 1455 by *Hans Hesse*.

The beams supporting the Gothic roof of the *Great Hall* (or 'Dornse') in the interior are richly carved (restored in 1852). The *Small Hall* contains the picture-gallery of the Brunswick *Kunst-Verein*, with several modern pictures by *Hildebrandt*, *Lessing*, and *Kindler*, and others chiefly by Brunswick painters. When the town lost its independence in 1671 the Rathaus was closed, and subsequently opened on the occasion of fairs only.

***St. Martin's Church** (Pl. 22; B, 5), opposite the Rathhaus, originally a Romanesque basilica, was enlarged in the early-Gothic style in the second half of the 13th cent.; the Chapel of St. Anne, added on the S.W. side in 1434-38, is of the late-Gothic period; and the choir was built in 1490-1500. The S. and N. façades are remarkable for their rich portals and fine sculpturing; to the S. is the so-called Priests' Gate, to the N. the Bridal Portal. The portal in the W. façade is Romanesque.

A tombstone built into the wall at the corner towards the Rathhaus represents the *Ensign v. Rauchhaupt* in full armour, who fell in the service of the duke during a siege of the town in 1615.

In the INTERIOR (sacristan in the house No. 9, to the S.E.) the brazen *Font* with reliefs of 1441, by *Barthold Spanken*, is of considerable artistic merit. The *Pulpit*, by *G. Röttger*, 1617, is adorned with reliefs in marble. Opposite to it is the monument of a burgomaster by *Hans Jürgen*, the inventor of the spinning-wheel, adorned also with a likeness of himself (1554). High-altar of 1725. *Dr. Martin Chemnitz* (d. 1586), the theologian, is buried in front of the sacristy.

In the streets adjoining the Altstadt-Markt are many handsome old private houses, such as No. 38 Gördelinger-Str., and Nos. 15 and 22 Südklint (Pl. B, 4). The *Gymnasium Martino-Catharineum* (Pl. 13; B, 5), Breite-Str., is also a handsome edifice. Close to the market-place, and opposite the end of the Post-Str., rises the *Gewandhaus* (Pl. 12; B, 5), in the Renaissance style; the E. gable was constructed by the masters Magnus Klinge and Balzer Kirchner in 1590. No. 5 Post-Str. is a Renaissance house of 1591; No. 10, Gothic, of 1467.

At the corner of the Stein-Str. stands the **Synagogue** (Pl. 40; B, 6), built by *Uhde* in 1875 in the Moorish style. The richly-adorned interior is shown by the custodian of the adjacent school. Nos. 11 and 13 Knochenhauer-Str. are interesting old edifices of 1489, with statues. No. 3 Stein-Str., dating from 1512, is adorned with a curious relief. No. 1 Bank-Platz, formerly the Gymnasium, is a Renaissance edifice of 1591. The **Post and Telegraph Office*, in the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. (Pl. C, 6), is by *Raschdorff*.

Traversing the Kohlmarkt and the Schuh-Str., we observe several other handsome dwelling-houses, but the finest building of the kind is No. 5, in the Sack, a little to the N., with burlesque ornamentation, dating probably from 1536. We now reach the **BURG-PLATZ** (Pl. D, 5), in which rises the —

***Cathedral of St. Blasius**, or *Burgkirche* (Pl. 20; D, 5), with a vaulted interior borne by pillars, and a spacious crypt. It was begun in 1172 in the Romanesque style by Henry the Lion, after his return from the Holy Land, and completed in 1194. The Gothic S. aisle (double) was added after 1322, the N. aisle (also double) with its spiral columns in 1469-74. The towers were burned down in 1195, and have never been wholly rebuilt.

***Interior.** (The sacristan lives at No. 5, opposite the W. portal; fee for showing the church and the vaults, which require to be lighted, 1-4 pers. 2 m., 5-8 pers. 3 m., 9-12 pers. 4 m.; for the church alone a smaller

fee; printed guide to the cathedral 50 pf.). NAVE. The *Monument of the founder (d. 1195) and his consort Matilda (d. 1189), in the Romanesque style, probably executed shortly after their death, with life-size recumbent figures in sandstone, is a work of great value in the history of art (Henry holds a model of the cathedral in its original form). Nearer the choir, beneath a brass with a long inscription, reposes Emp. Otho IV. (p. 134). Monument of Duke Lewis Rudolph (d. 1735), in zinc, in the S. aisle. The old figures of saints on the pillars have been restored; those in the nave are new, from the designs of Prof. Essenwein. The candelabrum suspended in the nave is a copy of that in the cathedral at Hildesheim (p. 132). The Romanesque altar, a slab of marble resting on five columns of metal, in front of the CHOIR, was presented by the Duchess Matilda in 1188. The seven-branched candelabrum, adorned with quaint monsters, was executed by order of Henry the Lion (pedestal modern). To the right and left of it are Romanesque sandstone and alabaster figures, of the 13th cent., of Henry the Lion and Bishop Hermann of Hildesheim. The walls and vaulting of the choir and the S. transept are adorned with Romanesque *Mural Paintings*, dating from about 1224, and representing scenes from the Bible and from the lives of Thomas Becket and other saints; those in the N. transept are modern. The N. TRANSEPT, now fitted up as a chapel, contains the stone coffin of the Margravine Gertrude (d. 1117), grandmother of Henry the Lion. Adjacent is the end of the passage leading from the castle (see below) to the new royal gallery in the N. aisle. Here, too, are some wood-carvings (figure of Christ of the 9th or 10th cent., passion-pillar of the 15th cent.); the drinking-horn of Henry the Lion (?); an ancient crozier; Gothic monstrances, &c. — The CRYPT, with its three apses, partly supported by pillars and partly by columns, situated below the choir and the transept, was converted in 1681 by Ferdinand Albert I. into a burial-vault for the Bevern line of the house of Guelph. Nine of the forty-five members of the last branch of the elder Brunswick line buried in this crypt fell in battle (comp. p. 140). The last interment was that of William I., who died in 1884, without issue. The Margrave Ekbert II., who is said to have been assassinated in 1090 at the instigation of Emp. Henry IV., rests in the crypt, beneath a slab with an inscription. — The cathedral contains an admirable peal of bells.

In the Burg-Platz, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises a bronze *Lion (Pl. 11; D, 5), on a modern pedestal, erected here in 1166 by Henry the Lion as a symbol of his supremacy, and restored in 1858. Down to 1486 the Burggrafen, or ducal bailiffs, publicly administered justice here. — To the E. of the Lion are the remains of the old *Palace of Henry the Lion* (Pl. 4; D, 4, 5), built in 1150-60 in the Romanesque style on the site of the venerable ducal castle of *Dankwarderode*. The building, repeatedly injured by fire, rebuilt, and enlarged, long served military purposes, and has lately been restored in a uniform Romanesque style. The so-called 'Saalbau', in two stories, is 130 ft. long and 42 ft. wide. The tower marks the site of the old chapel. Passage to the cathedral, see above.

In the Wilhelms-Platz, to the S. of the cathedral, is an old lime-tree, which an improbable tradition dates from the time of Henry the Lion. To the E., in the Münz-Str., are the *Court House* and the *Police Office*, two edifices in the Italian Renaissance style. In the prolongation of the same street towards the S. rise the handsome *Offices of the Gas and Water Company*, in the Gothic style.

We next visit the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, 5), in which, in front of the palace, admirable equestrian statues of the dukes *Frederick*

William (Pl. 7) by Hähnel, and *Charles William Ferdinand* (Pl. 8), by Pönninger, were erected in 1874.

The ***Palace** (Pl. D, E, 5), erected by *K. Th. Ottmer* in the Renaissance style on the site of the 'Graue Hof', which was burned down in 1830, and almost entirely rebuilt after the destructive fire of 1865, is a sumptuous modern edifice. The principal façade towards the town is 137 yds. in length and 110 ft. in height. The imposing portal is crowned by a celebrated **Quadriga* designed by *Rietschel*, and executed by Howaldt in copper. The colossal statues of Otho IV. and Otho the Child, and also the group in the pediment are by *Blässer*. The façade at the back is tastefully adapted to its position overlooking the gardens. The interior is shown on application to the castellan at the portal. The public are permitted to pass through the portal and to visit the gardens.

The small *Church of St. Magnus* (Pl. 23; E, 6), at the back of the palace, consecrated in 1031, dates in its present form from the 13th and 15th cent., and was restored in 1877. The interior contains some interesting wood-carving.

From the palace we proceed to the N. through the *Bohlweg* to the *Hagenmarkt*, passing the old *Pauline Convent*, the church of which, dating from the 14th cent., was converted into an arsenal at the beginning of the 18th century. The **HAGENMARKT** (Pl. D, 4) is embellished with a *Fountain Statue of Henry the Lion* (Pl. 9) by A. Breymann, executed in bronze by Howaldt. — Opposite to it rises the ***Church of St. Catharine** (Pl. 19, D 4; the sacristan lives at No. 3, to the S.), a handsome edifice, recently restored, containing numerous tombstones of the 16-18th cent., the finest being that of Count von der Schulenburg, of 1619. The building was probably begun by Henry the Lion, and continued in 1252; the choir dates from about 1500. — There are several handsome buildings in the neighbouring *Wenden-Str.* (thus No. 6, of 1512), in the *Fallersleber Str.* (No. 6), and in the *Wilhelm-Str.* (No. 95, of 1619, now a school).

St. Andrew's (Pl. 17; C, 3) was begun in the transition-style about the year 1200, but the greater part was erected in the late-Gothic style in 1360-1420; the S. tower, built in 1518-32, destroyed by lightning and rebuilt in 1740, is 300 ft. high. The gable of the S. aisle is adorned with curious sculptures of 1419, representing the Annunciation and the Magi, the Flight into Egypt, and Christ on a throne, on the steps of which cripples of every description are standing. This is an allusion to the tradition that the church was founded by wealthy cripples. The adjoining street still bears the name of *Kröppel-Strasse*. The chapel-like edifice here was erected after 1422 as the library of St. Andrew's. *Karl Lachmann*, the philologist, was born in 1793 in the house (No. 9) at the corner of the *Reichen-Strasse*. — The **Alte Waage* (Pl. 43), opposite the church, to the S.E., is a handsome late-Gothic timber structure of 1534,

restored in 1856. Among the old private houses in this neighbourhood are No. 3 Reichen-Str. (Pl. C, 3, 4), a Renaissance structure of 1630, and *No. 9 Lange-Str. (Pl. C, 4), dating from 1536, with fine wood-carving. The house Bäckerklink No. 11 (Pl. B, 4) is said to have been the scene of one of Till Eulenspiegel's pranks.

The *Neustadt-Rathhaus* (Pl. 34; C, 4), a late-Gothic edifice, sadly disfigured in the 18th cent., a little farther to the W., contains the *Town Archives*, the *Town Library* (14,000 vols.; Mon. and Frid., 10-1), and the *Städtische Museum*, a collection of old German ecclesiastical and national antiquities, coins, dies, plans, casts, etc. (open on Sun. 11-1, and in summer also Thurs. 3-5). The council-chamber contains some fine panelling of 1573.

The **Brüderkirche** (Pl. 18; C, 4), a large Gothic edifice, completed in 1451, and restored in 1865, contains a late-Gothic font in copper of 1450, with reliefs, borne by four standing figures, and an admirable Gothic winged altarpiece with numerous gilded and painted figures, dating from the close of the 14th century. The choir was consecrated in 1361. Fine stained glass and choir-stalls. The *Refectory* of the old Franciscan convent attached to the church, erected in 1486 and now a military magazine, has a fine Renaissance portal of 1604. Late-Gothic cloisters. Opposite the church is the *Commercial School* (Pl. 14), in a Gothic style.

The ancient fortifications of the town were levelled in 1797, and their site has since been converted into beautiful ***Promenades**. They are adjoined by private gardens and modern dwelling-houses, and bounded by the old moat ('Umfluthgraben'). In the midst of those on the S. side of the town is the *Railway Station* (Pl. C, 6, 7), in the Renaissance style, designed by Th. Ottmer; to the E. of which are the *Waterworks*, with a tower commanding a good view. — In the Sieges-Platz rises the **National Monument of Victory** in memory of the campaign of 1870-71, designed by Breymann (d. 1878) and Diez, and consisting of a colossal Germania on an obelisk adorned with reliefs in bronze. To the right is the *Hollandt'sche Garten*, to which visitors are admitted. — To the N. of the Sieges-Platz is the Lessing-Platz, with a ***Statue of Lessing** (Pl. 10; D, 6, 7), in bronze, erected in 1853, and designed by Rietschel, who has judiciously represented 'the great thinker and author' in the costume of his time. — In the vicinity is the *Ægidienhalle* (Pl. 16), an old Gothic church of the 13-14th cent., now employed for exhibitions of art and industry. Lessing died at No. 12 *Ægidienmarkt* on 15th Feb., 1781. L. Spohr, the composer (p. 112), was born in 1784 in the house (marked by a tablet) at the corner of the *Ægidienkirchhof* (Pl. D, 7) and the Mönch-Str.

The prettiest part of the Promenades is that between the *August-Thor* and the *Wenden-Thor*. Near the former rises the ***Windmühlenberg**, which commands an admirable view of the town. To the N.E. is the Monuments-Platz (Pl. E, 6), adorned with



[REDACTED]

on a rocky coast; 410, 441. *Mignon*, Flower-pieces; 444, 445. *Ruysch*, Fruit and flowers.

SALOON XXIX. Flemish School: 37. *Unknown Master*, Merry company; *38. *Ant. Moor* (*Sir A. More*), Portrait; *Floris*, *39. Falconer, 40. Mars and Venus surprised by Vulcan, 41. Venus and Cupid; 48. *Key*, Portrait; 55. *Pourbus the Elder*, Man with a glass; 80. *Janssens*, Tobias with the angel; *Rubens*, 85. Portrait of General Spinola, *86. Portrait, 87. Judith with the head of Holofernes; 94. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt; 109. *Cor. de Vos the Elder*, Allegorical scene; *Jordaens*, 116. Adoration of the Shepherds, 117. Holy Family, 119. Bean-feast; *Van Dyck*, **125. Portrait of a Genoese nobleman, *127. Portrait; 132. *Meulener*, Christian, Duke of Brunswick, in battle; *Jan Fyt*, 134. Two horses in a landscape, 135. Birds; 141. *Peters*, Bank of a river; 147. *Luykx*, Still-life.

SALOON XXX. Italian, French, and late-German Masters. **453. *Palma Vecchio* (formerly ascribed to Giorgione), Adam and Eve; *Carracci*, 476. *Pieta*, 477. Shepherd and shepherdess; *480. *Guido Reni*, Cephalus and Procris; 481. *Albani*, Toilet of Venus; 495. *Manfredi*, Denial of St. Peter; 497. *Caravaggio*, Portrait of the artist; 498. *Lo Spagnoletto*, Portrait of Zurbaran, the Spanish artist; 499. *Salvator Rosa*, Raising of the Cross; 506. *Biscaino*, Nativity; 521. *Largilliere*, Portrait; 524. *Rigaud*, Princess Palatine Elizabeth Charlotte, mother of the Regent Philip of Orleans; 531. *Raoux*, Vestal virgins; 532, 534, 535. *Pesne*, Portraits; 555. *Ottomar Elliger*, Fruit; 556. *A. Stech*, Burgomaster Stech of Dantsic; 623. *Weitsch*, Oak-wood. — We now regain the staircase.

Second Floor. — Room XXXV (to the right of the staircase) contains prehistoric antiquities, chiefly from North Germany and Denmark. — ROOMS XXXVI, XXXVII, and XXXVIII contain the *Ceramic Collection, including the highly valuable *Italian Majolicas* of the 16-17th cent., comprising a few splendid pieces in the best style, but chiefly dating from the later period. — In Room XXXIX is the valuable *Collection of Enamels, Jewels, etc., chiefly from Limoges, the home of the art of enamelling (16-17th cent.). Also, 220. Luther's 'doctor's ring'; 221. Catharine von Bora's wedding-ring; 222. Seal-ring of Queen Mary Stuart; silver reliefs and statuettes; objects in agate, etc. — R. XL. Objects in tortoise-shell and mother-of pearl, glass, etc. — R. XLI. Objects in wax. — R. XLII. Wood-carvings. — R. XLIII. Ivory carvings of the 17-18th centuries. — R. XLIV. *Collection of Bronzes, from Italy, France, Germany, and the Netherlands (15-18th cent.). *14. Powder-flask in embossed copper; 184. Dog, by Peter Vischer; numerous copies of ancient sculptures. — R. XLV. Smaller works in stone. — R. XLVI. Embroidery, Lace, Book-Bindings. — R. XLVII. Chinese and Japanese articles, etc. — R. XLVIII. Coins (22,000), Medals, and Gems. Among the last is the so-called **Mantuan Vase* (No. 300), which fell into the hands of a soldier at the taking of Mantua in 1630, then came into the possession of Duke Francis Albert of Sachsen-Lauenburg, and in 1666 into that of the Princes of Brunswick, and has been preserved in the Museum since 1787. In 1830 it was carried off by Duke Charles, but was restored to the Museum on his death in 1874. It is cut out of a single sardonyx, consisting of five variously shaded laminae; and is almost certainly of ancient workmanship. Some of the figures bear the features of members of the family of Augustus.

In the park rises the handsome *Theatre (Pl. E, 4), in the Romanesque style, opened in 1861 on the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of the town. — Outside the Fallersleber Thor are the handsome *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. F, 3), in the Florentine style. Opposite is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. E, F, 2, 3), open the whole day except 12-2, closed on Sundays and festivals. — Further on, towards the Wendenthal, in the New Promenade, stands the *Ducal Polytechnicum* (Pl. E, 2), a college founded in 1745, and converted into a technical school in 1862. The present building, a Renaissance

edifice with a frontage of 330 ft., was completed in 1877 from the designs of *Uhde* and *Körner*.

Interior. The vestibule contains two groups by *Echtermeyer*, representing Art and Science. The staircase is adorned with two ceiling-paintings by *Groll* of Vienna. — The ground-floor is occupied by extensive collections illustrative of Architecture, Engineering, Mechanics, and Physics (with *Gericke's* air-pump and other historical relics), and by a Cabinet of Minerals. — The N. staircase ascends to the *Natural History Collection* (Sun. 11-1, Wed. & Sat. 2-4), the ornithological section of which is particularly fine.

The *Ducal Hospital* (Pl. 27; D, 2), by the Wenden-Thor, founded in 1764 and extended in 1876, contains a good *Anatomical Museum*. Outside the gate is the *Municipal Slaughter House*, built by Winter in 1879. — Beyond the Gaussberg or Anatomieberg (Pl. D, 2) rises a **Statue of Gauss* (1777-1855), the great mathematician, by *Schaper*. Gauss was born at No. 30 in the adjacent N. Wilhelm-Str. Between the Gaussberg and the Petri-Thor is the *Bam-melsburger Teich* (Pl. P, 2, 3), a pretty little artificial lake.

An oak enclosed by a railing, near the Petri-Thor (Pl. A, 3), and an iron obelisk at the village of *Oelper*, 1½ M. farther, are memorials of the spirited march from the Erzgebirge to the Baltic Sea accomplished by Duke Frederick William of Brunswick in 1809. — Between the Petri-Thor and the Hafen-Thor stands the *Municipal Hospital* (Pl. A, 4), erected in the Gothic style in 1879.

Outside the Steintor (Pl. F, 5), Helmstedter-Str. 7, is the bronze foundry of *Prof. Howaldt*, in which almost all the bronze monuments of Brunswick have been cast. A column in the neighbouring *Exercier-Platz* is to the memory of *Gen. Olfermann*, the commander of the Brunswickers at Waterloo after the death of the Duke.

To the right of the Helmstedter-Str. lie the **Cemeteries** (Pl. F, 7) of the *Domgemeinde* and *Magnigemeinde* (i.e. of the Cathedral and St. Magnus parishes). Lessing's grave in the latter is marked by a monument with a relief by Th. Strümpel.

At the S.E. corner of the St. Leonhard's Platz, bounded by the cemeteries on one side and the quarter of St. Leonhard on the other, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Steintor (comp. Pl. F, 7, 8), rises the **Monument of Schill**, erected in 1837 to that officer and the fourteen sergeants of his corps, who after a brave, but ill-concerted rising against the French were taken prisoners at Stralsund in 1809 and shot on this spot, where their remains are interred (see p. 224).

The small *Chapel* adjoining the custodian's house contains memorials of Schill and his period (1809), 'a year full of glory and disaster', as it is termed by the inscription; they consist of his bust, executed by Stiglmayr in 1839 from the cast taken from his face after death; his sword, pistols, cartridge-case, waistcoat, purse, and his pocket-book, containing the words, written by Queen Louise herself: 'To the brave Herr von Schill. Königsberg, 21. May, 1808. Louise.' The chapel also contains portraits of Archduke Charles, Hofer, and the Duke of Brunswick-Oels.

About 1 M. beyond the Augustus-Thor (Pl. D, 7) are situated the château of *Alt-Richmond*, erected in 1768, and the villa *Neu-Richmond*, a Norman-Gothic edifice of 1830, with beautiful grounds, both now belonging to the Duke of Cumberland.

To the E. of Brunswick, 3 M. from the Steintor, lies *Riddagshausen*, with a fine church in the transition-style, once belonging to a Cistercian monastery, and consecrated in 1278. Handsome W. portal.

12. From Hanover to Altenbeken.

69 M. RAILWAY in 3-3½ hrs.; fares 8 m. 90, 6 m. 70, 4 m. 40 pf.

Hanover, see p. 124. The train crosses the *Leine*. 4½ M. *Linden*, the S.W. suburb of Hanover. At (10 M.) *Weetzen* a branch-line diverges to *Haste* (p. 95). In the foreground, farther on, rise the wooded *Deister Hills*. — 21 M. *Springe*, with a large deer-park belonging to the emperor. On the hill to the right is the *Deisterpforte* (Restaurant), a tower commanding a fine view.

33 M. *Hameln* (**Thiemann*, **Sonne*, Oster-Str., close to the railway-station; **Dose*, on the *Weser*, near the suspension-bridge; *Stadt Bremen*), a town with 12,000 inhab., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Weser*, which is crossed here by a suspension-bridge, below the influx of the *Hamel*. The salmon-fishery here is important. The handsome *Münster*, near the bridge, dedicated to St. Boniface, was founded in the 11th cent., rebuilt after a fire in the 14th cent., and thoroughly restored in 1870-75 (sacristan, *Münsterkirchhof* 10). The town also contains a large number of Renaissance buildings, of which the *Rattenfängerhaus* (1642) and the *Hochzeitshaus* (1610), both in the Oster-Str., are the finest. The former is on the left, at the end of the street next the railway-station; the latter at the other end, to the right. An old legend called the 'Rat-catcher of Hameln', made familiar to English readers by Browning's ballad, has been explained in various ways. One of the latest theories is based on the alleged fact that some of the youth of Hameln were seized in 1284 with the 'dancing mania' ('choreomania'), left the town, and never returned; but it is possibly a distorted recollection of the Children's Crusade of 1211. An inscription on the *Rattenfängerhaus* records the legend. The *Post Office* and the *Marktkirche* are also imposing buildings.

The *Klüt* (855 ft.), a hill on the left bank near the town, once fortified, is a good point of view and a favourite resort (cafés, etc.). Farther up lies *Ohr*, with a château and park.

Steamboat in summer from Hameln to *Carlshafen* (p. 110) and *Münden*, see p. 120.

FROM HAMELN TO LÖHNE, 33 M., branch-line in 1¼ hr., descending the beautiful valley of the *Weser* (from Hameln upwards to *Elze*, see p. 122).

15 M. *Rinteln* (**Stadt Bremen*; *Stadt Cassel*), formerly the capital of the County of Schaumburg, with a stone bridge across the *Weser*, was the seat of a university from 1619 to 1809. The *Paschenburg* is situated 6 M., and the *Papenbrink* (p. 95) 4½ M. to the N. — A shadeless road leads from Rinteln via *Mollenbeck*, with an ancient Gothic church, to (5 M.) *Varenholz*, with a château of 1595. About 3 M. to the N. lies *Steinbergen* (Inn), whence a walk may be taken to (6 min.) the *Arnsburg* and (½ hr.) the *Luhdener Klippen* (view). — 33 M. *Löhne* (p. 93).

Beyond Hameln the train crosses the *Hamel* and the *Weser*, passing the châteaux of *Hastenbeck* (left) and *Ohr* (right). At (37 M.) *Emmerthal* it enters the valley of the *Emmer*; on the hill rises the (3 M.) château of *Haemelschenburg*, an imposing Renaissance edifice of 1588-1612. Beyond (41 M.) *Welsede* the *Emmer* is crossed.

43 M. Pyrmont. — Hotels. *LIPPISCHER HOF, R., A., & B. 3, D $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; KRONE, R. & A. 3, B. 1, D. 3 m.; WALDECKER HOF; GRAND HÔTEL DES BAINS; VOGELL'S PENSION & RESTAURANT, on the hill behind the new Protestant church, moderate and well spoken of. Several *Lodging Houses*. — *Furnished Apartments* to be had in most of the houses of the place; double-bedded room, 20 m. a week and upwards. — Meyer's Wine Rooms. — *Visitors' Tax* 12 m., each addit. member of a family 6 m. — The station is at Lügde, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant; tramway to the town 25 pf., omn. 50 pf., cab with one horse $1\frac{1}{2}$, with 2 horses 2 m.

Pyrmont, a pleasant little town (1400 inhab.) in the valley of the *Emmer*, at the foot of the *Bomberg*, with mineral springs which have been known since the middle of the 16th century, was formerly one of the most famous watering-places in Europe, and is still visited by 10,000 patients annually. The principal springs are the chalybeate *Stahlbrunnen* at Pyrmont, and the *Salzbrunnen*, a saline spring near the station, both with bath-houses. The water has exhilarating and refreshing properties. The *Haupt-Allee*, an avenue extending from the spring to the château of Prince Waldeck, flanked with the Cursaal, theatre, cafés, and shops, is the chief rendezvous of the visitors. The veranda of the railway restaurant commands a good view of Pyrmont and the surrounding hills. — The *Dunsthöhle*, a cavern filled with carbonic acid gas, produces effects like those of the famous *Grotta del Cane* near Naples. Excursions to the *Königsberg*, *Friedenthal* ('pens'. from 4 m.), the *Schellenberg*, etc.

The train again crosses the *Emmer*. $51\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schieder*, with a château and park belonging to the Prince of Lippe. $59\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bergheim* (diligence to Horn and Detmold, see p. 93). The train now passes through the *Egge Hills* by a tunnel $1\frac{1}{3}$ M. long.

69 M. *Altenbeken* (see p. 100), the junction of the Westphalian Railway, for Paderborn, Düsseldorf, Deutz, etc.

13. From Hamm to Münster and Emden.

132 M. RAILWAY in 5-6 hrs. (fares 17 m. 80, 12 m. 90, 8 m. 60 pf.).

Hamm, see p. 91. — Several small stations. — 22 M. *Münster*.

Münster. — Hotels. *KÖNIG VON ENGLAND, Prinzipal-Markt 5, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 m.; *MOORMANN, Ludgeri-Str. 54, R. & B. 3, D. 2 m.; DEUTSCHER KAISER, Jüdefelder-Str. 31, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; RHEINISCHER HOF, Telger-Str. 29, R., L., & A. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; MÜNSTERSCHER HOF, Alter Steinweg 36-39, R., L., A., & B. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; *RENNE'S HOTEL, Ludgeri-Str. 5, unpretending; HAMMER, at the Westphalian Station, R., L., B., & A. 2 m.

Restaurants. Schmedding (wine), Ludgeri-Str.; Beiderlinden (wine), Clemens-Str.; *Ludgerihof, *Centralhof, Geist, Stienens (beer); Railway Restaurant. — Garden-Restaurants: Lindenholz, Schützenhof, etc. — Confectioner, Steiner, Prinzipal-Markt 25.

Public Baths, in the Promenade, near the Zoological Garden (Pl. C, 4).

Cabs. Per drive: 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 75 pf., each addit. pers. 25 pf.; each trunk 25 pf. By time, 1-2 pers. per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1, per hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., 3-4 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.

Münster, situated on the *Münstersche Aa*, in a flat district, the capital of the Prussian province of Westphalia and headquarters of

the 7th Corps d'Armée, with 45,000 inhab., has been an episcopal see since the 9th century. In the 13th and 14th cent. it was a prosperous Hanseatic town, and even carried on commerce beyond seas on its own account. At the time of the Reformation it was the scene of the fanatical excesses of the Anabaptists under Johann of Leyden (1534-35; see below), and in 1661 it finally succumbed to the episcopal yoke of the warlike Bishop von Galen. In the 18th cent., when Fürstenberg, Hemsterhuis, the Princess Gallitzin, Hamann, Count F. L. von Stolberg, and other notabilities resided here, Münster was a place of some literary importance. Of the university established at this period, the theological and philosophical faculties still exist under the name of an Academy (p. 148; 300 students). The bishopric was secularised in 1803 and annexed to Prussia.

The town still retains many mediæval characteristics, which are most conspicuous in the Prinzipal-Markt and Roggen-Markt with their arcades, picturesque old gabled houses, the church of St. Lambert, and the Rathhaus. Besides these Gothic buildings, there are many dwelling-houses of the Renaissance period, and even those of the 17th cent. present a mediæval appearance, with their lofty gables and arcades on the ground-floors. Amongst the peculiarities of Münster, are the 'Höfe', or mansions of the wealthy noblesse (*Romberger Hof*, *Erbdroschen-Hof*, and others), some of which are in the roccoco style of last century. The fortifications of the town were converted into promenades after the Seven Years' War, the only relic of them being the *Zwinger* and the *Buddenturm*. New quarters have sprung up outside the old line of fortifications.

To the left as we enter the town from the station, on the Promenade, rises the dome of the *Synagogue*. A little farther on, also to the left, is the *Church of St. Servatius* (Pl. 14; F, 4), erected as a chapel in the Romanesque style in 1197, afterwards enlarged, rebuilt in 1537, and judiciously restored in 1854-58. The fine domed *Clemenskirche* belongs to the large public *Hospital of St. Clement*.

The beautiful Gothic **Church of St. Lambert* (Pl. 10; E, 3), built in the latter half of the 14th cent. on the site of an earlier church, with its chief portal of the beginning of the 15th cent., has recently been restored. The choir contains a fine open staircase. On the outside, over the S. portal, the genealogy of Christ. The edifice is characterised by its graceful proportions and bold vaulting.

The old tower was removed as unsafe in 1881, and an imposing new one is being built to replace it. On it were suspended the three iron cages in which the bodies of the fanatics *John of Leyden*, *Knipperdolling*, and *Krechting*, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were placed after they had been tortured with red-hot pincers and executed in 1536. The cages are now deposited in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries (p. 148).

The *Anabaptists*, a sect widely spread over Germany and the Netherlands about the beginning of the Reformation, added at that period to their rejection of infant-baptism a number of other startling and pernicious doctrines. One of their most fanatical adherents was Thomas Müntzer, leader of the insurgent peasantry. In Holland they were known, and still exist, under the name of *Mennonites*, derived from their founder Menno Simons. In 1533 a number of Dutch Anabaptists, headed by John Bockhold, a tailor from Leyden, and Matthiesen, a baker from Haarlem, settled at Münster, where with the aid of the Pastor Rottmann and Counsellor Knipperdolling they succeeded in establishing their supremacy in the town

and in banishing the episcopal party. Bockhold (John of Leyden) was proclaimed king of the 'New Sion' in 1534. A reign of terror now began, polygamy was introduced, and many atrocities committed, while famine and pestilence devastated the town. The following year, however, Münster was compelled to capitulate to the bishop and his army, and Bockhold, Knipperdalling, and Krechting, the leaders of the Anabaptists, were cruelly tortured and executed.

To the S. of the Lambertikirche is the *Prinzipal-Markt*, surrounded by Gothic arcades (comp. p. 146). Here stands the **Rathhaus* (Pl. 20; E, 4), with a beautiful Gothic gable, containing the 'Friedensaal' where the Peace of Westphalia was signed on 24th Oct., 1648. The W. façade dates from the second half of the 14th century. Entrance from the back.

The *FRIEDENSSAAL*, built in 1577 and restored in 1853, contains a picturesque chimney-piece of 1577, and portraits of several ambassadors and princes, present at the conclusion of the peace, said to have been painted by Terburg, the well-known Dutch master. It also contains old armour, goblets, etc., and the pincers with which the unfortunate Anabaptists were tortured before their execution. On the first floor is the *LARGE SALOON*, in the Gothic style, designed and executed by Salzenberg, which was added in 1862, and is adorned with twelve historical portraits.

Adjoining the Rathaus, on the side next the church, *Prinzipal-Markt* 8, is the old *Weigh-House*, a Renaissance building of 1615, with a gable and balcony. — On the other side of the Rathaus, *Prinzipal-Markt* 18, is the old *Stadtkeller*, another Renaissance edifice with traces of the mediæval style (1569-71); it contains the collections of the *Kunstverein* (Pl. 16; E, 4), consisting mainly of early Italian and German paintings. The Westphalian school is represented by *Ludger tom Ring* (d. 1547), his son *Hermann* (d. 1599), and other masters.

We now proceed through the Michaelis-Platz to the *Dom-PLATZ* which is shaded with lime-trees and embellished with a bronze Statue of *Fürstenberg*, the statesman (d. 1810). To the left are the new *Governmental Offices* (Pl. 21) and the Gothic *Post Office*.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. 7; E, 3), begun in 1225 on the site of an earlier building, and consecrated in 1261, was not completed till the next century. The altar stands in a pentagonal apse, round which runs an ambulatory. The S. vestibule contains old Romanesque sculptures and columns, with statues of Christ and the Apostles (11th cent.). The W. portal dates from 1516; the so-called 'Senator Gable', at the S. end of the second transept, is of somewhat later date.

Interior. The ancient decorations were almost entirely destroyed by the Anabaptists, and the harmonious proportions of the building have lately been disguised by gaudy painting. In the W. part of the *NAVE*, a *Pieta* by *Achtermann*. Over the S. portal the Last Judgment in relief, 1692. Opposite to it, over the N. portal, is an old painting of the 14th cent., Frisians offering tribute to St. Paul. — **RETRO-CHOIR:** to the right, Crucifixion by *Hermann tom Ring*. On the wall, an astronomical clock, constructed in 1400. Behind the high-altar, the chapel and monument of the warlike bishop *Bern. v. Galen* (d. 1678). Farther on, Raising of Lazarus by *Ludger tom Ring*. — **CHOIR.** Paintings of the Romanesque period on the vaulting, recently discovered under the whitewash, and restored. Tombstones of bishops. Ciborium of 1536. *Achtermann's Descent*

from the Cross, a fine group in marble, is in a side-chapel. — The *Chapter House*, adorned with elaborate wood-carvings, contains the credence-table, which was used as a draught-board by the Anabaptists.

In the Domplatz is the *Episcopal Residence* (Pl. 3; D, 3). Adjoining it are the *Academy* (see p. 146) and the unimportant *Museum of Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (Pl. 18; No. 25; always open to strangers), the latter a Romanesque edifice by Manger, finished in 1866. — To the S. of the cathedral is the handsome *Ludgerus Fountain*, by Fleige, erected in 1889, with statues of St. Ludgerus, first bishop of Münster (d. 809), Bishop Suitger (d. 911), and Bishop Erpho (d. 1097).

Behind the Academy, in the old Jesuit College, is the *Pauline Library*, containing fine carved wood-work and interesting portraits of John of Leyden and others. Beyond is the *Pauline Gymnasium* (Rom. Cath.), one of the largest in Prussia, with a chapel.

Opposite the cathedral is the *Ständehaus* (Pl. 23), or Chamber of the Estates; at the entrance, the statues of Arminius and Wittekind. Adjacent are the *Ludgerianum* and the *Borromaeum*, two halls for theological students; part of the latter was the house of John of Leyden.

The noble Gothic **Liebfrauen* or *Ueberwasser-Kirche* (Pl. 11; D, 2) dates from the 14th cent., but most of the internal decorations belong to a recent period. In the choir are three fine stained-glass windows. The mural paintings, by Mosler and Settegast, depict the foundation of the original chapel on this site by Ludger, first Bishop of Münster (802-809), and the foundation of the Convent of the Virgin in 1040. Below the organ-loft are two votive pictures by *Ludger tom Ring*, and in the sacristy are paintings of the Evangelists by the same artist. The finest part of the Tower, which was begun at the beginning of the 14th cent., is the upper story, dating from the 15th century. The tower has lately been restored. — The *Ludgeri Chapel*, adjoining the Liebfrauenkirche, is the oldest building in Münster, dating from the 11th century. Adjacent is the large *Priests' Seminary*, with a handsome sandstone façade.

The old *Kerckerinckhof*, Bispinghof 2 (Pl. C, D, 4), contains the collections of the Westphalian Antiquarian Society, including the three iron cages formerly hung on St. Lambert's tower (p. 146).

St. Aegidius (Pl. 6; D, 4), once the church of the Capuchins, of the 18th cent., is adorned with frescoes executed by Settegast, Welsch, and Mosler from Steinle's designs. The small *Kreuzkapelle*, behind the high-altar, contains a group by Fleige.

St. Ignatius (Pl. 9; F, 2), a modern Gothic church of the Jesuits (1857-58), is sumptuously fitted up.

The *Ludgerikirche* (Pl. 12; E, 5), with a *Tower terminating in a picturesque lantern, was erected in the Romanesque style in 1170 and extended in the Gothic style after a fire in 1383. The whole was judiciously restored in 1856-60. — By the Ludgeri-Thor (Pl. E, 5, 6) is a *War Monument*, in memory of 1870-71, by Allard.

Outside the Mauritz-Thor is the abbey-church of *St. Maurice*, founded about 1070, and rebuilt in 1862 in the Romanesque style, with three towers and a Gothic choir of 1451. The chief tower dates from the 12th century. The monuments of the founders, Bishop Frederick (1063-84) and Bishop Erpho (1084-97), were demolished by the Anabaptists, but restored in 1620 and 1768. The church also contains old stained glass and mural paintings. Near it is the modern Gothic *Hospital of St. Francis*.

Outside the Hörster-Thor (Pl. G, 2), in the Hörster-Platz, is the new building (1889) for the *Archives*. On the E. side of the square is a small *Franciscan Convent*. The Garten-Strasse leads hence to the N.W., passing the large *Prison*, to the *Slaughter House*.

The *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 13; F, 2), a Gothic edifice begun in 1187, and finished towards the end of the 14th cent., was restored in 1859.

Other noteworthy public buildings are the *Schochau* (1525), or old guild-hall of the shoemakers, Alter Fischmarkt 27, and the *Krameramthaus*, Alter Steinweg 7, built about 1620 (with the library of the Historical Society). On the S. side of the Neu-Platz are the new *Law Courts*, and on the W. side is the *Schloss* (Pl. 22; B, 2, 3), formerly the episcopal palace, built in 1767 on the site of the old citadel. It is adorned with allegorical sculptures, and possesses a chapel with an altarpiece by Tischbein.

At the back of the *Schloss* is the pleasant *Schloss-Garten* (café), occupying the site of the old citadel and including the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. 4) of the Academy. The **Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, 4; adm. 50, Sun. 30 pf.), on the so-called 'island', to the S. of the latter, is a favourite place of resort.

From Münster to *Cologne*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg*, see R. 15. — A branch-line also runs from Münster to *Burgsteinfurt* and *Gronau*.

The train next traverses a flat, moorland country, passing several unimportant stations.

46 M. *Rheine* (**Rail. Restaurant*; **Hôtel Schulze*), a cotton-manufacturing town on the *Ems*, with 5700 inhab. and a fine old Gothic church, is the junction of the line to Oldenzaal and Hanover (R. 8).

51 M. *Salzbergen* (p. 122); 77½ M. *Meppen*, the capital of the duchy of Arenberg-Meppen, with 3400 inhab., at the confluence of the *Haase* and the *Ems*; 106 M. *Papenburg* (7000 inhab.), the largest settlement on the *Hoch-Moor*, a marshy district 120 sq. M. in extent, intersected by canals. 111½ M. *Ihrhove*, whence a line diverges to *Neuschanz* and other places in Holland (see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

116½ M. *Leer* (**Möller*; **Victoria*; *Erbgrossherzog von Oldenburg*), a busy mercantile place, with 10,400 inhab., lies on the *Leda*, at its union with the *Ems*, in the most fertile part of Ost-

friesland. (Railway to Oldenburg and Bremen, see R. 17. Steamboats to Norderney, see p. 158.)

132 M. Emden (**Weisses Haus*, opposite the Rathhaus, R. 2 m., B. 1 m.; *Bellevue*, *Union*, *Heeren's Hotel*, all near the station and steamboat-quay; *Prinz von Preussen*), with 14,000 inhab., a free town of the Empire down to 1744, formerly situated on the Ems, but now $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from it, is a prosperous, Dutch-looking place, intersected by navigable canals, which are connected with the Ems and the Dollart, and at high tide are $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in depth. The **Rathaus*, a rich Renaissance structure of 1574-76, contains an interesting **Arsenal*, where a number of very curious old firearms of the Thirty Years' War are preserved. There are also various French weapons, captured in 1870-71, and presented by the emperor. The tower commands a good survey of the town and environs (fee 50 pf.). The *Grosse Kirche* contains the marble monument of Count Enno II. of E. Friesland. The *Natural History Museum* possesses a fine collection of specimens of amber. The Museum of the *Gesellschaft für Kunst und Alterthum* contains a very creditable collection of pictures (mostly Flemish and Dutch), coins, and antiquities, and also a library of works referring to E. Friesland.

Emden is a good starting-point for the islands of *Norderney* and *Borkum* (p. 158).

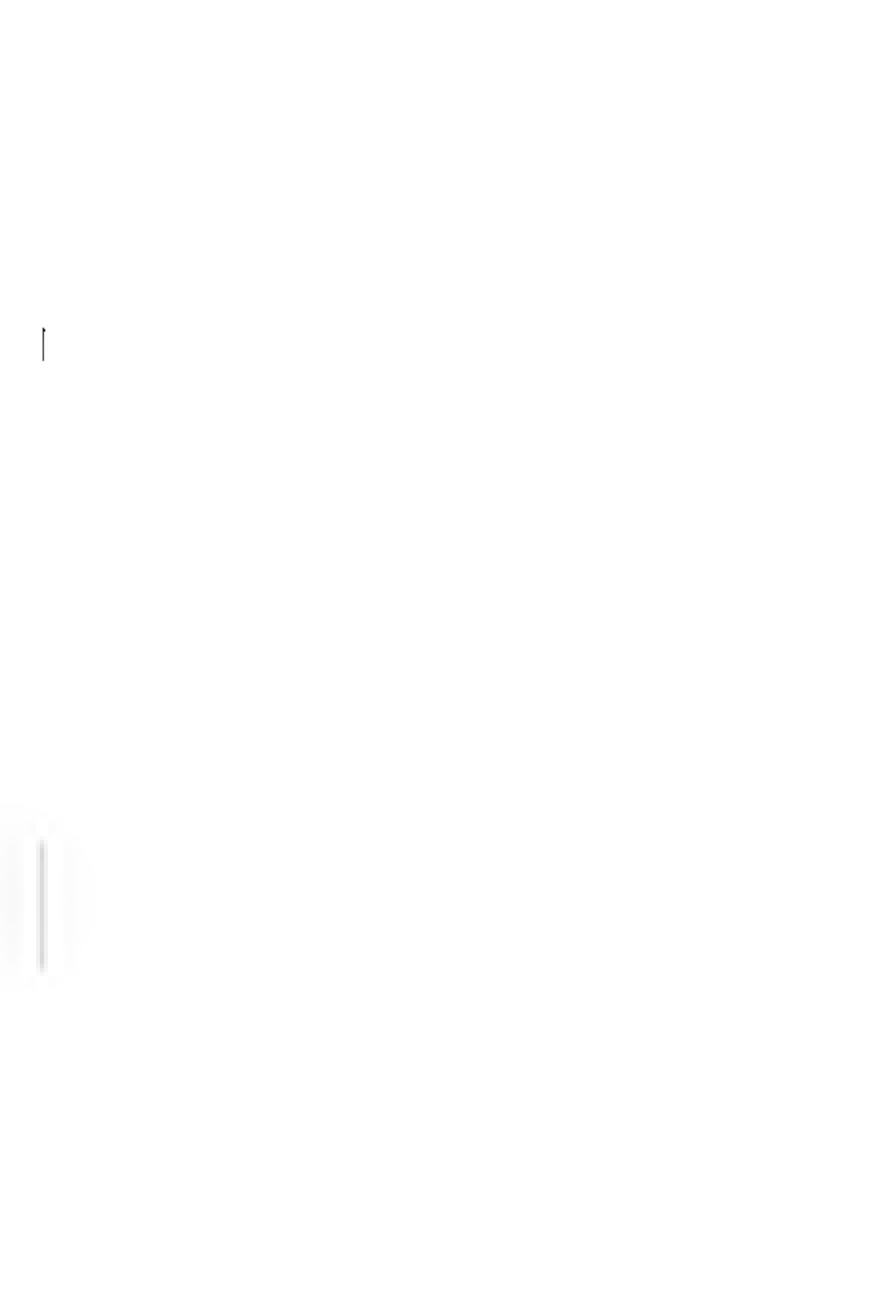
FROM EMDEN TO JEVER, 51 M., railway in $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — Most of the stations are unimportant. From (11 M.) *Georgsheil* a branch-line diverges to (7 M.) *Aurich* (*Deutsches Haus*; **Piqueurhof*), the principal town of E. Friesland, pleasantly situated, with 5400 inhabitants. — 20 M. *Norden* (*Dippel*; *Ernst*), an industrial town of 6900 inhab., with a pretty church of 1445. — 38 M. *Esens* (Wessel's Inn, R. 2 m.), chief town of a marshy but fertile district called the *Harlingerland*. — 51 M. *Jever* (**Hof von Oldenburg*; *Hôtel Buck*), with 5300 inhab., was formerly fortified. It is united with the Jade by a canal. In the palace is a fine cassetted ceiling of oak (1616), one of the finest Renaissance works in Germany. The *Jeverland* was independent down to 1573, and has belonged to Oldenburg since 1814. — Continuation of the railway to *Wilhelmshaven* and *Oldenburg*, see p. 160.

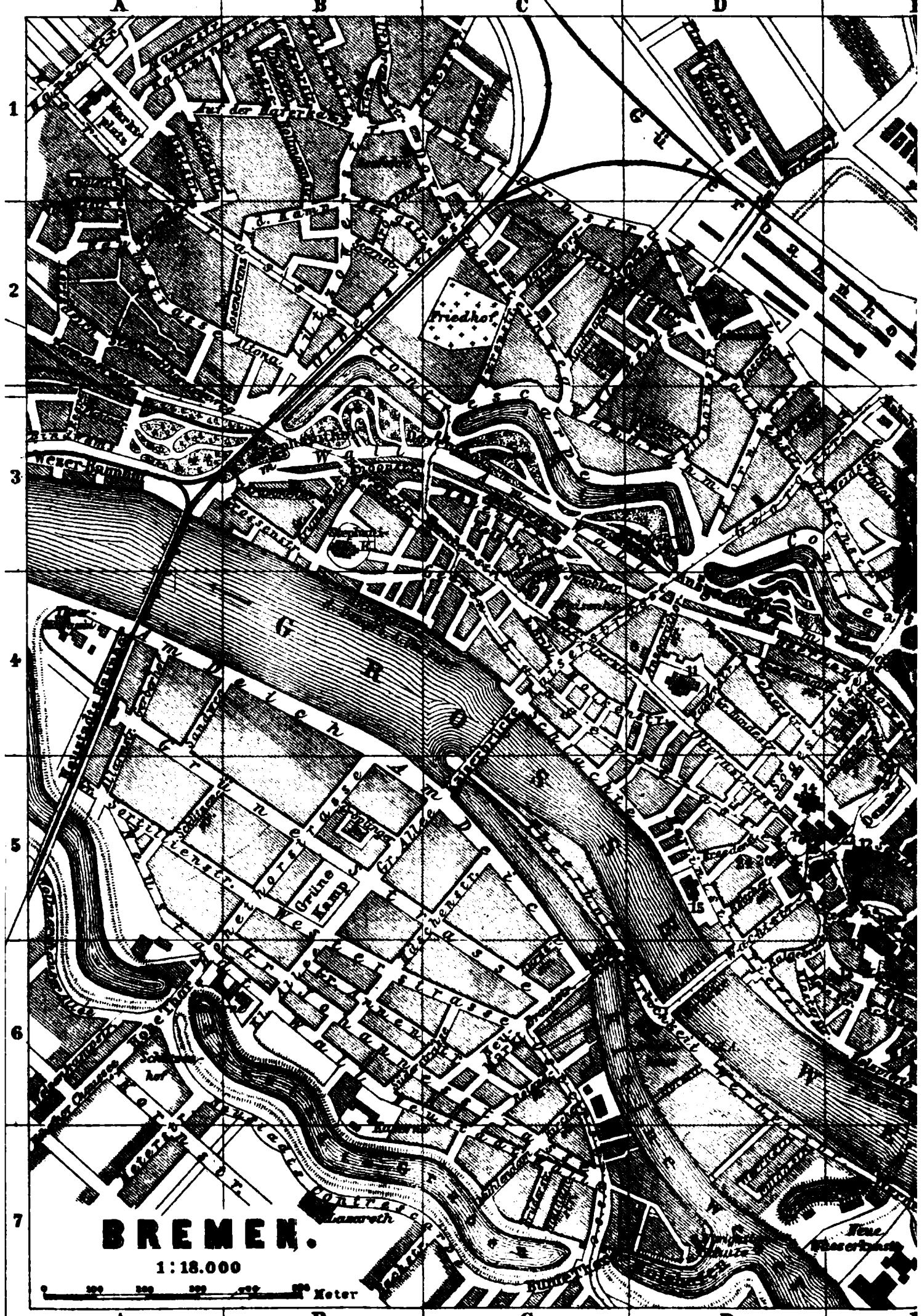
14. From Hanover to Bremen.

76 M. RAILWAY. Express in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 10 m. 20, 7 m. 60, 5 m. 30 pf.); ordinary trains in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (9 m. 10, 6 m. 80, 4 m. 60 pf.).

From Hanover to (13 M.) *Wunstorf*, see p. 95. Country poor, flat, and sandy. In the distance, to the W., we observe the *Steinhuder Meer*, a lake 2 M. in width, on an artificial island in which Count Wilhelm von der Lippe (d. 1777) erected the *Wilhelmstein*, a small model fortress, where he established a military school. General Scharnhorst (d. 1813) received his first military training here. The fortress is carefully kept up, and contains a collection of cannon and weapons of various kinds. *Rehburg*, on the W. bank, is a pleasant watering-place, with baths and whey-cure, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the small town of the same name.

Wilhelmstein is most conveniently visited from Wunstorf by taking the diligence to (6 M.) *Hagenburg* (thrice daily in summer), and rowing thence across the lake.





BREMEN.

1:18.000

100 200 300 400 500 Meter



Several unimportant stations. From (44 M.) *Eystrup* a branch-line diverges to (5 M.) *Hoya*. The train crosses the *Aller*. 54 M. *Verden* (*Hôtel Hannover*), with its cathedral destitute of tower, where Charlemagne founded an episcopal see; pop. 8600. 58 M. *Langwedel*, junction of the Berlin line (p. 96). 72½ M. *Sebaldsbrück*, junction for the Osnabrück line, is connected with Bremen by a tramway-line. To the left the handsome new church of *Hastedt*. — 76 M. *Bremen*.

Bremen.

Hotels. *HILLMANN's (Pl. a; E, 4), R. from 3, L. 1, A. ¾, B. 1½, D. 3 m.; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b; E, 4), R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4 m., both on the S. side of the Wall-Promenade, with restaurants; *GRAND HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. f; E, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 14, R., L., & A. 3½, D. 3 m., B. 1 m. 20 pf. — SIEDENBURG (Pl. d; E, 5), Wall 175, with restaur., R. & A. 3, D. 3, B. 1 m., L. 50 pf.; *STADT FRANKFURT (Pl. c; E, 5), Domshof 18, R., L., & A. 2½, D. 2½ m.; ALBERTI, Bahnhof-Str. 27, well spoken of; HANNOVERSCHES HAUS (Pl. g; E, 6), Oster-Thor-Str. 25,; *VICTORIA, Heerden-thorsteinweg 17, unpretending, R., L., & A. 2¼, D. 2, B. ¾ m.; SCHAPER (Pl. h; E, 3), HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. k; E, 3), BELLEVUE (Pl. i; E, 3), RAILWAY HOTEL (R. 2 m., B. 75 pf.), all in the Bahnhof-Str., with restaurants.

Restaurants. *Rathskeller (p. 153); *Hillmann's Keller, see above; at the *Hôtel de l'Europe*, see above; Börsen-Restaurant, in the Exchange Passage; *Kauf's Keller, Wacht-Str. 43, by the Weser Bridge; at the Bürger-Park, see p. 156. — Beer. *Salzmann, Söge-Str. 4; *Beckröge, Katharinen-Str. 15; Börsenhalle, Domshof; Feist's Beer Garden, Pauern-Str. 2; Düring, in the Market; Hoppe, Wall 161.

Cabs. Per drive within the city, 1-2 pers. 70 pf.; to the suburbs or the Venlo-Hamburg Station 1 m.; Bürger-Park 1 m., Emmasee 1 m. 50 pf.; dairy in the Bürgerwald 1 m. 70 pf.; for each additional person 20 pf. more; box 30 pf. — By time: 1-2 pers. for ¼ hr. 80 pf., each additional ¼ hr. 40 pf., each additional pers. 10 pf.

Theatres. In winter, *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 23). Summer Theatre at the *Tivoli*. — Concerts, in summer daily, in the *Bürger-Park* (p. 156), and the *Garden of the Tivoli Theatre*.

Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Office, Domsheide (Pl. E, 5; p. 154).

Baths. *Hufeland's River Baths*, in the Werder, on the Kleine Weser; Leymann's, near the large bridge. — Warm Baths: *Oeffentliche Badeanstalt (Pl. E, F, 3), on the Weide (Turkish and Russian baths 1½ m., warm baths 1 m., swimming-bath 40 pf.).

Tramways. 1. From the *Market* (Pl. E, 4) to *Horn*, through the Schüsselkorb (Pl. E, 4) and Bahnhof-Str., past the railway-station (Pl. E, F, 3), and viâ the Weide and Schwachhausen. — 2. From the *Market* to the *Freihafen* (Pl. A, 2, 3), through the Langen-Str. and Hafen-Str. — 3. The *Walle*, *Bremen*, and *Sebaldsbrück* line, traversing the whole town from the *Doven-Thor* (Pl. C, 3) on the W. to the *Oster-Thor* (Pl. E, F, 6) on the E. (viâ the Faulen-Str., Obern-Str., and the *Markt*, Pl. D, 5). — 4. *Ringbahn*, or Circular Line, from the Arsterdamm through the Buntethor-Steinweg and *Oster-Str.* (Pl. C, 7, 6), across the Grosse Brücke, over the *Markt*, through the *Osterthor-Str.* and the *Dobben*, and past the railway-station, to the *Kaiser-Str.* (Pl. C, 4), where it joins the main line. — *Omnibuses* traverse the town from the *Stein-Thor* (Pl. G, 6) to the *Doven-Thor* (Pl. C, 3).

Steamboats to Bremerhaven (p. 157) twice daily in summer (7 and 3) in 5 hrs. — From Bremerhaven to *London* (40 hrs.) twice and *Hull* (36 hrs.) once weekly; to *New York* (North German Lloyd) twice weekly (in which travellers for England may return to *Southampton*). For particulars apply at the office of the North German Lloyd (Norddeutscher Lloyd), Papen-Str. 516. — A steamboat also plies fortnightly from Bremerhaven to *Leith* (50s. or 25s.).

Consulates. British Vice-Consul, *C. H. Rieke, Esq.* United States Consul, *Hugo M. Starckloff, Esq.*

Bremen, the second in importance of the three independent Hanseatic cities, with 121,500 inhab., one of the chief commercial places in N. Germany, lies in a sandy plain on both banks of the *Weser*, about 37 M. from its influx into the German Ocean. On the right bank is the *Altstadt*, formerly enclosed by ramparts, round which the *Suburbs* are situated, and on the left bank the *Neustadt*, to which the suburb outside the *Bunte Thor* has been recently added. Many well-preserved old buildings testify to the mediæval importance of the place, while the numerous handsome new edifices entitle it to a respectable rank among the modern cities of Europe.

The Bishopric of Bremen was founded in 788 by Charlemagne. In the 10th cent. the town, in consequence of certain privileges accorded to it by the archbishops, began to flourish as a seaport and a commercial place; but in the 13-14th cent. the citizens contrived gradually to shake off the archiepiscopal yoke. They joined the Hanseatic League (p. 192), but for a long time kept aloof from its proceedings. In 1285 they were formally excluded from it, and, although admitted again in 1385, they were afterwards repeatedly expelled. In 1522 Bremen embraced the Reformation, and in 1547 gallantly repelled an attack by the Imperial army. The citizens bravely defended themselves against the Swedes also, who had obtained possession of the episcopal see by the Peace of Westphalia, and stoutly maintained the position of Bremen as a free city of the Empire. The town is now chiefly indebted for its importance to its seaport, Bremerhaven (p. 157), which is entered yearly by about 3000 seagoing vessels of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons' burden. Bremen joined the Zollverein, or German Customs Union, in 1888. The value of the imports in 1888 amounted to 613 million, of the exports to 577 million marks. The staple commodities are tobacco, petroleum, rice, grain, wool, and cotton. In 1888 the merchants of Bremen possessed 341 sea-going vessels of 325,522 tons, including 118 steamers, 81 of which are engaged in the Atlantic traffic. Bremen is one of the principal starting-points of German emigrants to America, many thousands of whom quit their Fatherland by this port every year (in the years 1882-81: 1,680,000; in 1888: 92,270).

The **Promenades*, or Wall-Anlagen, laid out by *Altmann* on the old ramparts, and separating the old town from the suburbs, constitute the principal ornament of the city. A bust of *Altmann* has been erected on a bastion near the *Doven-Thor* (Pl. C, 3). The moat is crossed by six bridges, named after the old gates. Nearest the station is the *Heerden-Thor* (Pl. E, 4), and farther W. the *Ansgarii-Thor* (Pl. D, 4). To the E. of the *Heerden-Thor* is the *Bischofs-Thor* (Pl. F, 5), near which is the *Theatre* (Pl. 23), built in 1843 and renovated in 1863. In the promenades, not far from the *Heerden-Thor*, is a *Marble Vase* with reliefs by *Steinhäuser*, representing the so-called 'Klosterochsenzug', which formerly took place here annually. — Near the *Ansgarii-Thor* is a **Monument* (Pl. D, 3) to the natives of Bremen who fell in 1870-71. On a round granite pedestal, bearing the names (58 in all), rises an admirably-conceived bronze figure of a victorious young warrior; the bronze relief represents the battle of Sedan. — The *Kaiser-Strasse*, constructed in 1874, leads from the *Ansgarii-Thor* to the *Kaiserbrücke* (p. 156).

The principal business part of Bremen consists of the three

squares, the Domshof, Domsheide, and the Market, situated near each other in the Altstadt; from the market diverge also the two principal streets, the Langen-Str., containing several buildings of the 16th cent., and the Obern-Str.

In the *MARKET-PLACE (Pl. D, 5) are the Rathhaus, the Exchange, the 'Schütting', and several handsome old dwelling-houses.

The *Rathhaus (Pl. 19), in its main features a Gothic building, was erected in 1405-10; at a late period of the Renaissance (1609-12) a new façade was added on the S.W. side, resting on twelve Doric columns, and remarkable for its richly-decorated bow-window and handsome gable. The sixteen statues between the windows are mediæval, those towards the market represent the Emperor and the seven Electors.

Traversing the lower corridor, we ascend a winding wooden staircase to the *GREAT HALL, which is always open to the public (about 49 yds. long, 15 yds. wide, and recently handsomely restored). On the left is a large painting by *Hünten*, representing the battle of Loigny (Dec. 2nd, 1870). From the ceiling, which is adorned with medallion-portraits of German emperors from Charlemagne to Sigismund, are suspended old models of ships. The stained-glass windows contain names and armorial bearings of counsellors of Bremen. In a corner of the hall stands a marble Statue of *Smidt* (d. 1857), Burgomaster of Bremen (p. 157), by *Steinhäuser*.

On the W. side is the entrance to the celebrated *Rathskeller, lately considerably enlarged and adorned with admirable *Frescoes by *Fitger*. The cellar, which contains Rhine and Moselle wines exclusively, is open daily till 11 p.m. (on Sundays not before 3 p.m.). Wine may be purchased by the glass or bottle; oysters and various cold viands are also supplied. The oldest casks are the 'Rose' (dating from 1653) and the 'Twelve Apostles', which are kept in another part of the cellar, and are shown to the curious. The 'Rose' derives its name from a large rose painted on the ceiling, beneath which the magistrates are said in ancient times to have held their most important meetings, such deliberations '*sub rosa*' being kept profoundly secret. Travellers versed in German literature will recognise several of the 'dramatis personæ' in *Hauff's* 'Phantasien im Bremer Rathskeller', to which some of the frescoes refer. The cellarer enquires from time in the upper rooms whether any of the visitors desire to inspect the cellars.

In front of the Rathhaus stands the *Roland (Pl. 7), a colossal figure in stone, 18 ft. high, erected in 1412 on the site of an earlier figure of wood, a symbol of free commercial intercourse and supreme criminal jurisdiction, and the palladium of civic liberty. In his left hand the giant bears a shield with the imperial eagle, and a naked sword in his right, while the head and hand of a criminal at his feet indicate the extent of the municipal jurisdiction.

On the S.E. side of the market rises the *Exchange (Pl. 2; D, E, 5), designed by *H. Müller*, and completed in 1864, an imposing edifice in the Gothic style. The W. façade is adorned with six figures emblematical of the different branches of commerce and manufacture. At the N. portal are figures of Peace, Diligence, the Weser, and the Ocean. The handsome *Hall, with a coffered ceiling, and richly decorated with gilding, has double aisles supported by twelve columns. The staircase is adorned with mural paintings by *Arthur Fitger*, and the S. wall of the hall is occupied by a large painting

by *Janssen*, representing the colonisation of the Baltic provinces by the Hanseatic League. Opposite rises a figure representing Brema, by *Kropp*. Business-hour 1 o'clock (adm. from 12.30 to 2; fee).

To the W. of the Exchange, opposite the Rathhaus, is the **Schütting** (Pl. 20), or *Chamber of Commerce*, erected in 1538-94. To the N.W. is the *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. 14), dating from the 12th and 13th cent., recently restored on the side facing the market. The modern *Stadthaus* (Pl. 22) adjoins the Rathhaus on the N.E. side.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 12; E, 5), a Romanesque edifice with double choir, the main parts of which belong to the original building, was begun in the 11th cent. and greatly altered in the 13th. The N. aisle, which is of equal height with the nave, was added in the 16th century. The principal façade was greatly disfigured by the falling of the S. tower in 1638, the ruins of which were exposed by the removal of a neighbouring house in 1876. The N. spire was burned in 1767, but a restoration of the towers was begun in 1888.

The **INTERIOR** (entered through the house of the sacristan, Sand-Str. 9) has been restored and fitted up for Protestant worship. Admirable *Organ*. In front of it are fine reliefs dating from 1500, representing Charlemagne, St. Willehad with the model of the cathedral, bishops, and others; the modern stained-glass *Windows*, with portraits of Luther and Melanchthon, were executed at Nuremberg. Rococo *Pulpit*, presented by Queen Christina of Sweden (1654). In the low S. *Aisle* is a *Font*, in bronze, of the 11th century. A few steps here descend into the *Bleikeller* (*i. e.* lead-cellars, where the lead for the roof was melted), which contains several mummies, the oldest having been 400, the most recent 100 years in this undecayed condition. This vault still possesses the property of preventing decomposition, a proof of which is afforded by the dried poultry suspended in it some years ago.

In the **DOMSHOF** (Pl. E, 5), an extensive Platz on the N. side of the cathedral, is the *Museum* (Pl. 17), beautifully decorated in the interior, and dedicated to social purposes; strangers may be introduced by a member. — The neighbouring *Rutenhof*, a private edifice erected in 1875, contains in the court (open to the public) a frieze with frescoes from German history, painted by Fitger. — At the S. E. corner of the Platz stands *St. Peter's Orphanage* (Pl. C, 4), the chapel of which is adorned with a frieze by Fitger, representing the 'Golden Garden' described in Luther's well-known letter to his son Hans (contribution to funds of the institution expected). — In the vicinity, between the Katharinen-Str. and the Söge-Str., is the *Stadt-Bibliothek* (Pl. 21; 100,000 vols.; open daily, 11-1, on Wed. 3-5 or 4-6 also).

Adjoining the S. tower of the cathedral, at the back, is the Gothic building of the *Künstlerverein* (artists' association; Pl. 10). The upper floor of the new wing (entrance opposite the Petri-Strasse) contains a valuable Natural History Collection, which is specially rich in its ornithological and ethnographical departments (open free on Sun., Tues., and Thurs., 11-1; in summer on Wed. also, 4-6).

The **DOMSHEIDE** is adorned with a *Statue of Gustavus Adolphus* (Pl. 4; E, 5), designed by the Swedish sculptor Fogelberg, and cast

in bronze at Munich. It was destined for Gothenburg, but the vessel in which it was conveyed having been wrecked, the statue was rescued by boatmen of Heligoland, purchased by merchants of Bremen, and presented to their native city in 1856. — The handsome new *Post Office*, in the Renaissance style, stands here. Beyond it is the *Hauptschule*.

The Roman Catholic *Johanniskirche* (Pl. 13; E, 6) is a lofty edifice, with a nave 60 ft. in height, borne by eight slender columns; it contains some fine stained glass.

Near the *Oster-Thor*, in the *Wall-Anlagen*, is situated the *Kunsthalle* (Pl. 9; E, F, 6), containing pictures, chiefly modern, a few sculptures, and a good collection of drawings by Dürer, old engravings, woodcuts, etc. Admission on Sun. 2-4, 20 pf.; Tues. 11-2, 50 pf.; at other times on application to the keeper. Entrance on the left side.

GROUND FLOOR. **Leutze*, Washington's passage of the Delaware; on the right a number of sculptures in marble and casts by *Steinhäuser*, *Hirt*, and others. — **STAIERCASE.** **Stilke's* cartoons of two frescoes at Stolzenfels: King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crécy, and Emp. Frederick II. receiving his bride Isabella of England. — **FIRST FLOOR.** *Steinhäuser*, *Psyche*, *Pandora*, sculptures in marble; *Saal*, The midnight-sun in Norway; *Schwerdgeburt*, Departure of the Salzburg Protestants; *Zimmermann*, Forest-scene; *A. Achenbach*, Westphalian mill; *Meyer of Bremen*, Penitent daughter; *Bamberger*, English coast near Hastings; *Gude*, A coast-scene in Norway; *Calame*, Swiss mountains; *Ritter*, The son's last letter; *Camphausen*, The passage to Alsen. Also several Dutch, early German, and Italian works; Backgammon-players, by *Terburg*; sea-pieces by *Gruyter* and *Koekkoek*. Amongst the sculptures: Violin-player, *Mignon*, etc., by *Steinhäuser*.

The *Altmannshöhe* (Pl. E, 6; comp. p. 152), at the S. end of the promenades, affords a pleasant view of the busy Weser and the Neustadt; opposite lie the water-works of the town. — To the W. of this point, on the *Körner-Wall*, is a monument to *Theodore Körner* (Pl. 5; G, 6). — In the promenades, to the N. of the Kunsthalle, rises the marble **Statue of Olbers* (d. 1840; Pl. 6; E, 5), a distinguished physician and astronomer, by *Steinhäuser*.

The new quarters of the town outside the *Oster-Thor* and *Bischofs-Thor* (Pl. E, F, 5, 6), especially the *Osterdeich* on the banks of the Weser (Pl. F, G, 7), *An der Schleifmühle*, and the *Bismarck-Str.* (Pl. G, H, I, 4, 5), contain many handsome private houses. The modern Gothic *Rembertikirche* (Pl. 16; F, 4), built in 1870, is also noticeable.

The *Ansgariikirche* (Pl. 11; D, 4), erected in 1229-43, with an altarpiece by Tischbein, has been recently restored and adorned with stained-glass windows. The tower, 357 ft. in height, commands an extensive view. Opposite the W. portal is a group in sandstone by *Steinhäuser*, representing St. Ansgarius, the apostle of the north, and first archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg (d. 865), in the act of releasing a heathen boy from the yoke of paganism. — Beyond it is the *Gewerbehaus* (Pl. 8), erected in 1609-21 as a guild-hall of the cloth-merchants, with a well-preserved Renaissance façade in sandstone. The interior is restored, and has been em-

ployed for commercial purposes since 1863. The Kaiser-Saal, containing portraits of Burgomasters of Bremen, is shown on application to the steward. — Adjoining the tower of the Ansgariikirche is the new *Savings Bank*, in the Renaissance style.

Several Bridges connect the Altstadt on the right with the Neustadt on the left bank of the Weser. In the centre of the town the *Grosse Brücke* (Pl. D, 6) crosses from the Wacht-Strasse to the *Werder*, from which a smaller bridge crosses the *Kleine Weser* to the Neustadt. Below the Werder is the recently-finished *Kaiser-Brücke* (Pl. C, 4, 5), which connects the *Kaiser-Strasse* (p. 152) with the *Grosse Allee* in the Neustadt. Nos. 20-22 in the *Kaiser-Str.* contain the *Industrial Museum* (adm. daily, except Sat., 10-1). The ancient *Haus Seefahrt*, an asylum for aged seamen and their widows, founded in 1525, was removed on the construction of the *Kaiser-Str.*; the famous inscription above the door, ‘*Navigare necesse est, vivere non est necesse*’, has been placed on the new institution outside the Stephani-Thor. The hall of the new building is adorned with paintings by *Fitger*. — At the lower (W.) end of the town the river is crossed by the *Railway Bridge* (Pl. A, 3, 4), which is also available for foot-passengers.

The accession of Bremen to the Zollverein in 1888 (see p. 152) necessitated the creation of a large FREE HARBOUR (*Freihafengebiet*; Pl. A, 2, 3) in the *Weller Wied*, on the right bank of the Weser, below the bridges. The construction of the large bonded warehouses, apparatus for loading and unloading ships, and other necessary features here has greatly changed the appearance of the W. part of the town. The new *Hafen-Strasse* (Pl. B, 3) is one of the most important of these improvements.

To the N.E. of the town, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the central railway station, is situated the **Bürger-Park* (Pl. F, G, H, 1, 2), laid out since 1866, and now a favourite resort, especially on evenings when concerts are given (Restaurant). — To the E. of Bremen is *Schwachhausen* (on the tramway-line to Horn, p. 151), another popular resort.

From Bremen to Geestemünde and Bremerhaven.

38½ M. RAILWAY to Geestemünde in 1½ hr. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.). Compare Map.

4 M. *Oslebshausen* (to the right the new prison of Bremen); 7 M. *Burg-Lesum* (branch-line to *Vegesack* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). Then several other small stations.

38½ M. **Geestemünde** (*Hôtel Hannover*, opposite the quay of the Norderney steamers; *Union*, Bülow-Str.; *Wehring*, at the station), situated on the left bank of the *Geeste*, at its influx into the Weser, and lately united with *Geestendorf* to form one community (15,000 inhab.), was founded by the Hanoverian government as a rival of Bremerhaven. It carries on important deep-sea fisheries and a trade in fish. The harbour, completed in 1863, has excellent magazines and cranes, and there is a separate harbour for petroleum. Steamers to Norderney, see p. 158. — On the opposite bank of the *Geeste* lies —

Bremerhaven (*Beermann's Hotel*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, omn. $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; *Homfeld*; *Löhr*; *Wooge*, all in the market-place; *Lloyd Hotel*, at the harbour, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.), the prosperous seaport of Bremen, founded by the advice of the burgomaster Smidt (p. 153; to whom a monument was erected in 1888 in the market-place), on a small piece of land purchased from Hanover in 1827, and enlarged by later treaties with Hanover and Prussia. It is now a rapidly-increasing town with 16,000 inhab. and extensive shipping traffic. The *Free Harbour*, retained after Bremen joined the Zollverein, embraces the mouth of the Geeste and the harbour-basins, which are to be enlarged. The *Docks* are commodious and well organised, and, in practical arrangement, equal to those of Antwerp. Close to the two old docks, completed in 1830 and 1851, a third dock, on a very large scale, was constructed in 1872-76. A visit may be paid to the extensive workshops and dry-docks of the *Norddeutsche Lloyd*, and also to one of the large Transatlantic steamers usually lying here (tickets at the *Lloyd Office*). The *Lighthouse* commands a good survey of the environs. The 'time-ball' falls at noon by Bremerhaven time, and 24 min. later falls again at noon by Greenwich time. The lofty open spire of the modern Gothic church is a conspicuous object for miles around.

On the N.E. Bremerhaven is adjoined by *Lehe*, a small town of 11,000 inhab., connected with Bremerhaven and Geestemünde by tramway.

15. From Cologne to Bremen and Hamburg via Münster.

RAILWAY to (101 M.) *Münster* in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 m. 20, 9 m. 20, 6 m. 70 pf.; express 14 m. 70, 11 m., 7 m. 60 pf.); to (207 M) *Bremen* in $5\frac{3}{4}$ -12 hrs. (fares 26 m. 40, 19 m. 80, 13 m. 30 pf.; express 30 m. 20, 22 m. 60, 15 m. 70 pf.); to (277 M.) *Hamburg*, express in $8\frac{3}{4}$ -9 hrs. (fares 42 m. 10, 31 m. 20, 21 m. 90 pf.).

From Cologne to (44 M.) *Oberhausen* and (59 M.) *Wanne*, see R. 3. The Hamburg line here diverges to the N. from the Minden railway. Beyond (66 M.) *Recklinghausen* the train crosses the *Lippe*. 75 M. *Haltern* is the junction for the Hamburg and Flushing line. Farther on we obtain a view of the château of *Sythen*, near which Pepin the Short defeated the Saxons in 758. 82 M. *Dülmen*, the junction for the Dortmund, Gronau, and Enschede line.

101 M. *Münster*, see p. 145.

From Münster to *Hamm* and *Emden*, see R. 13.

The train crosses the *Ems*. From (120 M.) *Lengerich* a diligence plies twice daily to (4 M.) *Tecklenburg* (*Steinert*), a small town with a ruined château. — *Iburg* (*Inn), 6 M. to the E. of Tecklenburg and $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Osnabrück, is another favourite resort of the Osnabrückers. It possesses an old episcopal château and Benedictine abbey. *View from the neighbouring *Dörenberg*.

130 M. *Osnabrück*, see p. 123. The line here crosses the Hanover and Rheine line (p. 122). — Numerous unimportant stations.

207 M. *Bremen*, see p. 151.

Several small stations. At (258 M.) *Buchholz* a branch diverges to *Lüneburg* (24 M.; p. 163).

270 M. *Harburg*, see p. 163. — 277 M. *Hamburg*, see p. 163.

16. The East-Frisian Islands.

Norderney. Borkum. Wangeroog.

These islands, especially *Norderney* and *Borkum*, are very popular among the Germans as sea-bathing resorts, but scarcely come within the purview of the ordinary British or American tourist. A very brief sketch of them is therefore alone offered here; those who require greater detail may be referred to the German edition of this Handbook.

Numerous steamers ply in summer to *Norderney* from *Geestemünde* (Bremerhaven), *Cuxhaven* (via Heligoland), *Norden*, etc. The usual length of the voyage is 4-9 hrs., but on the route via *Norden* and *Norddeich* the sea-passage is only $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — The ordinary starting-points of the *Borkum* steamers are *Emden* (3- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) and *Leer* (4- $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — Full particulars as to the above routes and also of the communications with the smaller islands are given in the German time-tables.

Norderney (**Kaiserhof*, D. 3 m.; *Kaiser Wilhelm*; *Bellevue*, R., L., & A. 3 m., B. 80 pf., D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Schuchardt*; *Deutsches Haus*, well spoken of; **Simmering*, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Engehausen's Family Hotel*, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; numerous private apartments), i. e. 'northern island', with 2900 inhab., about 8 M. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, is the largest and the most populous of the East Frisian islands, and like the rest of the group is sandy and almost entirely destitute of vegetation. The village, which is at present the most popular German sea-bathing place (15,000 visitors yearly), lies at the S.W. angle of the island and owes its reputation to its fine beach, excellent drinking-water, and mild climate. It is also frequented as a winter-residence by persons with delicate chests, and a large institution has been built for scrofulous children.

At the S. end of the village is the *Conversationshaus*, surrounded by grounds. Near it are the *Bazaar* with its shops, the old and new *Wambadehaus*, and the *Grosse Logirhaus*. — From the *Conversationshaus* towards the E. runs the *Marien-Strasse*, commanding a view of the opposite coast and of the 'Wattenmeer', or shallow sea between the island and the mainland. Along the downs towards the N.W. extends the new *Victoria-Strasse*, facing the sea. At the end of it is the *Strand-Etablissement*, with a glazed veranda on the side next the sea. The *Beach* to the N. of the village is the principal rendezvous of the visitors. The N.W. part, adjoining the *Victoria-halle*, is the *Damenstrand* (from which gentlemen are excluded till 2 p.m.); the N. part is the *Herrenstrand* (with the 'Giftbude' Restaurant).

The island is bounded on three sides by *Dünen*, or sand-hills, 30-50 ft. in height, formed by the action of the wind, partly overgrown with the peculiar 'Helm' grass, and presenting a barrier to the encroachments of the sea. The island, however, has frequently suffered seriously from storms, and bulwarks of masonry have therefore been constructed for its additional protection.

Borkum (several inns; private rooms 6-18 m. weekly), situated at the mouth of the Ems, 9 M. from the Dutch coast and between the channels called the *Ooster Ems* and *Wester Ems*, is the westernmost of the E. Frisian islands. It is 5 M. long and 2½ M. broad, and consists of the Ostland and Westland. It possesses pleasant green pastures, which support an excellent breed of milch cattle. The island is visited by about 4000 sea-bathers annually. Excellent beach for bathing, ¾ M. from the village, but suitable at high tide only. There is also an establishment with warm baths. In the village is an old lighthouse, 153 ft. in height, and near it a new one, 40 ft. higher. — The E. side of Borkum and the Dutch island of *Rottum* are the haunts of thousands of sea-fowl, which breed there (ticket of admission to breeding-place 30 pf.).

The most important of the other E. Frisian Islands are *Wangeroog*, *Juist*, and *Spiekeroog*, all also frequented for sea-bathing.

17. From Bremen to Leer and Emden.

77 M. RAILWAY from Bremen to *Leer* in 2¾-3 hrs. (fares 6 m., 4 m. 50 pf., 3 m.); from *Leer* to *Emden* in 1½-¾ hr. (fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 60, 1 m. 10 pf.).

Bremen, see p. 151. The train crosses the Weser by a handsome bridge and halts at *Bremen-Neustadt*. 9 M. *Delmenhorst*; 16 M. *Hude*, with a picturesque ruined monastery, dating from 1236. Branch-line to (27 M.) *Nordenhamm*, whence there is a steam-ferry to *Geestemünde* (p. 156).

27 M. **Oldenburg**. — Hotels. *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. a; C, 3), R., L., & A. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ m.; *ERBGROSSHERZOG (Pl. b; C, 3); NEUES HAUS (Pl. c; B, 1); BUTJADINGER HOF (Pl. d; B, 2), D. 1½ m.; KRONPRINZ (Pl. e; D, 2), near the station, unpretending. — Thalen's Restaurant (Pl. f; A, 3), Theaterwall; Eiler's Restaurant, Wall-Str. 11.

Tramway, see the Plan.

Oldenburg, the capital of the grand-duchy of that name, is a quiet and pleasant town on the *Hunte*, with 20,000 inhab., surrounded by handsome avenues and modern dwelling-houses, which have superseded the old ramparts.

In the market-place are the new *Rathhaus* (Pl. 1; B, 4), built in 1885-87, and the *Lamberti-Kirche* (Pl. 5; B, 4), dating from the 13th cent. but rebuilt in the 18th cent. and recently restored.

Near the centre of the town is the grand-ducal RESIDENZ-SCHLOSS (Pl. C, 4), occupied by the crown-prince and erected in the 17th and 18th cent.; it contains some modern pictures (by Willers, Tischbein, Riedel, Kretzschmer, Lot, Rahl, Preller, Verboeckhoven, etc.), a few sculptures, a library (open daily, 10-12.30), and a considerable collection of engravings and coins. Opposite the palace are the *Ducal Stables* (open to visitors). — To the E., between the *Hunte* and the *Garten Strasse*, lies the **Palace Garden*. In the vicinity is a fine park named the *Everstenholz*. In the *Garten-Str.* is a small *Zoological Garden*.

Crossing the *Hunte* and pursuing a straight direction, we observe the PALAIS (Pl. C, 5), the residence of the Grand Duke, on the

left, which also contains a number of good modern pictures and a few sculptures. — A few hundred paces farther, to the S., we reach the *Public Library*, containing about 100,000 vols. and MSS. (adm. 10-1. 30). On the ground-floor are the grand-ducal archives. Adjacent is the new *Museum* (Pl. C, 5), a Renaissance edifice, containing extensive collections of Germanic and other antiquities, and also of objects of natural history (adm. on Sun. and Mon. 12-2, Wed. 1-4; at other times on application; fee).

To the right of the Palais, in the Elisabeth-Strasse, rises the **AUGUSTEUM*, a handsome edifice in the late-Renaissance style (1866), containing the valuable grand-ducal picture-gallery of old masters (adm. daily 11-2, Sun. 12-2). The nucleus of the gallery, which now consists of about 365 works, was a collection of 86 pictures purchased from Tischbein the painter in 1804.

The staircase is adorned with frescoes by *Griepenkerl*, representing the development of art in antiquity, the middle ages, the Renaissance, and modern times.

SECTION I. (by the entrance-door): *38. *Boltraffio*, Head of a girl; *39. *Solario*, Herodias; 32, 33. *Gaud. Ferrari*, 34. *Borgognone*, 55. *Franc. Francia*, Madonnas; *31. *Lombard School*, John the Baptist; 4. *Garofalo*, St. Catharine; 7. *Fra Angelico*, Madonna. — We now turn to the right and enter SECTION V.: 130, 131. *Teniers*, Peasants; 109. *Rubens*, St. Francis of Assisi; 108. *Rubens*, Head of a man. — SECTION VI.: 122. *Snyders*, Poultry; 123. *Nieulant*, Feathered songsters; 100. *Pourbus the Younger*, Half-length portrait of a knight; 90. *Mabuse*, Madonna; 155. *Wouerman*, Alms; *Rembrandt*; *169. Landscape, 167. Portrait of a man, *168. The artist's mother reading (1632), 170. Old man; 171, 172. *F. Bol*, Man and woman; 161-164. *Ruysdael*, Landscapes. 182. *Jan Livens*, Old man. — SECTION VII.: 93. *Lucas van Leyden*, Count Etzard I. of E. Friesland; 141. *Mierevelt*, Half-length of a woman; 203. *Jan Steen*, Party; *196. *Bakhuisen*, Sea-piece; 185. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of a man; 205. *Hondecoeter*, Unbidden guests; 106. *Rubens*, Prometheus. — Returning to the entrance, we now proceed to the left to SECTION II. (unimportant). — SECTION III.: 69. *Cariani*, Jealousy; 82. *P. Veronese*, Venus with Cupid; *78. *P. Bordone*, Venetian lady; 71. *Moretto*, Noble of Bergamo; 68. *Seb. del Piombo*, Body of Christ with angels; 18. *Al. Allori*, Bianca Cappello; *70. *Lor. Lotto*, Cavalier. — SECTION IV.: Works by *Tischbein* and other painters of last century, and several early German pictures. — An adjoining cabinet contains *Plaster Casts*, *Lithographs*, and a few *Bronzes*.

Among the finest new buildings in Oldenburg are the *Theatre* (in the Italian Renaissance style, opened in 1881), the *Railway Station*, the *Gymnasium*, and the *Commercial School*, in front of which last is a bust of Herbart the philosopher (b. at Oldenburg in 1776). In the Friedens-Platz is a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

FROM OLDENBURG TO WILHELMSHAVEN, $32\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 3 m. 20, 2 m. 40, 1 m. 60 pf.). — 8 M. *Rastede*, once a large Benedictine abbey, founded in 1121, was converted into a château in 1550, and is now a summer-residence of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; fine park in the English style. — 20 M. *Varel* (**Hôtel Eböle*; *Müller*; *Victoria*), a cheerful little town amid pretty scenery (favourite walks to the *Stadtwald* and *Mühlenteich*, with restaurants). — From (24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ellenser-Damm* a pleasant drive may be taken to the 'Neuenburg Urwald' (diligence to *Neuenburg*, 7 M., daily, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). — 28 M. *Sande*, the junction of the railway to *Jever* (p. 150) and *Emden* (p. 150).

$32\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wilhelmshaven* (*Hempel*, *Roon-Str.*; *Prinz Heinrich*, *Kronprinzen-Str.*), the second war-harbour of Germany and chief naval-station





on the N. Sea, constructed by the Prussians in 1855-69, on the N.W. side of the *Jade-Busen*. This basin, formed in the 16th cent. by an inundation, is upwards of 60 sq. M. in area, and is connected with the N. Sea by the *Jade*, a channel 3 M. wide. Wilhelmshaven, which now contains about 20,000 inhab., is a pleasant-looking town, laid out on an ample scale, with wide streets shaded by trees.

Near the station is a bronze statue of Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia (d. 1873), erected in 1882. The *Entrance* to the harbour, protected by piers 120 yds. long, is separated by a huge dock-gate from the *Outer Harbour*; a second gate and a canal then lead to the *Inner Harbour* (400 yds. by 240 yds.). Connected with the latter are three dry docks and two slips for the construction of vessels of all kinds.

The dockyard, which is enclosed by a lofty wall, is not shown without a ticket of admission from the 'Registratur' of the 'Oberwerft-Direktion' (50 pf.; 8-11. 30 and 1.30-6). In the inner harbour lie all the vessels on the North Sea station which are not on service, chiefly large iron-clads. To the S. is the *New Harbour*, for ships in commission. — There are also a new torpedo harbour, a commercial harbour, and a canal connecting the Ems and the Jade. Strong fortifications have been erected at different points for the protection of the whole establishment. — To the N.E. of the town, between two large barracks, is the *Observatory*, with a time-ball. A good panorama is obtained from the 'Wasserthurm' in the park (adm. by ticket obtained in the Park Restaurant, 25 pf.).

FROM OLDENBURG TO OSNABRÜCK, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 8 m. 50, 5 m. 10, 3 m. 40 pf.). Unimportant stations. From (39 M.) Quakenbrück (Rothes Haus), an industrious little town on the *Haase*, possessing an old abbey-church, a line diverges to (107 M.) Duisburg, passing Rheine, Burgsteinfurt, and Coesfeld. — Osnabrück, see p. 123.

37 M. Zwischenahn (Curhaus; Röben), pleasantly situated on a lake and visited as a summer-resort. A small steamer plies on the lake. — The line intersects the extensive *Hochmoor* (p. 149). Beyond (47 M.) Augustfehn, with large iron-works, the train crosses the Prussian frontier.

61 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Leer, and thence to (77 M.) Emden, see p. 150.

18. From Hanover to Hamburg.

112 M. RAILWAY. Express in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 17 m. 50, 13 m. 10, 9 m. 10 pf.); ordinary trains in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 15 m. 60, 11 m. 70, 7 m. 90 pf.).

Hanover, see p. 124. — 10 M. Lehrte, the junction of the Berlin-Hanover-Cologne (p. 95), Brunswick-Magdeburg (p. 96), and Hildesheim (p. 130) lines.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Celle (*Bockstöver's Hotel*; *Hôtel de Hanovre*; *Sasse*), on the *Aller*, the chief town of the district, with 18,800 inhab., is the seat of the higher provincial tribunal of Hanover. The old *Schloss*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg, is partly late-Gothic in style, and was partly erected in the Renaissance style at the end of the 17th century. The altarpiece of the interesting *Chapel* is by Martin de Vos of Antwerp (1569). The old *Parish Church* contains the ducal burial-vaults, and that of the Danish queen Caroline Matilda (d. 1775). In the 'French Garden', outside the town, rises a monument to *Queen Caroline Matilda*, and in the grounds of the 'Trift' is another to *A. Thaer*, the agriculturist, born at Celle in 1752 (d. 1828).

60 M. Uelzen, junction for the Stendal and Bremen line (p. 96). Beyond (68 M.) Bevensen the dreary *Lüneburger Haide* is traversed.

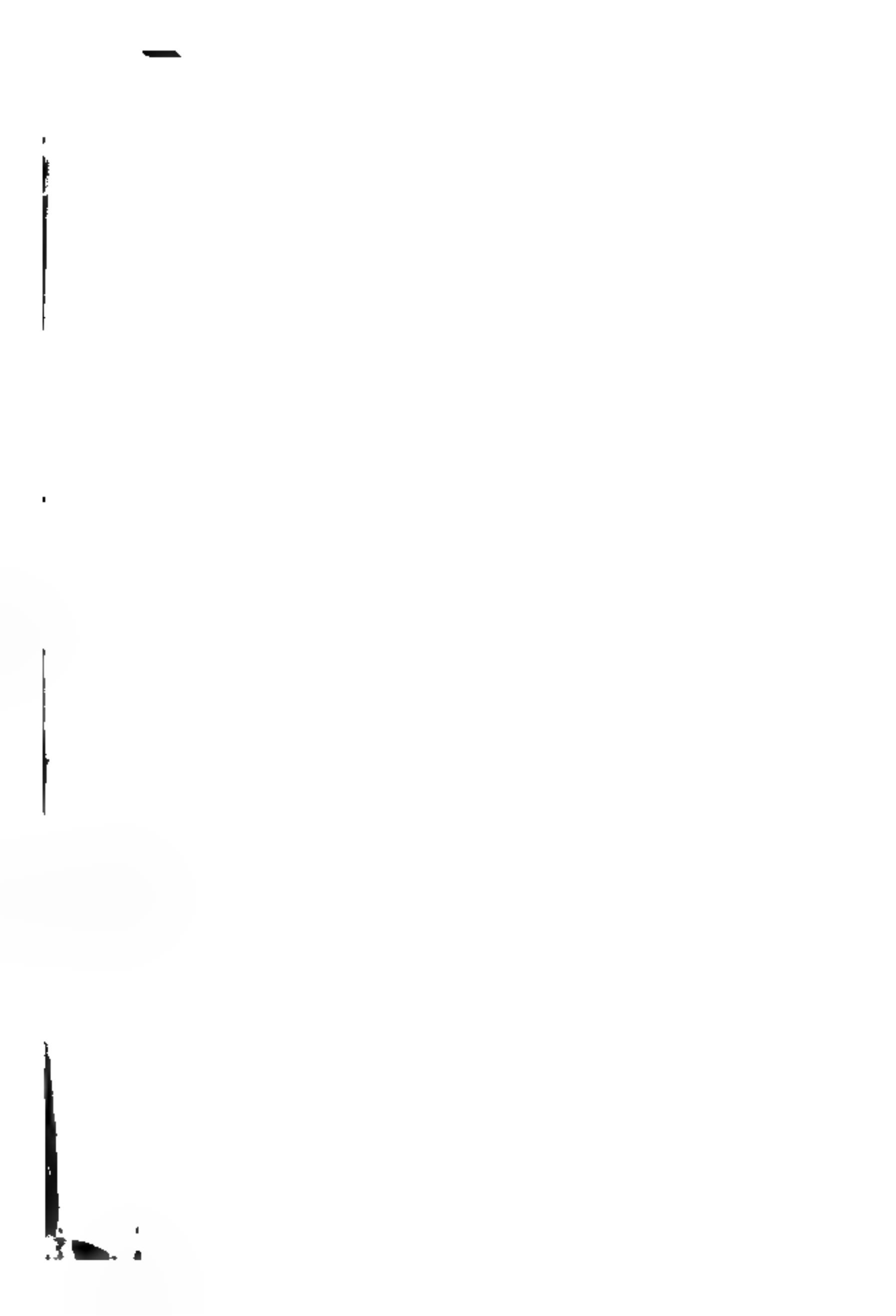
81 M. Lüneburg (*Wellenkam's Hotel; *Deutsches Haus, R., L., & A. from 2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Hoffnung, all in the street Am Sande, Pl. D, 3), an old town with 19,300 inhab., on the navigable *Ilmenau*, possessing salt-works which have long been of some importance, was a prominent member of the Hansa in the middle ages. A number of public, and many handsome private buildings, in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, are memorials of the town's prosperity in the 14-16th centuries.

On quitting the station (Pl. F, 2), which lies to the E. of the town, and crossing the Ilmenau, we may reach the market either by the *Altenbrücker-Thor* (Pl. F, 3) to the left, or by the *Lüner-Thor* (Pl. E, 1) to the right. By the former route we pass the church of **St. John* (Pl. E, 3), a Gothic edifice with double aisles, dating from the middle of the 14th cent., with subsequent additions (sacristan, Johanniskirchhof 25). If we choose the other way we pass the church of **St. Nicholas* (Pl. D, 2), with a lofty nave and double aisles, dating from 1409 and containing some good paintings and valuable old embroidered vestments.

In the Market Place, which is adorned with a fountain of 1530 with a modern basin, rises the *RATHHAUS* (Pl. D, C, 2), a pile of various buildings dating from the 13th down to the 18th century (custodian, Lichte, in the Marien-Platz). The most remarkable part is the so-called '**Laube*', of the 14th cent., with beautiful stained-glass windows, cabinets, and interesting mural decorations (about 1525, lately restored). The *Fürstensaal*, dating from the 16th cent., contains electroplate copies of the Lüneburg silver service now in Berlin (p. 61); the **Rathsstube*, of 1566-83, contains admirable carved work by Albert von Soest, an elaborate gate by H. Ruge of 1576, and other interesting objects. The W. part of the Rathhaus, called the *Kämmereigebäude*, contains a beautifully carved wooden door and a fine panelled and carved room of the end of the 16th cent. (first floor). The *Town Library* (Pl. C, 2) possesses 31,000 vols. and several MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 15th cent. (Thurs., 11-1). The *Gymnasium* contains natural history and other collections (adm. 50 pf.). The church of *St. Michael*, on the N.W. side of the town, with a crypt, erected in 1376-1418, contains the burial-vault of the Guelph-Billung princes.

The *Kalkberg*, a little to the W. of the town, is a good point of view. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of the Lüner Thor is the Benedictine nunnery of *Lüne*, founded in 1172, a brick building dating from the end of the 14th cent., with many additions of the 18th. In the church is an early-Gothic **Altar-Antependium*, with paintings of the 13th century. Fine cloisters.

FROM LÜNERBURG TO BÜCHEN, $18\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. (fares 3 m. 30, 2 m. 50, 1 m. 80 pf.). — 11 M. Lauenburg, a small town with 4700 inhab., the capital of the old duchy of Lauenburg, now incorporated with the



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province of Schleswig-Holstein. — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Büchen*, on the Berlin and Hamburg railway (p. 221); thence to Lübeck, see R. 23.

From Lüneburg to *Wittenberge* and *Buchholz* (*Bremen*), see pp. 221, 158.

Beyond Lüneburg the train passes *Bardowiek*, once the chief commercial town of N. Germany. It was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189, and fragments of the vast cathedral now alone remain, incorporated with a Gothic church (date about 1400). Pop. 1700.

105 M. *Harburg* (**Weisser Schwan*, R. & B. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *König von Schweden*; **Stadt Lüneburg*, second-class), an increasing town with 22,300 inhab., and a busy seaport, is the junction for the *Bremen* and *Cuxhaven* lines (pp. 158, 176).

Beyond Harburg the line crosses the *Süder-Elbe* by an iron bridge, 680 yds. long, traverses the fertile island of *Wilhelmsburg*, (comp. Map, p. 176), crosses the *Norder-Elbe* by another bridge, 448 yds. long, and enters the handsome 'Venlo Station' (Pl. F, G, 6) at Hamburg.

112 M. *Hamburg* (see below).

19. Hamburg.

Railway Stations. There are three main railway-stations in Hamburg:

1. *Berlin Station* (Pl. G, 5), for Berlin (R. 28); 2. *Venlo* or *Paris Station* (Pl. G, 6, 7), for *Bremen*, *Cologne*, *Venlo*, and *Paris*; 3. *Lübeck Station* (Pl. I, 4), for *Lübeck* and *Mecklenburg*. The *Kiel Station* is in Altona (see Pl. at p. 175, A, 6). — Besides these there are the stations on the JUNCTION RAILWAY ('Verbindungs'bahn') between the Berlin Station in Hamburg and the Kiel Station in Altona: viz. *Klosterthor* (Pl. G, 4), *Dammthor* (Pl. D, 1), *Sternschanze*, and *Schulterblatt* (comp. the Map, p. 176). The Junction Railway is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. long (25 min.; fares 50, 35, 25 pf.).

Hotels. The best are on the *Alster-Bassin*: **HAMBURGER HOF* (Pl. h; D, 3), *Jungfernstieg* 18-17, a large edifice in the Renaissance style, with elevators and baths, D. at 5 o'clock $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. — *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE* (Pl. a; E, 3), *Alsterdamm* 39; **STREIT'S HOTEL* (Pl. b; D, 3), *Alter Jungfernstieg* 19; **VICTORIA* (Pl. c; D, 3), newly fitted up, good cuisine, *Alter Jungfernstieg* 10; **HÔTEL ST. PETERSBURG* (Pl. d; D, 3), *Alter Jungfernstieg* 1; **KRONPRINZ* (Pl. f; D, 3), *Jungfernstieg* 16. Charges at these: R. from 3 m., D., generally at 4 p.m., 3 m., B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., A. 75-90 pf., L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -1 m. — *VIER JAHRESZEITEN*, *Neuer Jungfernstieg* 11; **BELVEDERE* (Pl. e; E, 3), *Alsterdamm* 40, R., L., & A. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 m.; **ALSTER HOTEL* (Pl. g; E, 3), *Alsterdamm* 32, R. & A. 3, D. 3 m.; **MOSER'S HOTEL* (Pl. i; D, 4), on the *Kleine Alster*, at the corner of the *Reesendamm* and *Rathhaus-Markt*. — Near the *Alster-Bassin*: **WATERLOO HOTEL* (Pl. l; C, 2), *Dammthor-Str.* 14, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m.; **SCHADENDORF'S HOTEL* (Pl. m; H, 3), on the promenade, at the corner of the *Steindamm* and the *Grosse Allée*, with restaurant and café. — *HÔTEL ROYAL* (Pl. n; D, 3), *Grosse Bleichen* 12. — *WIEZEL'S HOTEL*, at *St. Pauli*, on the quay, with fine view (see Plan of *St. Pauli*); *HÔTEL DE BAVIÈRE* (Pl. p; D, 4), *Am Plan* 5; *FISCHER* (Pl. s; D, 4), *Börsenbrücke* 6; *MEYER*, *Esplanade* 32, R. & A. 3, B. 1, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., well spoken of; *WEIDENHOF* (Pl. u; C, 4), *Grosse Burstah* 54, with restaurant and café; *BARTELS'* (Pl. v; D, 3), *Post-Str.* 14; *CENTRAL HOTEL* (beyond Pl. A, 1), near the Zoological Garden; *ENGLISH HOTEL*, *Admiralitäts-Str.* (Pl. B, 5), a small but comfortable house; *BAHNHOFS-HÔTEL* (Pl. w; E, 5), *Bergedorfer-Str.* 11; **HÖFER'S HOTEL* (Pl. y; F, G, 4), *Bahnhofs-Platz* 2, R., L., & A. 2, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m.; *PARISER HOF*, near the Berlin Station; **GROSSHERZOG VON MECKLENBURG* (Pl. z; F, 4), *Schweine-Markt* 1-3; *GERMANIA* (Pl. x; F, 5), corner of the *Bergedorfer-Str.* and *Zweite-Kloster-Str.*, R., L., & A. from 2, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; *HÔTEL AND RESTAURANT BERG*, corner of the *Hühnerposten*, near the *Kloster-Thor*, new, R. 2, B. 1 m.; *UNION*

(Pl. bb; G, 5), Amsinck-Str. 2, R., L., & A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m., B. 80 pf., well spoken of; BEHRENS, Amsinck-Str. 10, unpretending; the last eight near the Berlin station.

Hôtels Garnis. ZEPPENFELD, Jungfernstieg 2; MERTZ, Jungfernstieg 19; WOLLENWEBER, Neuer Wall 2; DAVID, Dammthor-Str. 24. — FRÄULEIN HÜBENER'S FAMILY PENSION, Glockengiesser-Wall 19.

Restaurants. *Wilkens, Am Plan 10, table-d'hôte from 4 to 7, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Ehmke, Gänse-Markt 50; *Lünsmann's Keller, corner of Berg-Str. and Hermann-Str.; Rathhaushalle, Hermann-Str., at the Rathaus-Markt; Casemate, Alster Arcades 12; Soltmann's Keller, Alster-Arcaden 16; Wiezel, see above; Freese, Jungfernstieg 20; Kiel's Keller, corner of the Jungfernstieg and the Alster-Arcaden; *English Hotel, see p. 163. — **Oysters.** *Heuer, Alsterdamm 42, also good restaurant; *Cölln, Brodschrangen 7 (sherry and English ale); *Zeppenfeld, Jungfernstieg 3; Neale, Circus-Weg, St. Pauli; in Streit's Hotel, see p. 163; Schultz, Thal-Str., St. Pauli. — **Beer.** *Marienthaler Brauerei, with garden, Pferde-Markt, opposite the Thalia Theatre; *Gebhard, Kleine Bäcker-Str. 15; *Himmelsleiter, Knochenhauer-Str. 10; *Heitmann, Pferde-Markt 1; Maus, Neuer Wall 73; Görlich, Schauenburg-Str. 16; Neues Waldschloss, Pelzer-Str. 12; Kiel, on the Steindamm; Grossherzog von Mecklenburg, Stein-Str. — At St. Pauli, outside the Millerntor: Mutzenbecher, Marien-Str. 42; Mittelstrass, Marien-Str. 32; Culmbacher Bierhaus, Reeperbahn 69. — Concerts at the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, 1), daily; Alsterlust, by the Lombards-Brücke; Mutzenbecher's Garden, Reeperbahn 100; Elb-Pavillon, on the Wall, near the Millerntor, with restaurant, well spoken of; Concerthaus Hamburg, on the Wall, with restaurant, and summer and winter gardens; Convent-Garten, Neustädter Fuhrentwiete 59; Sagebiel, Grosse Drehbahn; Hansa-Saal, Steindamm 6, in the suburb of St. George; Denker's Garden, Steindamm 5. — **Wine Rooms.** *Hamburger Weinkeller, in the new Exchange, entr. from the Alter Wall; *Meyer, Zollenbrücke 5; Framhein, in the cellar of the house of the 'Patriotische Gesellschaft', An der Trostbrücke; Geissler, Alsterdamm 39 (Rhine wines); Continental Bodega Company (Spanish wines), Berg-Str. 27 and Brodschrangen 10; Canetta (Italian wines), Reeperbahn 47.

Cafés. Alster-Pavillon, Jungfernstieg, conveniently situated; Continental, Alster Arcades; Sagehorn, Berg-Str. 2; Café Central, Gänse-Markt; Wiener Café, corner of the Colonnade and the Jungfernstieg (open all night); Alsterlust, at the Lombards-Brücke; Harms, with garden, at the Dammthor Station.

Baths. In the Elbe: John's Swimming Bath, on the Grasbrook, 30-60 pf.; in the Alster: Alsterlust (see above; 40 pf.) — **Warm Baths.** Gertig, Grosse Bleichen 36; Johannibad, Pferdemarkt; Badeanstalt in the Schaar-Markt, with swimming-basin; Public Baths, Grosse Theater-Str. 42, with swimming-basin and Turkish baths (3 m.).

Theatres. Stadt-Theater (Pl. C, 2; p. 173), Dammthor-Str., beginning at 7 p.m.; best seats 6 m., second boxes, in the centre, 3-4 m., at the sides, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 m., third, in the centre, 1 m. 80 to 2 m. 70 pf., at the sides, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m. 10 pf., pit 1 m. 20 pf. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; closed from June to August. — Thalia-Theater (Pl. E, 3, 4; p. 170), chiefly for comedy, much frequented; first boxes 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., second 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m., pit 1 m. — Carl Schulze Theatre at St. Pauli, operettas, farces, and local pieces. — Tivoli Theatres, at St. George, and at Eimsbüttel, open in summer only. — Circus Renz, at St. Pauli, in the Circus-Weg.

Exhibitions of Art. In the *New Exchange Buildings*, on the side next the Rathaus-Markt, 1st floor (adm. 50 pf.); Stettenheim's Salon, Reesendamm; Bock & Sohn, Grosse Bleichen 34 (adm. 50 pf.).

Post Office (Pl. C, 2), Ring-Str., for money, registered, and poste restante letters. Fourteen branch-offices in different parts of the town. — **Telegraph Office** at the Post Office.

Cabs. (The town is divided into four districts: the inner town, the suburb of St. George, St. Pauli, and to the N. the district outside the Dammthor.) Drive within a district, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., for each additional person 15 pf. From one district into another, 1-2 persons 90 pf., each additional person 30 pf.; into a third district 1 m. 20, and 30 pf. — **By**

time, within the four districts for 1-2 persons, per $\frac{1}{2}$ hour 90 pf., per hour 1 m. 50, each addit. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 75 pf., for each additional person 15 pf. per $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. If the drive lasts for more than 1 hr. the driver is entitled to the fare from the point where he is dismissed to the point where he was engaged. Small articles of *luggage* 8 pf. each; box 30 pf. From 10 to 12 p.m. and from 5 to 7 a.m. one half more; from midnight to 5 a.m. double fares. In cases of extortion recourse should be had to the police. — In the so-called '*Taxanom Cabs*' (drivers with white hats), which are provided with odometers, the fare for 1-4 persons is 90 pf. for 800 mètres or less, and 10 pf. for every additional 400 mètres or fraction of 400 mètres. From 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares; 10 pf. extra is charged for driving to railway-stations, theatres, concerts, etc.

Steam Tramway to Wandsbeck (p. 174) every $7\frac{1}{2}$ min., starting from the Rathhaus-Markt (Pl. D, 4); fare 30 pf.

Tramways. From the Rathhaus-Markt (Pl. D, 4) to *Barmbeck* (1. viâ *Langereihe* and *Graumannsweg*; or 2. viâ *Steindamm* and *Mühlendamm*), *Eimsbüttel*, *Schlump*, *Hoheluft*, *Rutschbahn*, *Hamm*, *Winterhude* (1. viâ *Mittelweg*; 2. viâ *Rotherbaum*; 3. viâ *Uhlenhorst*), and *Olsdorf* (1. viâ *Mittelweg* and *Rotherbaum*; 2. viâ *Uhlenhorst*). — From the *Dornbusch* (Pl. D, 4) to *Horn* and *Rothenburgsort*. — From the *Adolphs-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) to *Eimsbüttel* and *Langenfelde*. — There is also a *Circular Line (Ringbahn)* round the town, beginning at the *Holstenthor* (Pl. A, 2) and proceeding in one direction to the *Dammthor* (Pl. C, 1), and in the other to the *Millernthor* (comp. Pl. of St. Pauli, C, 4). — The tramway to *Altona* starts from the *Steinthon-Platz* (Pl. G, 3). — The lines are divided into sections or zones ('Zonen'): fare for 1 or 2 zones 10 pf., 3 zones 15 pf., 4 zones 20 pf., and so on. — Comp. the *Hamburger Coursbuch*, with map, by Spiro (30 pf.).

Steamboats (comp. advertisements and Spiro's *Coursbuch*). 1. ON THE *ALSTER*. Steam-launches, leaving the *Jungfernstieg* (Pl. D, 3) every 5-10 min., touch at the *Lombards-Brücke* (Pl. E, 2), and then at *Alsterglacis*, *Rabenstrasse*, and *Winterhude* on the W. bank of the *Aussen-Alster*, and at *St. George* (at two places), *Uhlenhorst* (at three places), and *Mühlenkamp* (comp. p. 174, and Map) on the E. bank; fare 10 pf. — 2. ON THE *ELBE*. From the *Brookthor* (Pl. E, 6), by *Kehrwieder*, *St. Pauli*, *Altona Fish-Market*, etc., to *Neumühlen* (p. 176); from the *Baumwall* (Pl. B, 6) to *Altenwärder*, *Borstel*, and *Moorburg*. — From *St. Pauli* (p. 168) to *Altenwärder*, *Buxtehude* (p. 176), *Blankenese* (p. 175), *Brunsbüttel*, *Cuxhaven* (p. 176). *Finkenwärder*, *Harburg* (p. 163), the *Lühe*, *Moorburg*, *Stade* (p. 176), and *Wischhafen*. — From the *Magdeburger Hafen* (Pl. E, F, 6) to *Lauenburg* (p. 162), etc. — To *Altona* (p. 174) hourly or oftener from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Ferry from the *Baumwall*, *Steinhöft*, and *Kehrwieder* (Pl. B, C, 5, 6) to the *Kleine Grasbrook* and the *Steinwärder*, and from *St. Pauli* to the *Steinwärder* at frequent intervals during the day. (Comp. Plan of *St. Pauli*). — 3. DEEP SEA STREAMERS. To *Heligoland*, see p. 176. Communication with European and foreign ports, see advertisements at the Exchange.

Small Boats (Jolle). On the *Alster*, pair-oar boat, 1-4 pers. 40-60 pf. per hr., four-oared boat, 1-5 pers. 75 pf., six-oared boat, 90 pf. per hr.; these charges are sometimes raised on Sundays. — On the *Elbe*, 1-3 pers., 60 pf. per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Consuls. British, *Hon. C. S. Dundas* (Consul General), *Hohe Bleichen* 50. — American, *Chas. F. Johnson, Esq.*, *Fuhlenwiete* 31.

English Church (Pl. 20), *Zeughaus-Markt*, near the *Millern-Thor*; services at 11 a.m. and 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season; chaplain, *Rev. C. F. Weidemann*, *M. A.*, 241 *Allée*, *Altona*. — *Congregational Church*, *Johannisbollwerk*, opposite the harbour; services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Hamburg, with (1885) 305,690 inhab. (or, including the suburbs, and the adjacent *Altona*, *Wandsbeck*, etc., 510,620), is the largest of the three free Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, and next to London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the most important commercial place in Europe. It is advantageously situated on the broad lower *Elbe*, in which the tide rises twice daily so as to admit of the

entrance of vessels of considerable tonnage, and is also connected by railways with every part of Europe. The town consists of the *Altstadt* and *Neustadt*, formerly surrounded by fortifications, and the suburbs of *St. George* (N.E.) and *St. Pauli* (W.), together with a number of adjacent villages. Besides the Elbe, there are two small rivers at Hamburg called the *Alster* and the *Bille*. The former, flowing from the N., forms a large basin outside the town, and a smaller one within it, called the *Aussen-Alster* (p. 174) and *Binnen-Alster* (p. 170) respectively, and then intersects the town in two main branches. The *Bille* comes from the E. Both are finally discharged through locks into the canals (Fleete, see p. 167) and branches of the Elbe which flow through the lower part of the town. The *Norder Elbe* is crossed at Billwärder, above the Freihafen district (p. 167), by a bridge, 660 yds. long, completed in 1887.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of Hamburg, but as early as 811 (?) *Charlemagne* founded a castle here, to which he soon added a church, presided over by a bishop, whose mission was to propagate Christianity in these northern regions. The *Counts of Holstein*, within whose jurisdiction Hamburg was situated, and particularly *Adolph III.* and *IV.* (p. 173), became great benefactors of the town, and procured for it many privileges and immunities which formed the foundation of its subsequent independence. Hamburg joined the *Hanseatic League* (p. 192), at an early period, and played a prominent part in its contest with the Danish kings in the 13th and 14th centuries. The city was also honourably distinguished in the good work of sweeping the sea of pirates. The discovery of America and of the sea-route to India was not without effect in stimulating the trade of Hamburg, which, however, did not compete with that of England and Holland. In 1529 the citizens adopted the reformed faith, and at the same time established a free political constitution. Hamburg fortunately remained unaffected by the Thirty Years' War, chiefly owing to the powerful fortifications constructed at the beginning of that struggle, and now partly converted into promenades. Dissensions, however, which frequently arose between the Council and the citizens, proved very detrimental to the welfare of the city. Towards the middle of last century her prosperity began to return, chiefly owing to the establishment of that direct communication with America, which to this day forms the mainspring of her commercial importance; but at the beginning of the present century the citizens were doomed to an overwhelming reverse. In 1810 Hamburg was annexed to the French Empire, and the citizens having in 1813 attempted to rebel against the foreign yoke, Davoust wreaked his vengeance on them with unexampled barbarity (p. 174). During those years of disaster, from 1806 to 1814, the direct loss sustained by the city is estimated at 240-270 million marks, an enormous sum in proportion to the population and the value of money at that period. After the Peace of Vienna Hamburg rapidly increased in extent, and notwithstanding the appalling fire which raged from 5th to 8th May, 1842, and destroyed nearly a quarter of the city, and the temporary disasters occasioned by frequently recurring commercial crises, she has never ceased to prosper since she regained her independence. The most important event of her recent history has been her accession to the German Customs' Union (Zollverein) in 1888.

Down to the beginning of the present century Hamburg enjoyed no inconsiderable reputation in the literary world. In 1678 the first theatre in Germany for operas was founded here; in 1767 *Lessing* visited Hamburg with a view to assist in the foundation of a national theatre; and *Klopstock* resided in the König-Strasse (No. 52) here from 1774 to 1803.

Hamburg cannot boast of architectural monuments or scientific

or other collections commensurate with its wealth and antiquity. The history of the city, together with the enterprising character of its inhabitants, and partly, likewise, the above-mentioned fire of 1842, sufficiently account for the almost entire disappearance of all relics of the past, and for its thoroughly modern aspect. In a few streets, however, such as the Reichen-Str. (Pl. D, E, 4), the Wandrahm (Pl. E, 5), and the Cremon (Pl. C, 5), there are still many handsome residences of Hamburg merchants of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The *Harbour, where numerous vessels from all quarters of the globe generally lie, presents a busy and picturesque scene. The quays, recently extended, now stretch along the right bank of the Norder-Elbe from Altona to a point above Rothenburgsort (see Map, p. 176), a distance of 5 M., and accommodate upwards of 400 sea-going vessels and a large number of barges and river-craft. The W. end of the quay, opposite St. Pauli (see Plan, p. 174), is chiefly occupied by English colliers. Adjacent is the *Niederhafen* (comp. the Plan), intended principally for the reception of sailing-vessels during the season of floating ice, and connected with the Elbe by several outlets ('*Gäts*'). The numerous *Fleete*, or canals, which intersect the town and fall into the Niederhafen, are navigated by the '*Schuten*', or flat-bottomed boats used for conveying goods to the magazines and warehouses. Farther E. are the **SANDTHOR-HAFEN*, 1100 yds. in length, and 100-140 yds. in width, with the *Sandthor-Quai* and the *Kaiser-Quai*, and the *GRASBROOK-HAFEN*, with the *Dalmann-Quai* and the *Hübener-Quai*, both suited for the reception of vessels of heavy tonnage, the latter intended mainly for the Atlantic liners. Still farther E. are the *OBERHAFEN* (within the Customs' Union domain) and other harbours for river-craft, and finally, on the small Grasbrook on the other side of the Elbe, the large *HOLZHÄFEN*, or wood-harbours for the storage of timber. The visitor may explore these different harbours by boat (see p. 165).

Very extensive additions and alterations, involving the demolition of some of the quaintest streets in the city, have already been carried out at the port, on account of the entrance of the hitherto free city into the German Customs' Union, which took place in 1888. The chief part of the *Free Harbour or Bonded Warehouse District* (*Freihafengebiet*), which comprises 1750 acres of land and 750 acres of water, lies on the islands of *Steinwärder* and *Kleiner Grasbrook*. The new *Harbour for Sailing Vessels* (1320 yds. long and 150-300 yds. wide) has room for 600 ships. Pallisades floating in the river indicate the limits of the free harbour. The steam-crane on the *Asia-Quai*, at its N. end, has a lifting capacity of 150 tons. The area includes large warehouses, dry docks, ship-building yards, etc., and the whole is lighted by electricity. Fine view of Hamburg. Continuous steamboat service (p. 165). Comp. the Map at p. 176.

Statistics. In 1887 the port of Hamburg was entered by 7308 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 3,920,284 tons, including 4773 steamers, and was quitted by 7338 vessels of 3,927,865 tons, of which 4775 were steamers. The total value of the imports in 1887 amounted to 2379 million marks. The chief articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, spirits, dyes, wine, iron, grain, butter, hides, and fancy goods, the last five of which constitute the most important exports. The number of emigrants who embarked here in 1887 was 71,007. At the end of 1887 the Hamburgers were proprietors of 285 sailing-vessels, and 211 steamboats of 217,594 tons. The English trade with the north of Europe is chiefly carried on via Hamburg.

Between the Brookthor-Hafen and the Oberhafen, to the S., is situated the large *Venlo Station* (Pl. F, G, 6) of the Bremen, Venlo, and Paris line (R. 15). Near it are extensive warehouses and custom-house premises. A little above the station is the handsome new *Iron Railway Bridge*, with a foot-way (p. 163).

The **Elbhöhe* (Plan of St. Pauli; C, 5), locally called the *Stintfang*, above the landing-place of the Harburg ferry, commands one of the finest views near the harbour, embracing the Elbe (nearly 5 M. broad), with its numerous islands, forest of masts, and gaily-coloured flags, and St. Pauli and Altona. On the height beyond the moat rises the *Seemannshaus*, where unemployed mariners are accommodated at a cheap rate, and the aged and sick are received gratuitously. On the height in front stands the *Meteorological Station* of the German Admiralty (adm. Tues. and Frid., fee; the tower, open every day, commands a fine view). To the N., beyond the Millern-Thor, is the *Observatory*.

St. Pauli (see Plan; Restaurants, see p. 164), the suburb contiguous to Hamburg on the W., also known as *Hamburger Berg*, is principally frequented by sailors, for whose amusement booths and shows of every description abound. The scene witnessed here on a Sunday or Monday afternoon, especially at the *Spielbuden-Platz*, is a highly characteristic phase of Hamburg low life. In the Circus Weg is the fine new *Circus Renz*. Hawkers and itinerant vendors of every kind also thrive here. — Adjacent, in the large Heiligengeist-Feld, is a *Panorama*, painted by *Simmel* and *Eckenbrecher*, and representing the reception of the Mecca pilgrims at Cairo (adm. 1, Sun. 1/2 m.). — In the Neue Pferde-Markt No. 13, is *Hagenbeck's* extensive *Animal Collection*, including many from Africa (on sale); feeding-time 4-5 p.m., adm. 50 pf., Sun. 30 pf.

We may now return by the Zeughaus-Markt and the Neue and Alte Steinweg, forming the Jews' quarter, where brokers' shops abound. — A few paces to the S. rises the large **St. Michaeliskirche* (Pl. A, 4, 5), erected in 1750-62. The boldly-constructed interior, which is destitute of pillars, can contain 6000 persons. The tower, 426 ft. in height, commands an admirable view of the city and the river, best by evening-light (adm., 1 pers. 1 m. 20, 2 pers. 1 m. 80, 3-8 pers. 2 m. 40 pf.; apply to the Castellan Faulwasser, Englische Planke 2).

At the **Exchange*, or *Börse* (Pl. D, 4), the great focus of



business, four or five thousand brokers, merchants, and ship-owners congregate daily between 1 and 3 o'clock (admission gratis, up to 1.30, after which a charge of 30 pf. is made). The building itself, completed shortly before the great fire (p. 166), escaped, while the surrounding houses were reduced to ashes. The groups surmounting the edifice on either side of the pediment are by *Kiss*. On the first floor is the *Börsenhalle*, a reading-room well supplied with newspapers (introd. by a member). The *Commercial Library*, belonging to the Exchange, contains more than 50,000 volumes. — Adjoining the Exchange on the N.E., and facing the Rathhaus-Markt, is the new *Rathhaus*, or Town Hall (Pl. D, 4), an imposing edifice in the German Renaissance style, now under construction, and to be completed in 1894.

To the S. of the Adolphs-Platz, by the *Trostbrücke* (Pl. D, 4, 5), on which are statues of Count Adolf III. of Schauenburg (1883; p. 166) and of Ansgar, the first Bishop of Hamburg (both by Pfeiffer), are the premises of the '*Patriotische Gesellschaft*', or Patriotic Club, founded by Reimarus and others in 1765. The building, which occupies the site of the old Rathhaus, blown up in 1842, was erected in a Gothic style in 1845-47, and contains the meeting-rooms of various artistic and learned societies.

The *Trostbrücke* leads direct to the **Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. D, 5; admission daily from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m., gratis; at other times on application to the sacristan, Neueburg 28, second floor, opposite the N. transept), erected after the fire of 1842 by *Sir Gilbert Scott* in the rich Gothic style of the 13th century. Length 285 ft.; breadth of the transept 151 ft.; the W. tower, completed in 1874, 473 ft. in height, being the third highest building in Europe (Cologne Cathedral 512 ft., Notre Dame at Rouen 495 ft., Strassburg Cathedral 466 ft.). In the rich sculpture of the exterior and interior, it was intended to perpetuate the memory of all the chief promoters and propagators of Christianity. Many of the statues are by *F. Neuber*. In the S. aisle of the choir are fine stained-glass windows. The beautiful intarsia work of the door of the sacristy, by *Plambeck*, also deserves notice.

In front of the W. façade of the church lies the *Hopfen-Markt*, the principal market-place at Hamburg.—*St. Catharine's Church* (Pl. D, 5), to the S.E. of St. Nicholas, on the opposite side of the broad canal, escaped destruction in 1842. It contains some old German paintings, Renaissance tombstones, a marble pulpit of 1630, and a fine organ.

Near the Exchange, to the N.E., rises **St. Peter's Church* (Pl. E, 4), which was burned down in 1842, and has since been re-erected in the Gothic style of the 14th century. The chief objects of interest are the ring on the door of the tower, of 1342; the canopy over the pulpit, of the 14th cent.; the granite columns of the old cathedral, which was taken down in 1806; the new stained-glass win-

dows by *Kellner* of Nuremberg, and to the left in the altar-niche a fine relief, representing the Entombment, by *H. Schubert*.

To the S.E., opposite the church, is the *Johanneum* (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1834, and containing the college of that name founded in 1529. In the court is a monument to *Johann Bugenhagen*, the Hamburg Reformer, by *Peiffer*, erected in 1885.

The S. wing contains the *City Library*, consisting of about 300,000 vols. and 5000 MSS., and comprising many rare works, particularly in early theological literature (open on week-days, 1-4). — On the ground-floor is the *Museum of Hamburg and German Antiquities* (open on Sun. in summer, 12-2), where among other curiosities is preserved an old tombstone representing an ass blowing the bagpipe, with the quaint inscription, 'De Welt heft zik ummekert, darume zo hebbe ik arme eezel pipen ghelert'.

In the Pferdemarkt is the *Thalia Theatre* (Pl. E, 3, 4; p. 164), a tasteful Renaissance edifice erected in 1842, with seats for 1800 spectators. To the S., in the Fish Market, is the *Kaiserbrunnen*.

— To the E. is the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. F, 4), which with a number of the surrounding houses survived the fire of 1842.

The **Binnen-Alster*, usually called the *Alster-Bassin* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3; comp. p. 166), and its environs, are unquestionably Hamburg's greatest attraction. This sheet of water, of an irregular quadrilateral form, and upwards of 1 M. in circumference, is bounded on three sides by quays planted with trees and flanked with palatial hotels and handsome private dwellings, named respectively the *Alte* and *Neue Jungfernstieg*, and the *Alsterdamm*, while the fourth side towards the Aussen-Alster is laid out in promenades connected by means of the *Lombards-Brücke* (Pl. E, 2). The surface of the water is enlivened with steam-launches (p. 165), rowing-boats, and groups of swans, and the banks are a favourite promenade, especially on fine summer-evenings, when they present a picturesque appearance by gas-light. The *ALTE JUNGFERNSTIEG*, where the *Alster-Pavillon* (p. 164) is situated, is the scene of the busiest traffic. Adjoining the *Alte Jungfernstieg* on the S.E. are the *Alster Arcades* with attractive shops, which run parallel with the easternmost of the two arms of the Alster issuing from the 'Bassin', and extend from the *Reesen-dammbrücke* to the *Schleusenbrücke*.

The ramparts near the *Lombards-Brücke* command an admirable view of the expansive Aussen-Alster to the N., with its banks studded with villas, and the *Binnen-Alster* to the S., with the towers of the city in the background. On the E. rampart rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. F, 2) by *Lippelt*, erected in 1866. The *Alsterlust*, a popular resort on the Aussen-Alster, possesses concert and dancing halls, terraces, baths, etc.

On the *Alsterhöhe*, immediately to the E., rises the **Kunsthalle* (Pl. F, 2; open daily, except Mon., in summer 10-5, in winter 11-4), erected in 1867-69 in the early-Italian Renaissance style and enlarged in 1885-6. The establishment owes its existence mainly to private contributions and legacies. Catalogue 50 pf.

On the GROUND FLOOR is the Cabinet of Engravings, in which the

German and Italian engravers of the 15-16th cent. are especially well represented. Drawings of Italian, German, and Dutch masters. — This floor also accommodates a Collection of Casts.

The STAIRCASE is adorned with mural paintings, representing the seasons and the quarters of the day (landscapes by Val. Ruths), the ages of man, and the elements (by A. Fitger).

The FIRST and SECOND FLOORS contain the Picture Gallery.

I. OIL-PAINTINGS BY OLD MASTERS. — Room a. No. 9. *Beestraeten*, Winter-scene; 18. *Berchem*, Mountain-scene; *Denner*, 35-37. Children of Brock, the poet, 42. Baking-day; 46. *Jean Duck*, Captives in presence of an officer; 70. *Dirk Hals*, Conversation-piece; 81. *Huysum*, Flowers; 82. *Jordaens*, Abraham and Isaac; 85. *Koninck*, Jairus's daughter; 96. *Van Mander the Younger*, Family group; 117. *Netscher*, Cleopatra; 187. *Verboom*, Landscape; 200. *Dilwett*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 626. *Ribera*, Madonna; 629. *Wyck*, Harbour. — Room c. Nos. 2,3. *H. van Averkamp*, Winter-scenes; 52. *A. van Dyck*, Study for a portrait; 118. *Netscher*, Sleeping nymph; 152. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 182. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle. — Room d. No. 30. *Cornelius Dekker*, Landscape; 49, 50. *Dusart*, Peasants; 624. *Van Mieris*, Repentant Magdalene; 147, 148. *J. de Roore*, Portraits; 627. *S. Ruysdael*, River-scene; 154. *J. Ruysdael*, Winter-scene. — Room e. No. 27. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Abbé Nicola; 40. *Denner*, Portrait of a boy; 86. *Koninck*, The operation; 106. *Molenaer*, Peasants dancing; 122, 123. *A. van Ostade*. Peasants; 155, 157. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 162. *Savery*, Boar-hunt; 175. *Teniers the Younger*, Interior with peasants. — Room f. No. 15. *Berraguele*, Holy Family. — Room g. *Ph. de Champaigne*, 25. The Madonna, enthroned on clouds, handing crown and sceptre to Louis XIV.; 26. Portrait. 55, 58. *Van Everdingen*, Landscapes; 60a, 60b. *Fergusson*, Still-life; 71, 72. *Heda*, Still-life; 83. *J. van Kessel*, Landscape; 100. *Ralph Mengs*, Portrait of the artist; 113. *A. van der Neer*, Landscape by moonlight; 153, 15², 159. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 163. *Savery*, Wood after a storm; 164. *Schut*, Sea-piece, with Dordrecht in the background; 174. *Van den Tempel*, Family group; 176. *Teniers the Younger*, Landscape by moonlight; 199a. *Weenix*, Still-life; 204. *De Witt*, Church-interior; 29. *Wouwerman*, Fishermen on the beach; 212. *Wyck*, Italian coast; 622, 623. *Mierevelt*, Portraits; 625. *Quellinus*, Rape of Europa.

II. OIL-PAINTINGS BY MODERN MASTERS. — Room A. 0. *Achenbach*, 249. Beach at Naples; 250. Summer evening at Castel Gandolfo; 252. *Adam*, On the battle-field; 269. *Becker*, Siesta; 273. *Bisschop*, Church-going in Friesland; 279. *Bottomley*, Morning in the woods; 285. *Van Brandt*, Fleet at anchor (scene during the Polish war); 298. *Calame*, Waterfall of Handeck; 327. *Eberle*, The bailiffs; 337. *Flamm*, Via Appia; 342. *Gebhardt*, Hero and Leander; 380. *Hausmann*, Galileo before the Council; 411. *Hünten*, Shipwreck; 448a. *Lenbach*, Prince Bismarck; 450. *Lessing*, Evening-scene; 462. *Gabriel Max*, The nun; 475. *Michael*, Italian village school; 485. *Le Monnier*, Portrait; 490. *Morten Müller*, Norwegian pine-wood; 401. *Munthe*, Winter-scene; 508. *Rahl*, Persecution of the Christians; 657. *Rodeck*, Harbour of Hamburg; 658. *Spangenberg*, Walpurgis Night; 662. *Vautier*, Return of the Prodigal Son; 687. *Van de Beek*, Where are the girls?; 688. *Brütt*, Visit in prison; 642. *Kröner*, After the fire; 661. *Sohn*, Forsaken love. — Room B. No. 248. *Achenbach*, Convent-garden; 300. *Camphausen*, Battle of Naseby (1645); 418. *Isabey*, Laden boat and tug; 430. *Kaufmann*, Village politicians; 430a. *Keller*, Quarrymen; 452. *Lindenschmit the Younger*, Harvest; 648. *Gabriel Max*, Child-murderess; 470. *Melbye*, Ocean solitude; 554. *Schuch*, Heath; 555. *Seibels*, Spring morning; 587. *Steinfurth*, Diana and Actæon; 656. *Riefstahl*, Cloisters in Brixen; no number, *Helstedt*, Meeting of the town-council; no number, *Horace Vernet*, Judith with the head of Holofernes. — Room C. No. 567. *Steinfurth*, Knaus, the painter; 247. *Achenbach*, Mill in Westphalia; 275. *Bochmann*, Returning from work in Estonia; 287. *Brendel*, Sheepfold; 299. *Camphausen*, Puritans; 319. *Defregger*, Poacher in a chalet; 321. *Delaroche*, Oliver Cromwell by the body of Charles I.; 336a. *Feuerbach*, Judgment of Paris; 341. *Gebhardt*, Crucifixion; 351. *Geselschap*, St. Martin's Eve in Cologne; 379. *Hausmann*, Parisian gamins; 388. *Heilbuth*,

Luca Signorelli, the Florentine painter, by the side of his dead son; 435. *Knaus*, Toper; 454. *Makart*, Charles V.'s triumphal entry into Antwerp; 466. *Meissonier*, Cavalier resting; 652. *Melbye*, Hurricane; 474. *Meyerheim*, Charcoal heaps in the mountains; 494a. *Oesterley*, Norwegian landscape; 522. *Ruths*, Among the Sabine Mts.; 551. *Schreyer*, Wallachian military train; 556. *Siegert*, Service of love; 584. *Troyon*, Cattle; 585. *Vautier*, Toasting the bride; 596b. *Wilberg*, Grecian landscape; 639. *Diez*, Stragglers in the Thirty Years' War. — SECOND FLOOR. 487. *Morgenstern*, Mill; 518. *Rottmann*, Neighbourhood of Corinth; 536. *Schirmer*, Forest-paths 589. *Verschuur*, On the way to market; no number, *Volz*, Cattle; no number, *Kaufmann*, Midday-rest.

III. SCHWABE COLLECTION. This collection, presented by the Hamburg merchant G. C. Schwabe, resident in London, consists mainly of pictures by modern English masters and is in this respect unique on the continent. Catalogue 10 pf. — Room I. No. 3. *Ansdell*, Interrupted meal; 8. *Bonington*, Sea-piece; 9. *Brennan*, Drummer; 11. *Henrietta Browne*, Nursery; 12. *Vicat Cole*, Scene on the Thames; 17. *Ph. H. Calderon*, Captives of his bow and spear; 24. *Collins*, Beach; 34. *Davis*, Sunlight (a study); 40. *Luke Fildes*, Italian flower-girl; 42. *Frère*, Art-dealer; 48. *Goodall*, Evening prayer in the desert; 59. *James Clarke Hook*, Off the French coast; 60. *Herring*, Glint of sunshine; 71. *Knight*, Coast of Wales; 73. *Koller*, Emperor Max and Albrecht Dürer; 78. *John Linnel*, Landscape; 112. *Tidemand*, The Haugianer (a Norwegian sect); 115. *Vautier*, Strategy; 119. *Wells*, Stone-breaker; 121. *Wells*, The friends at Yewden (portraits of the painters Leslie, Storey, Hodgson, Yeames, and Wells, and of G. C. Schwabe); *Henry Woods*, 122. Street in Venice, 123. The Rialto, 124. The wooing. — Room II. 13. *Calderon*, With the stream; 25. *Creswick*, On the river Conway; 30. *Dyce*, Jacob and Rachel; 82. *Leslie*, Time of roses; 86. *Millais*, Dance; 104. *Rivière*, The last spoonful; 105. *Ary Scheffer*, Blessed are they that mourn; 107. *Stanfield*, St. Michael's Mount; 109. *Storey*, Old soldier; 128. *Yeames*, Scandal; 128. *Wynfield*, Commencement of the woollen trade. — Room III. 18. *Calderon*, Gloire de Dijon; 32. *Davis*, Mares and foals; 37. *Faed*, The Flower of Dumblane; 47. *Gill*, Rapids on the St. Lawrence; 52. *Herbert*, Sower of good seed; 63. *Hodgson*, Arab story-teller; 77. *Colin Hunter*, Shell-gatherers; 76. *Sir Edwin Landseer*, The poacher; 85. *Macallum*, Sea-piece; 91. *P. Nasmyth*, Landscape; 101. *Val Prinsep*, Au revoir; 114. *J. M. W. Turner*, On the Loire. — Room IV. Aug. *Bonheur*, 5. French autumn landscape, 7. Landscape with sheep; 22. *W. F. Calderon*, Horse-pond; *Herbert*, 54. Sir Thomas More, 58. Moses; *Hodgson*, 64. Snake-charmer, 65. Harbour; 87. *Müller*, Landscape; 89. *Marks*, Author and critic; 113. *G. Todd*, Spring; 120. *Wells*, Portrait of Herr Schwabe; 125. *Woods*, Doge's Palace; 127. *Wider*, High Mass in an Italian church; 111. *Storey*, Wife and children of Calderon, the painter. — Room V. *Achenbach* 1. Dutch landscape, 2. Dutch coast; 6. Aug. *Bonheur*, Landscape with cows; *Ph. Calderon*, 14. Desdemona, 16. Herr and Frau Schwabe; 31. *Dyce*, Joash shooting the arrow of deliverance; *Davis*, 33. Sunshine, 35. Kinlochawe; 49. *Gallait*, Consolation in sorrow; 77. *F. Leighton*, Italian girl; 80. *Leslie*, Nausicaa; 94. *Orchardson*, Voltaire and Sully; 96. *J. Pettie*, Edward VI. signing his first death-warrant; 98. *Phillip*, In Seville; 103. *Richards*, Coast of Cornwall; 110. *Storey*, Portrait of a young lady; 117. *H. Verkel*, Bonaparte at Bassano.

The **Anlagen*, or public promenades, laid out on the old fortifications, and extending round the interior of the city from the Elbhöhe (p. 168) to the Berlin Railway Station, also afford pleasant walks. Near the Kunsthalle, to the E., is an iron *Monument* (Pl. G, 3) to the memory of Adolph IV., Count of Holstein (1224-39), the founder of the liberties of the city (p. 166). Not far off, between the Steinthor-Wall and the Schweine-Markt, is the new *Natural History Museum*. containing one of the largest collections of shells in Germany (open daily, 11-2). — Another favourite walk is afforded

by the new *Pleasure Grounds* (Pl. F, 2 to H, 1), which extend along the Aussen-Alster to the Uhlenhorst (p. 174).

To the N.E., in the ST. GEORGE QUARTER, between the Stein-thor and the Klosterthor, are the *Gewerbe-Schule* and the *Real-Schule*, with the interesting **Industrial Art Museum* (adm. daily except Mon., in summer 10-5, winter 10-4). The industrial museum, which contains fine collections of porcelain and Japanese metal-work, is second only to that of Berlin among museums of the kind in Germany. The building also contains the *Ethnological Museum* (adm. as above), a collection of *Prehistoric Antiquities*, and the new *Botanic Museum and Commercial Laboratory*, with collections of fruit, seaweed, vegetable raw materials and products, etc. (adm. daily, 11-2).

Among the other scientific institutions of Hamburg are a *Chemical Laboratory*, a *Physical Laboratory*, and an *Observatory*.

The *Hansa Fountain*, in the Hansa-Platz (Pl. H, 2, 3), 65 ft. in height, was erected in 1878 from a design by E. Peiffer. The extensive *Hospital* (Pl. J, 1) is an admirable institution; the chapel contains a good picture by Overbeck.

Near the Lombards-Brücke, which affords a fine view of the Alster, is an *Obelisk*, erected in memory of J. G. Büsch (d. 1800), the political economist. A little farther on, at the beginning of the *Esplanade* (Pl. D, 2), a handsome street with a double avenue of trees, rises a **Monument* to the Hamburgers who fell in the war of 1870-71, designed by Professor Schilling of Dresden. — To the W., in the Stephans-Platz, is the handsome new *Post Office* (Pl. C, 2). — Near it, in the Dammthor-Str., is the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 2; p. 164), with seats for 2500 spectators. — In the Gänse-Markt, to the S., is a *Statue of Lessing* (Pl. C, 2), by Schaper, unveiled in 1881; on the pedestal are medallions of Eckhof and Reimarus.

On the left, immediately outside the Dammthor, lies the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. B, C, 1; open daily), with its Victoria Regia house. A little beyond it are a *Panorama* (Pl. B, C, 1) of the Storming of St. Privat, by Hünten and Simmler (adm. 1, Sun. 1/2 m.), and the **Zoological Garden* (Pl. A, B, 1; adm. 1 m., on Sun. in summer alternately 50 and 30 pf.; **Restaurant*), one of the most extensive and best organised in Germany. The arrangement of the animals was superintended by Brehm, and the grounds were laid out by the landscape-gardener Jürgens of Ottensen. The most interesting points are the elephant house, the dens of the beasts of prey, the Eulenburg (view) with the bears' den, the cascade grotto, the **Aquarium* (adm. 40, on Sun. 20 pf.), the terrarium, and the Ernst-Merck-Halle, containing a concert-room and winter-garden, with the bust of the founder of the gardens. — The large iron and glass structure (seriously damaged by fire in May, 1885), with a dome, in the adjacent Moorweide, is the exhibition-building of the *Horticultural Society*. Here also is the *Wilhelms-Gymnasium*.

The Cemeteries, laid out as gardens, adjoin the Zoological Garden on the S.W. On the N. side, opposite the Petrikirchhof, is a sarcophagus commemorating the fate of 1138 citizens of Hamburg, 'who, having been banished by Marshal Davoust, together with many thousands of their fellow-citizens during the severe winter of 1813-14, fell victims to grief, starvation, and disease'.

The finest part of the Promenades is that between the Dammthor and the Holstenthor (Pl. A, 2), laid out in 1881. Outside the Holstenthor is the new *Palace of Justice* (Pl. A, 2) for the upper courts of the Hanseatic towns, designed by Zimmermann.

About 1½ M. from the Deichthor (Pl. G, 5) are the extensive Waterworks, which supply the whole city. *View from the tower (240 ft. high). Tramway to *Rothenburgsort*. — Opposite to Rothenburgsort is the end of a large cutting constructed by *Dalmann* in 1873-77, at an outlay of 4,000,000 m., to regulate the amount of water in the N. Elbe.

The *Environs of Hamburg (comp. Map), which are sprinkled with country-houses, gardens, and parks in almost every direction, especially near the Aussen-Alster and near the Elbe between Altona and Blankenese (p. 176), afford some pleasant excursions.

The banks of the *Aussen-Alster are most conveniently visited by means of the steam-launches (p. 165) which ply daily at frequent intervals between the Jungfernstieg and the N. end of the lake (small boat, see p. 165; tramway, see p. 165). The favourite points are the Uhlenhorst (*Restaurant Fährhaus, concerts daily in summer), which is reached by steamer from the Jungfernstieg in 20 min. (passengers should alight at August-Strasse and walk to the ferry, ½ M., and there cross to the Fährhaus); *Harvestehude*, with a handsome new church, and the lime-tree of the poet Hagedorn (d. 1754) on the Licentiatenberg; and *Eppendorf* (Restaurant Mühlenkamp, between Uhlenhorst and Eppendorf).

Wandsbeck (railway, p. 183; steam-tramway, p. 165; cab 2m. 40 pf.; *Altes Posthaus Hotel*; *Tivoli*), a town in Holstein, with 17,800 inhab., about 3 M. to the N.E., was once the residence of the famous Matthias Claudius (d. 1815), the 'Wandsbecker Bote', who, with his wife, is buried in the churchyard here. A simple monument has been erected to him in the Wandsbeck wood, consisting of a block of granite, bearing his name, his hat, wallet, and staff.

Persons interested in missionary-establishments should visit the *Rauhe Haus* at *Horn*, 3 M. to the E. of Hamburg, on the road to Bergedorf (tramway, see p. 165; cab 2 m. 40 pf.). — The annual *Hamburg Horse Races* take place on a common at Horn.

A double avenue leads from the Millern-Thor at Hamburg (Pl. of St. Pauli, C, 4) through the suburb of *St. Pauli* (p. 168) to the *Nobisthor* of Altona (with the inscription, 'Nobis bene, nemini male'); cab 1½ m.; tramway and railway, see pp. 165, 163; also omnibus and steamboat.

Altona. — **Hotels.** KÖNIGLICHER HOF, opposite the station, R. & A. 2½, B. 1 m., L. 60 pf.; SONNE, BAHNHOF-HÔTEL, at the station; *HOLSTEIN-ISCHES HAUS, unpretending, R. & A. 3 m., B. 1 m.; THIEDE; PETERSEN. — The hotels of Altona are cheaper than those of Hamburg and are convenient for travellers on their way to Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein.

Restaurants. Eckhardt, Hauer (wine), *Plassenburg, *Fischborn, Deutsche Eiche, Bürgerclub (beer). — Bellevue, with garden, in Ottensen.

River Baths in the Quai-Str. — **Warm Baths:** *Altonaer Bade-Anstalt, Bürger-Str.

Theatres. Stadt-Theater, König-Str. 164 (actors of Hamburg Stadt-Theater, prices lower); Kaiser-Theater, in the Grosse Freiheit (Pl. D, 5), in winter only.

Cabs. Drive within the town, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., each additional pers. 15 pf.; to Hamburg, 1-2 pers., 90 pf. to 1 m. 80 pf. Charges by time, for luggage, etc., the same as at Hamburg (see p. 164).

Post and Telegraph Office, Behn-Str. 5 (Pl. B, 5, 6).

Steamboats to Hamburg and to Blankenese (p. 176) at frequent intervals.

Altōna, situated on the N. bank of the Elbe, and environed with gardens and villas, is a rapidly-increasing commercial and manufacturing town with 123,352 inhab. (includ. Ottensen), and the headquarters of the 9th Corps d'Armée. The Harbour affords accommodation for large sea-going vessels, of which upwards of 500 enter the port annually. An interesting excursion may be made from the Altona harbour to the Hamburg harbour by steamer (p. 165) or by small boat (1-3 pers. 1 m. 20 pf.).

The most fashionable street in Altona is the PALMAILLE (Pl. A, B, 6), planted with lime-trees, and affording pleasant glimpses of the Elbe; it is adorned with a bronze statue of Count Blücher, who was civil governor of Altona in 1808-45. Near the station is a Monument erected to commemorate the part taken by the 9th army-corps in the war of 1870-71, by Luthmer. The Museum, Palmaille 112, contains an ethnographical and natural history collection and a library (adm. on Sun. 11-2, Wed. 11-1). — A fine view of the Elbe is obtained from a hill near the war-monument.

In the KÖNIG-STRASSE (Pl. A, B, C, 6), the chief business-street of the town, are the Theatre (Pl. B, 6) and the Realschule, the latter containing a Picture Gallery (Sun., 11-3; to strangers on application). — To the N., in the Markt-Str., is another War Monument, erected to the natives of Altona who fell in 1870-71.

Several of the churches of Altona are grouped together in the GROSSE and KLEINE FREIHEIT (Pl. D, E, 5). The Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 11), in the Renaissance style, contains an altar-piece ascribed to Murillo. The large church of St. Pauli (Pl. 15; D, 6) is conspicuous by its imposing copper-covered dome. The tasteful Gothic Johanniskirche (Pl. D, 3), in the Allée, built in 1883, is one of the most successful modern brick structures in N. Germany.

At the W. end of Altona, near the station, begins Ottensen, a town with 18,700 inhab., in the churchyard of which Klopstock (born 1724, d. 1803) and his two wives are interred. Their grave is shaded by an old lime, a few paces from the church-door.

FROM ALTONA TO BLANKENESE, 6 M., railway in 20-25 min. (fares 80, 60, 40 pf.); from Hamburg to Altona, and thence to Blankenese, about 1 hr. (fares 1 m. 30, 95, 65 pf.). Stations Bahnhof, Othmarschen, Flottbeck, Blan-

kenese. — As the scenery is pleasing, a drive to Blankenese in an open carriage is far preferable to the railway-journey. Cab from Altona to Klein-Flottbeck, 1-2 pers. 2 m. 40 pf., to Nienstedten 3 m., to Blankenese 4-6 m.; omnibus between Altona (starting from the Palmaille, near the theatre) and Blankenese several times daily, fare 50 pf. — Even pedestrians will be rewarded by a walk along the bank of the Elbe to (8 M.) Blankenese, passing numerous villas and gardens. — The pleasantest way of making this excursion is to go to Blankenese by the steamboat, which commands fine views of the banks of the river, and return in a carriage, which may be hired at Sagebiel's in Blankenese, or at Jacob's in Nienstedten, 2 M. nearer Altona.

At the end of the pleasant village of *Neumühlen* rises a castellated villa belonging to Hr. Donner of Altona. Booth's gardens at Flottbeck and the park of the Jenisch family with their extensive hot-houses merit a visit. Further on is *Nienstedten* (**Jacob's Restaurant*). Then the garden of the Hamburg Senator G. Godeffroy, with a château in the Rhenish castellated style, situated on the high bank of the Elbe. At *Dockenhuden* is the park of C. Godeffroy. The finest view of the Elbe is obtained from the **Süllberg* (250 ft.; *Tavern at the top), one of the hills among which lies the fishing-village of Blankenese (**Sagebiel's Restaurant* at the *Fährhaus*), 1½ M. from the railway-station. Baur's garden at Blankenese also affords beautiful views. All these grounds are open to the public.

From Hamburg to Cuxhaven and Heligoland.

RAILWAY to (73 M.) *Cuxhaven* in 3⅓-3½ hrs. (fares 9 m. 50, 7 m. 40, 4 m. 90 pf.). Carriages are sometimes changed at *Harburg* (p. 163), but the morning-express (in summer) runs through to the harbour at Cuxhaven. — STEAMER from Cuxhaven to *Heligoland* once or twice daily in summer in 3 hrs. (6 m., return-fare 10 m.). Steamers also ply direct to Heligoland from *Hamburg* 4 times weekly (5-6 hrs.; fare 12 m.; touching at Cuxhaven) and *Geestemünde* (4-5 hrs.; 11 m.).

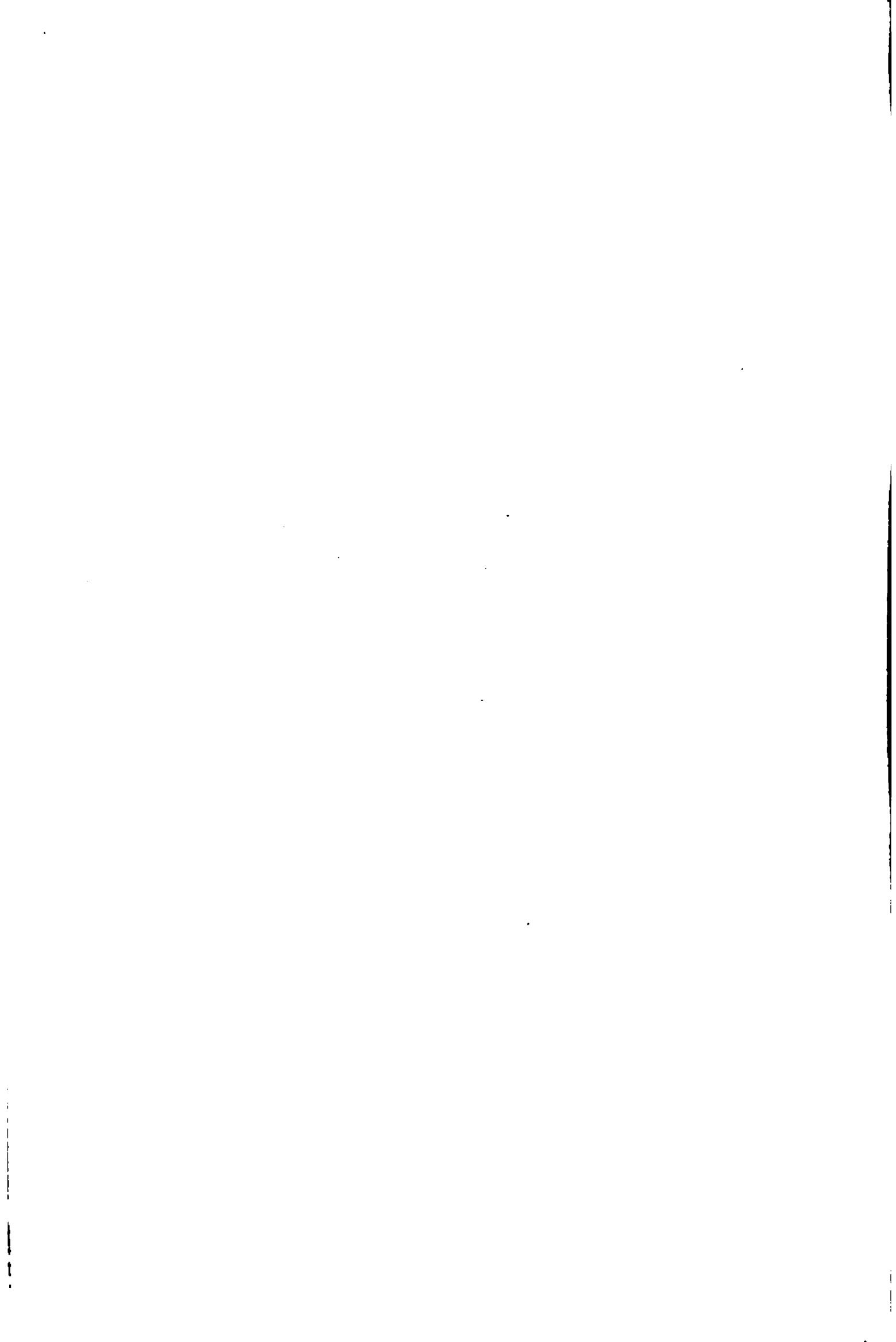
The RAILWAY TO CUXHAVEN, starting at the Venlo station, runs via *Harburg* (p. 163), *Buxtehude* (Peper's Hotel), and *Stade* (Birnbaum), a town with 10,000 inhabitants. — The STEAMBOAT JOURNEY affords a good view of Hamburg and the busy traffic on the lower part of the Elbe.

Cuxhaven (**Belvedere*, with a pleasant pavilion facing the beach; *Bellevue*; *Germania*; *Restaurant Seepavillon*), a busy and increasing place belonging to Hamburg, and united with the neighbouring *Ritzbüttel* in 1872, is visited as a sea-bathing place. The château, a castellated building of the 14th cent., which is visible from the Elbe, is one of the oldest secular structures in N. Germany. Pop. 4500.

The steamer from Cuxhaven to Heligoland passes the island of *Neuwerk* with its lighthouse, originally erected in 1290 as a castle for protection against pirates. — At the mouth of the Elbe, the banks of which have been fortified since 1870, three light-ships, and between them the pilot-ship, are passed, beyond which the open sea is reached. The sea-passage occupies 2½-3 hrs. only. Passengers are landed at Heligoland in small boats (tickets sold on board, price 1 m.).

Heligoland (**Stadt London*, in the *Oberland*, generally crowded in the height of summer; *Conversationshaus*; *Princess Alexandra*; numerous lodgings), i. e. 'Holy Land', which formerly belonged to Schleswig, was taken by the English in 1807, though not officially recognized as English till 1810, and still continues under their supremacy. During the blockade of 1812 it was a great resort of smugglers. On three sides the island, which consists of hard red clay and marl, and is about 1/5 sq. M. only in area, rises nearly perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 200 ft., forming a long and narrow triangle called the *Oberland*. On the S.E. side only a low, flat bank of sand rises from the water, called the *Unterland*. The island contains 2000 inhab. of Frisian extraction, whose dialect, habits, and costume are in many respects peculiar. The bathing-season and the lobster-fishery are their chief sources of gain. The German language is used in the schools and church, and German money is current.





The visitor disembarks on the **UNTERLAND**, on which are situated a bath-house, a basin used by bathers when prevented by stormy weather from crossing to the 'Düne' (see below), the **Conversationshaus**, etc. The principal streets, recently provided with English names, are the **Dünen-Strasse**, or **Gesundheits-Allee**, on the N.E. side of the group of houses, and the **Bindfaden-Allee**, which runs parallel to the cliffs from N.E. to S.W. At the end of the latter is the '**Rothe Meer**', a bathing-place so called from the colour with which the red clay tinges the waves.

From the Unterland an easy flight of 190 wooden steps ascends the rock to the **ÖBERLAND**, a plateau planted chiefly with potatoes, and intersected by the **Kartoffel-Allee**. The pastures support goats and about 300 sheep only. The principal street in the village, called the **Falm**, skirting the S.E. margin of the cliff, commands a fine view of the Unterland, the downs, and the sea. The best views of the cliffs are obtained at the **Sathurn** (South Horn) and **Nathurn** (North Horn), which last is a favourite point towards sunset. The **Lighthouse** merits a visit (fee 30 pf.).

Opposite the Unterland, and separated from it by a strait $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in width and 12-16 ft. deep, is the **Düne**, or **Sandinsel** (ferry there and back 60 pf.), on the N. (left) side of which is the gentlemen's, and on the S. (right) side the ladies' bathing-place.

BOAT for the interesting excursion round the island, 1-2 pers. about 3 m., 3-4 pers. 4 m. — An *Illumination of the rocks and grottoes takes place several times during the season, on which occasions the whole of the visitors hire boats in order to witness it to advantage. Many of the rocks have received fanciful names, such as the Nun, Monk, and Pastor.

20. From Hamburg to Kiel.

RAILWAY from Altona to Kiel (66 M.) in 2- $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 m. 50, 6 m. 40, 4 m. 30 pf.; express 9 m. 60, 7 m. 50, 5 m. 30 pf.).

FROM HAMBURG TO ALTONA. *Tramway*, see p. 165. *Cab* from the Alster-Bassin to the station at Altona $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; carpet-bag or hat-box 8 pf., trunk 30 pf. — *Junction Railway*, see p. 163 (most convenient station at the Dammthor). The train stops for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. at Altona.

Altona, see p. 174. The first stations are unimportant. 20 M. **Elmshorn** (*Railway Hotel*; *Stadt Kiel*), with 8700 inhab., a prosperous town on the *Krückaue*.

FROM ELMSHORN TO HVIDDING (Jutland), 136 M., railway in about 9 hrs. (fares 19 m. 60, 14 m. 70, 7 m. 70 pf.). The line traverses the fertile fen-district of the *Ditmarsch Peasants*, celebrated for their fierce and intrepid opposition to the supremacy of the Dukes of Holstein, who in 1559 at length succeeded in gaining the mastery. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Glückstadt** (*Railway Hotel*; *Groth's Hotel*), on the Elbe, a dull place with 5600 inhab., fortified by Christian IV. in 1620, was unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly in 1628, and by Torstenson in 1643; in 1815 it was dismantled.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Itzehoe** (*Helmund's Inn*; *Dühring*), on the *Stoer*, the most ancient town in the Duchy (11,000 inhab.), founded as early as the 9th cent., was formerly the place of assembly of the Holstein Estates. Church of St. Lawrence of the 12th century. Pleasant excursion of 1 hr. to *Breitenburg* on the *Stoer*, the handsome château of Count Rantzau. — 47 M. **Meldorf** (*Holländerei*), where Carsten Niebuhr, the traveller, and his son, the historian (b. at Copenhagen in 1776, d. at Bonn in 1831), once resided. There is a small museum of *Ditmarsch* antiquities here. — 55 M. **Heide** (*Bürmeister*; *Landschaftliches Haus*), one of the chief places in the district (7500 inhab.). The cemetery contains a monument to the Reformer Heinrich van Zütphen, who was burnt here by the fanatical peasants in 1524. — 68 M. **Friedrichstadt**, a town with 2500 inhab., founded by Dutch emigrants in 1621-23, and still retaining its Dutch characteristics of broad streets, paved with brick, and intersected by canals; 76 M. **Husum** (p. 182). — 136 M. **Hvidding**, the Danish frontier-station (custom-house). Beyond

Hvidding the railway goes on to (150 M.) *Bramminge*, the junction of lines to *Esbjerg* and *Fredericia* (p. 198).

46½ M. **Neumünster** (*Railway Hotel*; *Struck's Hotel*; *Börse*), a town with considerable cloth-factories and 13,700 inhab., is the junction of lines to (50 M.) *Tönning* (p. 182) viâ *Heide*, to *Flensburg* (R. 21), to *Plön* and *Eutin* viâ *Ascheberg* (p. 198), and to *Oldesloe* (p. 183; see below).

FROM NEUMÜNSTER TO OLDESLOE, 28 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 70, 1 m. 80 pf.). The most important station is (10 M.) *Segeberg* situated between limestone hills and the lake of that name, with a Romanesque church of the 12th century.

54 M. *Bordesholm*, once a richly-endowed monastery, is prettily situated on the lake of that name. The church contains monuments of Frederick I. of Denmark (d. 1533) and his Queen Anna, and one of Duke Christian Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, ancestor of the present imperial family of Russia. The country becomes more attractive. Near Kiel the picturesque *Eider Valley* is traversed, beyond which the harbour and the distant Baltic become visible.

66 M. **Kiel**. — **Hotels.** **GERMANIA*, opposite the station, R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1, D. 2½ m.; **ZUM KRONPRINZEN*, Hafen-Str.; *HÔTEL ZUR BÖRSE*, Holstenbrücke; *STADT HAMBURG*, *STADT KOPENHAGEN*, both in the Schumacher-Str.; *HOLST'S HOTEL*, Schlossgarten, R., L., B., & A. 2½ m.; *UNION*, Hafen-Str.; *MÄDICKE'S HOTEL*, opposite the station, with a garden. — For a stay of several days the **HÔTEL BELLEVUE* or **FOLKER'S HOTEL*, in Düsternbrook, both with salt-water baths (see p. 179), and the *HÔTEL WILHELMINENHÖHE*, in Gaarden (p. 179), may be recommended. — Concerts in summer at *Wriedt's Establishment*, to the S. of the station.

Cabs. Per drive in the town for 1 pers. 60-75 pf., each additional person 10-20 pf.; to the Bellevue, 1 pers. 1 m. 20 pf.; per hour, 1-2 pers. 1½ m., each additional person 30 pf.; each trunk 30 pf. — From 10 to 11 p.m., and 6 to 7 a.m., a fare and a half; from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fare.

Tramways. Various lines through the town, every 10 min.; to Düsternbrook, every ½ hr.

Boat per hour, for 1-2 pers. 1½ m.; ferry to the Wilhelminenhöhe 10 pf.

Small Steamers also ply in all directions: from the Station or the Wharf opposite the Schumacher-Str. to Wilhelminenhöhe every 7½ min., 5 pf.; from the Bridges at the Fischer-Str. to *Ellerbek*, 3-4 times an hr., 10 pf.; to *Neudietrichsdorf* and *Neumühlen* every ½ hr., 15 pf.; to the *Bathing Place* (15 pf.), *Bellevue* (20 pf.), *Altheikendorf* (25 pf.), *Möllendorf* (25 pf.), *Friedrichsort* (30 pf.), and *Laboe* (35 pf.), 10-12 times daily; to *Friedrichsort* viâ *Holtenau* (p. 179) 16 times daily.

A visit to one of the *Men-of-War* in the harbour is generally permitted between 12 and 1; apply to one of the boatmen, who charge about 3 m., including waiting (no fee should be offered to the sailor who shows the vessel).

Kiel, one of the oldest towns in Holstein, with 54,000 inhab., the Baltic headquarters of the German navy, with a naval academy, and a university founded in 1665, is picturesquely situated at the S. end of the *Kieler Föhrde*, one of the best havens in Europe and the chief war-harbour of Germany. Kiel is now a place of commercial importance, being a great dépôt of the trade between the Danish islands and the continent. The 'Kieler Umschlag', a considerable fair, has been held here annually in Epiphany week since the 14th century. Extensive harbour-fortifications, quays, and docks have been constructed within the last few years (p. 179).

In an open space opposite the station stands the THAULOW MUSEUM (open on Tues. and Frid. 11-2, Sun. 12-4; at other times on application, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 30 pf. each, a party 20 pf. each), designed by Moldenschardt and adorned with sculptures by Andresen, containing a collection of Schleswig-Holstein wood-carvings, formed by Professor Thaulow (d. 1883) and presented to the province in 1875. This collection, which is unrivalled of its kind, affords conclusive proof that art was cultivated in this part of the country in the 16th and 17th cent. (catalogue 1 m.). — On the upper floor is the picture-gallery of the *Schleswig-Holstein Art Union* (Sun. 12-4, Tues. & Frid. 11-2; 25 pf.).

Skirting the harbour, or proceeding through the 'Vorstadt', we soon reach the town itself, which lies between the *Kleine Kiel* and the harbour. In the centre of it rises the *Nicolaikirche*, built in 1241 and of late skilfully restored. The Dänische-Strasse leads hence to the N.E., passing the *Ethnological Museum* and the *Kunsthalle* (paintings), to the *SCHLOSS*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp, restored after a fire in 1838. It is now occupied by Prince Henry of Prussia. At present it also contains the *Museum of Art* (chiefly casts from the antique; adm. Sun. and Thurs. 11.30-1.30). The interesting *Museum of National Antiquities* in the old university, Katten-Strasse 3, contains many objects of a prehistoric period, including a boat and a human body found in the Sunde-witt Moor (adm. on Sun., Wed., and Sat. 11-1; at other times on application to the attendant). The UNIVERSITY, contained in a new building at the N. end of the *Schlossgarten*, has about 500 students. Adjacent are several institutes in connection with it, including the *Library* and the *Zoological Museum* (adm. on Sun. 11-2, Wed. 12-2). — The hall of the *Gymnasium*, in the *Kleine Kiel*, is adorned with frescoes by A. von Werner.

*ENVIRONS. The harbour is picturesque, and a trip by steamer or small boat as far as *Laboe* is recommended.

On the W. BANK the **Düsternbrooker Weg*, a high-road flanked with pleasant country-houses, leads N. from the university through beautiful beech-woods, and past **Folker's Hotel* and the *Marine Academy*, to the new *Sea Baths* (*Restaurant) and the (1½ M.) **Hôtel Bellevue* (board 37 m., R. from 10 m. weekly). The latter (concerts in summer) stands on a hill, and commands a beautiful view over the Föhrde. A little inland is the forest-nursery of *Düvelsbek*. From the Bellevue the traveller may follow the coast by the village of *Wik* to (1½ M.) *Holtenau*, at the mouth of the Schleswig-Holstein Canal, 20 M. in length, constructed in 1777-84 for the purpose of connecting the Baltic with the N. Sea by means of the Eider, but navigable for vessels of small tonnage only (small steamer to the lock, connecting with that mentioned at p. 178, 5 pf.). A beautiful walk hence is by the canal and the Holtenau Lock to the park of (2 M.) *Knoop* (*Inn at the second lock). In summer a steamer plies several times a week to Kiel (¾ hr.; 70 pf.). — *Friedrichsort*, a fortress 3 M. farther on, with the works on the Brauneberg (now 'Fort Falkenstein') and the opposite batteries of *Möldorf* and *Laboe* ('Fort Stosch') command the entrance to the harbour. Steamers, see p. 178.

The E. BANK of the harbour is also attractive. The **Wilhelminenhöhe* (or *Sandkrug*; Hotel, with garden, see p. 178), opposite the Schumacher-Thor (steamers, see p. 178), commands an admirable view of the

town and the wooded W. bank. Farther on, to the S., are some extensive private wharves; to the N. the large *Wharves and Docks of the German Navy* (admission at 9 a.m. or 3 p.m., by card obtained in the office of the 'Oberwerft-Director', 50 pf.; no gratuities). The village of *Ellerbek* ('Johannisberg Restaurant) is the headquarters of the 'Kieler Sprotte' fishery (sprats, prepared by smoking). A pleasant footpath leads hence over the *Koppeln* to *Neumühlen* (Inn), at the mouth of the *Schwentine*, with the largest steam and water-mill on the continent, in which 409 bushels of grain are ground daily, and an extensive ship-building yard. Farther distant is the *Schrevenborn* wood; then, between the villages of *Alt-Heikendorf*, *Möhlenort*, and *Laboe*, the 'Gründe', affording charming silvan walks on the slopes of the coast. The fishing-village of *Laboe* (Stoltenberg's Inn, with garden, and beautiful view) is situated in the *Probstei*, the property of the nunnery of *Preetz* (p. 198), an extremely fertile district, 40 sq. M. in area, where the people are still somewhat primitive in their habits and costumes. Popular festivals take place in summer.

To the S. of Kiel is the large lunatic asylum of *Hornheim*. The neighbouring *Vieburger Gehölz* is noted for its fine beeches.

To *Copenhagen*, see p. 199. — To *Sonderburg* (p. 182), steamboat twice weekly in 4½ hrs.; to *Kappeln* (p. 181) daily, except Sun., in 3 hrs.

FROM KIEL TO FLENSBURG, 49 M., railway in 3¼ hrs. (fares 4 m. 80, 3 m. 20 pf.). The train crosses the Eider Canal. Unimportant stations. From (16 M.) *Eckernförde* (Götze) a diligence plies to (14 M.) *Schleswig* (in 2¾ hrs.; p. 181). We cross a corner of the Bay of Eckernförde, and the broad *Schlei*, and traverse the district of *Angeln* (p. 181). From (25 M.) *Süderbrarup* a branch-line runs to *Schleswig* (p. 181). 49 M. *Flensburg*, see p. 182. — From Kiel to *Eutin* and *Lübeck*, see R. 23.

21. From Hamburg (*Altona*) to Flensburg and Vamdrup.

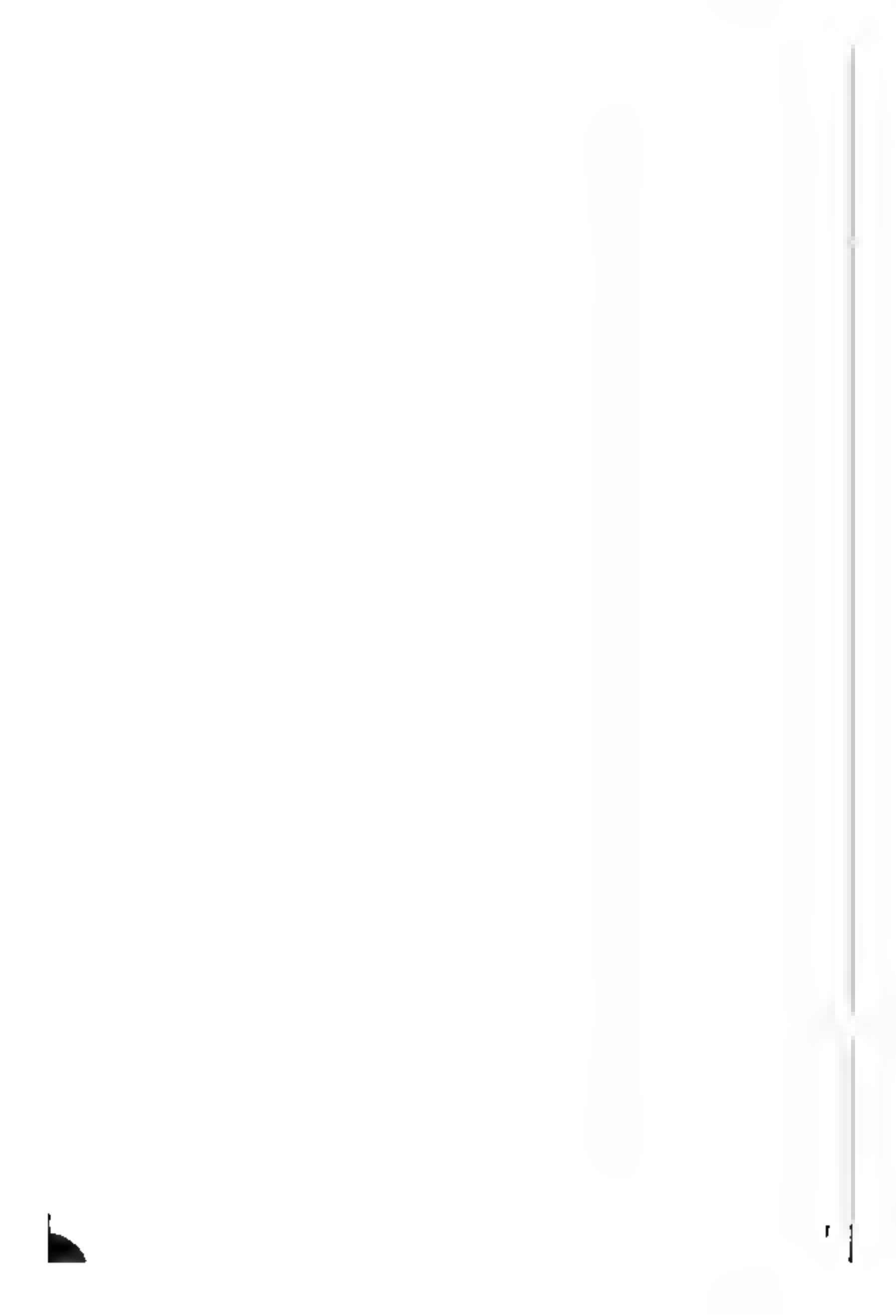
158 M. RAILWAY to (107 M.) *Flensburg* in 4-5¼ hrs. (fares 13 m. 80, 10 m. 40, 6 m. 90 pf.; express 15 m. 50, 12 m. 10, 8 m. 60 pf.); to *Vamdrup* in 5¾-8 hrs. (fares 19 m. 90, 14 m. 90, 10 m. 10 pf.).

From Altona to (46½ M.) *Neumünster*, see R. 20. 55 M. *Nortorf*. On the publication of Christian VIII.'s 'open letter' in 1846, large popular meetings were held at Neumünster and Nortorf, foreshadowing the events which ultimately separated the Duchies from Denmark.

68 M. *Rendsburg* (**Stadt Hamburg & Lübeck*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Railway Hotel*), a fortified town with 12,000 inhab., was unsuccessfully besieged by the Swedish General Wrangel in 1645. The fortress formerly consisted of three works separated by the *Eider*: the *Altstadt* on an island, the *Neuwerk* to the S., and the *Kronwerk* to the N. — As Schleswig is approached a fine view is suddenly disclosed of the broad estuary of the *Schlei* and the town itself.

The *DANEWERK* (or *Dannevirke*), an intrenchment which formerly defended the Danish frontier, dating from the 11th and 12th cent., and stretching across the level country, was stormed by the Prussians in 1848. The works were subsequently restored, and greatly extended and strengthened by the Danes, so that in 1864 they constituted a barrier from the mouth of the *Schlei* to *Friedrichsstadt*, a distance of 46 M., which might easily have been defended, had the Danish army been sufficiently numerous. Their forces were, however, totally unequal to the task, and the result was inevitable. The united troops of Austria and Prussia, notwithstanding the gallant resistance of their enemy, stormed the advanced positions in rapid succession, while a Prussian division proceeded to force the passage of the *Schlei*, in order to attack the Danes in the rear. The





Danish General de Meza, seeing the impossibility of preventing this, at once abandoned his position and retreated rapidly in order to save his army from annihilation. The intrenchments have since been entirely levelled.

8½ M. Schleswig. — Hotels. *STADT HAMBURG; *RAVEN'S HOTEL, in the Altstadt; STEHN'S HOTEL, near the station; STADT KIEL, small. — *Bellevue Restaurant*, in the Lollfuss pleasure-grounds.

Branch-Line and *Omnibus* to the Altstadt Station.

Schleswig, an ancient town with 16,000 inhab., charmingly situated, traces its origin to the reign of Charlemagne, and afterwards became the residence of the Dukes of Schleswig. It consists of a single street, 3½ M. in length, extending round the W. end of the arm of the sea named the *Schlei*, and is divided into the *Friedrichsberg*, *Lollfuss*, *Holm*, and *Altstadt*.

At Friedrichsberg, the quarter next to the station, is situated the old ducal *Schloss Gottorp*, now a barrack, the chapel of which has an interesting carved prie-dieu of the 17th-century. Behind the Schloss are fine oak and beech-woods. Adjacent are the new *Government Offices*. — To the N. of the Friedrichsberg, on the *Erdbeerenberg* (*View), is *Magnussen's Wood-Carving School*.

The *Dom* in the Altstadt, externally insignificant, erected in the Romanesque style about 1100, was restored in Gothic taste after a fire in 1440.

The Interior is open daily 11-12 (free), and at other times on application to the sacristan (opposite the Romanesque S. portal, No. 68; fee 1 m.). — The *ALTARPIECE, formerly in the monastery of Bordesholm (p. 178), a work executed in carved oak by *Brüggemann* in 1521, represents the history of the Passion in 20 sections, and is by far the finest work of art in the Duchies. In the choir, to the left, is a font of 1480; on the right the tombstone of King Frederick I. Adjacent is the chapel of the Dukes of Gottorp, and in the nave are those of several noble families. The church also contains two altarpieces by *Juriaen Ovens* (d. 1678; p. xxxi).

On the N. side of the Altstadt, in the direction of St. Jürgen, stands a monument to the eminent painter *J. A. Carstens* (b.: at St. Jürgen in 1734, d. at Rome in 1798), erected in 1865. *View. — The *Mövenberg* (sea-gulls' hill), a small island near the town, is densely covered with sea-fowl. — The *Haddebye*, an ancient church on the bank of the *Schlei*, opposite the town, is said to have been founded by Ansgarius (d. 865).

STEAMBOAT twice or thrice daily, in 3 hrs., to (21 M.) **Kappeln** (**Stadt Hamburg*), on the picturesque banks of the *Schlei*, a charming excursion, which may also be made in a rowing-boat. The district of *Angeln*, a fertile peninsula between the *Schlei* and the Bay of Flensburg, presents a somewhat English appearance with its high hedges, which are not common on the continent. The finest survey of the district is obtained from the *Schiersberg*. — From Kappeln to Kiel, steamer in summer daily, in 3 hrs. (fares 3 or 2 m.).

DILIGENCE daily in 3 hrs. from Schleswig to (15 M.) **Eckernförde** (p. 180). RAILWAY to (14 M.) **Süderbrarup** (p. 180) in 1½ hr.

About 4½ M. to the N. of Schleswig is the village of *Idstedt*, where the Schleswig-Holstein army under General Willisen was defeated by the Danes on 25th July, 1850. To commemorate the victory the Danes erected the 'Lion of Flensburg', now in Lichtenfelde (p. 81).

90 M. **Jübek**, the junction for Husum (route to Wyk), Tönning, Heide, and Neumünster (see p. 178).

FROM JÜBEK TO HUSUM, 16 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (express from Hamburg in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — Husum (**Thomas's Hotel*, R., L., & A. 2 m.; **Stadt Hamburg*), situated on the *Husumer Au*, which here empties itself into the German Ocean by means of the 'old' and the 'new' *Hever*, is a dull seaport (6200 inhab.), with an old château of the former dukes. — [From Husum the railway runs on to the S.W. to (14 M.) Tönning (*Hôtel Victoria*), with 3400 inhab., situated on the North Sea, at the mouth of the *Eider*, which forms a good harbour here.]

Husum is the usual starting-point for the steamer to *Wyk*, on the island of Föhr ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; through-fares from Hamburg 19 m. 20, 15 m. 40, 11 m. 60 pf.). — Wyk (*Curhaus*, R. from 15 m. per week, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **Redlesien*; **Thomas*, cheaper; lodgings), a popular German bathing-resort (1000 inhab.), is the principal place in the island of Föhr, one of the *N. Frisian Islands* (see Map), which is about 28 sq. M. in area. The *Sandwall*, a road parallel to the beach, and shaded with a double avenue, where the *Conversationshaus* (music morning and evening), the hotels, the landing-place, etc., are all situated, is the favourite promenade. The bathing beach is at the S. end. A visit should be paid to one of the *Vogelkojen*, in which about 80,000 wild-duck are caught annually.

A steamer plies between Föhr and *Helgoland* (p. 176) thrice weekly (16 m.); also from Wyk to *Westerland* (p. 183) daily.

107 M. Flensburg. — Hotels. **BAHNHOF'S-HÔTEL*, R., L., & A. 2 m. 80 pf., B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **CENTRAL-HÔTEL*; *FEY'S HOTEL*, all in the Rathaus-Str.; *SOMMER'S HOTEL*, opposite the steamboat-pier.

Restaurants. At the *Hotels*; *Schwarzer Walfisch*; *Gnomenkeller*; *Colosseum*.

Tramway from one end of the town to the other.

Flensburg, a thriving town with 33,000 inhab., is beautifully situated at the S. end of the *Flensburg Fjord*, one of those deeply-indented bays which form the excellent harbours of Schleswig-Holstein. The most important buildings are the *Nicolaikirche*, the *Marienkirche* (both with modern towers), the *Post Office*, and the *Law Courts* (fine view from the terrace). Near the new barracks is the ruin of *Duburg*. Fine view from the *Bellevue*, a café on the hill to the W., near the windmills. The **Old Cemetery*, prettily situated on the same height, contains a marble sphinx by Thorvaldsen and a number of German and Danish monuments to soldiers who fell in the wars of 1849-50 and 1864.

The **Flensburg Fjord* is a fine sheet of water enclosed by gentle grassy and wooded slopes, enlivened by the red roofs of scattered farm-houses. Small steamers ply on the fjord.

On the S. bank lies *Glücksburg* (**Strand Hôtel & Logirhaus*, near the pier, R. 21-28 m. per week, board $38\frac{1}{2}$ m., sea-bath 40 pf., per doz. 4 m.; **Bellevue*, R. 15-21, board 30 m. per week; boats for hire), now frequented as a bathing-place by 1500 visitors annually. The village (Sonne), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the shore, and not visible thence, possesses a *Schloss* of the 16th cent., picturesquely situated on a small lake shaded with beeches. — The steamer then rounds the peninsula of *Broacker* and reaches —

Sonderburg (**Holstein'sches Haus*; **Stadt Hamburg*, unpretending; *Alsund*; *Curhaus*; *Wilhelmsbad* and *Bellevue*, bath and lodging-houses), the pleasant little capital (5600 inhab.) of *Alsen*, an island 122 sq. M. in area. The old *Schloss* of the Duke of Augustenburg is now a barrack. Sonderburg is frequented as a bathing-place. A walk round the town and to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) pretty 'Süderholz' is recommended. — Towards the N.E., about $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Sonderburg, lies the watering-place of *Augustenburg* (*Curhaus*, 'pens'. 42 m. per week; *Franck's Hotel*; private rooms $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. per week), prettily situated on the deeply-indented *Augustenburg Fjord*. Near *Adzerballig*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, rises the *Hüge Berg* (240 ft.), which commands a survey of the island, the sea, *Fünen*, *Arroe*, &c. — The *Intrench-*

ments of Düppel, stormed by the Prussians in 1864 after a siege of two months, were a connected series of bastions forming a semicircle round the point of the Sundewitt opposite Sonderburg (see Map), and extending from the Alsen-Sund to the Wenningbund.

Steamer from Flensburg to Korsör (see p. 199) thrice weekly (11 hrs.), touching at Sonderburg; to Stettin, see p. 228.

Railway from Flensburg to Eckernförde and Kiel, see p. 180.

From Flensburg to Kappeln (p. 181), 32 M., railway via Glücksburg (p. 182) in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (3 or 2 m.).

The railway now runs due N.; country uninteresting. 118 M. Tingleff is the junction of a branch-line to Tondern (for Sylt, see below).

From Tingleff to Tondern, 16 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (express from Hamburg in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — Tondern (*Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, at the station; *Stadt Hamburg*) is an old town with 3500 inhab., and the capital of the district. — Passengers for Sylt (see below) proceed from Tondern by carr., omn., or diligence (twice daily) in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to (8 M.) Hoyer (*Stadt Tondern*), a small town with 1000 inhab., $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the shore.

From Hoyer to Sylt steamer twice daily in 2 hrs. The landing-place is at Munkmarsch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Westerland (see below), to which a steam-tramway plies in 10 min. (carr. in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 3-4 m.; through-fares from Hamburg 25 m. 50, 21 m. 20 pf., 17 m.). — The island of Sylt is the largest German island in the North Sea, being upwards of 39 sq. M. in area and $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, but very narrow (3000 inhab.). The principal place on it is the scattered village of Westerland (*Curhaus*, table-d'hôte 3 m., to subscribers $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., 'pension' from 45 m. per week; **Hôtel Royal*, 'pension' 35-50 m.; **Deutscher Kaiser*; lodgings), on the W. side, which has been a favourite sea-bathing resort since 1858. It is separated from the sea by a range of sand-hills, across which a wooden pathway leads to the beach. To the right (N.) is the gentlemen's, to the left (S.) the ladies' bathing-place. The *Curhaus* was opened in 1878. The sea is generally rougher than at the other bathing-places on this coast, and boating is not practicable except in the 'Watten', or shallows, between the island and the mainland. Annual number of visitors about 3-4000. — Wenningstedt (*Central Hotel; Sächsischer Hof), 2 M. to the N. of Westerland, is also frequented for sea-bathing. Near it is a burial tumulus formed of huge blocks of granite.

127 M. Rothenkrug, whence a branch-line runs in 25 min. to Apenrade (4 M.), a small trading-town and sea-bathing place (6000 inhab.) on the beautiful Apenrade Fjord. Steamer from Apenrade to Sonderburg, see above; to Flensburg (p. 182) twice daily. — From (141 M.) Woyens another branch-line runs in 35 min. to Hadersleben ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.), a small trading-place (7600 inhab.) on the fjord of that name. At (153 M.) Vamdrup the Danish frontier is reached (see p. 198).

22. From Hamburg to Lübeck and to Stettin.

223 M. RAILWAY to Lübeck, 40 M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 5 m. 10, 3 m. 80, 2 m. 60 pf.); from Lübeck to Stettin, 182 M., in $6\frac{3}{4}$ -10 hrs. (fares 26 m. 50, 19 m., 13 m. 80 pf.).

Hamburg, p. 163. The journey presents few objects of interest. 3 M. Wandsbeck (p. 174); 24 M. Oldesloe, a picturesquely-situated watering-place with saline baths (to Neumünster, see p. 178).

40 M. Lübeck, see p. 191; to Eutin, see p. 197; to Büchen, see p. 221. — The Mecklenburg line now begins. From (62 M.)

Grevismühlen, lying between two lakes, a diligence plies to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Boltenhagen* (*Grossherzog von Mecklenburg), a sea-bathing place. 74 M. *Kleinen* (*Railway Restaurant), whence there are branch-lines to Wismar and to Schwerin.

FROM KLEINEN TO WISMAR, 10 M., branch-line in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 m. 40, 1 m., 80 pf.), — *Wismar* (**Stadt Hamburg*, R. 2, L. $\frac{3}{4}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 1 m.; **Habich's Hotel*), a Mecklenburg town with 16,000 inhab., possesses an excellent harbour and several fine churches. In the architecture of *St. Mary's* (choir consecrated 1353) and of *St. Nicholas* (dating mainly from the 15th cent., with vaulting 130 ft. in height, richly ornamented) the influence of the Marienkirche in Lübeck is distinctly traceable. *St. George's* is a cruciform edifice of elegant proportions, the nave dating from the 15th, the choir from the 14th century. The '*Alte Schule*' by *St. Mary's* churchyard, dating from 1300, and several other private houses are interesting brick structures in the Gothic style. The *Fürstenhof*, formerly a ducal palace, and now the seat of the municipal authorities, is a good specimen of German Renaissance. The handsomer wing was built by Gabriel van Aken and Valentin von Lira; the decorations are alternately in sandstone and terracotta, the latter being remarkably rich. It has lately been restored. The *Thormann'sche Haus* contains handsome old furniture, oil-paintings, etc. (strangers admitted). Pleasant excursion by steamboat to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wendorf* (restaurant); fine view of the harbour. — From Wismar to Rostock, see p. 189.

FROM KLEINEN TO SCHWERIN, 10 M., railway in 25 min. (fares 1 m. 50, 1 m. 10, 70 pf.).

10 M. *Schwerin*. — Hotels. In the town: **HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. a; C, 4), *Schloss-Str.*, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m.; **STERN'S HOTEL* (Pl. b; B, 3), on the *Pfaffenteich*, corner of the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str.*, R. 2 m. 30 pf.; *HÔTEL DE PARIS* (Pl. e; C, 3), *König-Str.* 30, with garden-restaurant; *STADT LÜBECK* (Pl. g; B, 3). At the station: **HÔTEL DE RUSSIE* (Pl. c; B, 2), R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 80 pf., second-class; *LOUISENHOF* (Pl. d; B, 2), unpretending, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ m., B. 80 pf. — *Hôtel Garni*, *Wilhelm-Str.* 8, well spoken of.

Restaurants. At *Stern's Hotel* and the *Hôtel de Paris*, see above; *Cohen*, *König-Str.*; *Dabelstein*, *Salz-Str.*; *Havemann*, *Grosse Moor* 5 (Moselle and Hungarian wines); *Uhle*, *Schuster-Str.* 15. — Confectioner: **Krefft*, at the corner of the *Schloss-Str.* and *König-Str.*

Cabs 50 pf. per drive; per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 75 pf., per hour $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; box 25 pf. Steamboats on the Lake of Schwerin several times daily in summer, starting at the *Anna-Str.*, near the Museum (Pl. D, 4): to Zippendorf and the Kaninchenwerder 25 pf.; voyage round the lake on Sundays.

Theatre. *Hof-Theater* (Pl. 21; C, 4), in the *Alte Garten*.

Schwerin (accent on the second syllable), an ancient settlement of Wends, invested with municipal rights in 1161 by Henry the Lion, and an episcopal see from 1170 to 1648, is now a well-built town with 31,500 inhab., and the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, prettily situated on the *Lake of Schwerin* (14 M. long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad) and several smaller lakes.

Near the station is the handsome new *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 7; B, 2, 3), in the Baltic style.

From the station we cross the *Louisen-Platz* and proceed through the *Wilhelm-Str.* to the *Pfaffenteich* (Pl. B, C, 1-3), among the buildings round which the most conspicuous is the *Arsenal* (Pl. B, 3).

Near the S. end of the Pfaffenteich, in the heart of the town, rises the ***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 3), a fine brick edifice in the Baltic style, occupying the site of an earlier building, dating in its present form mainly from 1482, and judiciously restored in 1867-69. The old tower was taken down in 1889, and a new one is to be built. Adm. 12.30-2 p.m.; sacristan, Am Dom 4 (1 m.).

The 'Chapel of the Holy Blood', at the back of the high-altar, contains tombs of the grand-ducal family. The stained-glass windows, representing the Ascension, with figures of apostles and evangelists, were executed from cartoons by Cornelius (p. 186). The N. side of the choir contains a *Monument* of Duke Christopher (d. 1592). *Altarpiece*, a Crucifixion, executed by Lenthe under the directions of Cornelius. By one of the S. pillars is a bronze *Epitaphium* of the Duchess Helena (d. 1524), by the celebrated Peter Vischer of Nuremberg. The four curious monumental *Brasses*, 10 ft. high, are of Flemish workmanship, and date from 1347 and 1375. Excellent organ.

The cloisters, to the N. of the cathedral, contain the *Ducal Library* (160,000 vols.; open daily, 11-1, also 4-6 on Wed. & Sat. in summer and 6-8 in winter).

From the cathedral we cross the market-place, and traverse the König-Str. and the Schloss-Str., at the end of which, on the right, is the new *Regierungsgebäude* (Pl. 15), built in 1865-67, containing government-offices. Beyond it is the *Alte Garten* (Pl. C, 4), an open space, with the *Court Theatre* (Pl. 21), which was burned down in 1882 and has since been rebuilt. The Alte Garten also contains a *Monument to Grand Duke Paul Frederick* (Pl. 2), designed by Rauch, and erected in 1849, and a *Monument* (Pl. 3) to the memory of the Mecklenburgers who fell in 1870-71, a lofty column of granite crowned with a bronze statue of Megalopolis (Mecklenburg).

In the same square, at the corner of the Anna-Str., stands the **Museum** (Pl. 10), designed by Willebrand, and completed in 1882. The sculptures in the pediment (by Alb. Wolff) represent the Marriage of Cupid and Psyche. On the upper floor is the grand-ducal picture-gallery, and on the lower floor are the other grand-ducal art-collections.

The Picture Gallery is open to the public on Sun. 12-2 and on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 11-2; at other times on application to the custodian (bell at the top of the staircase). Large catalogue (excellently edited) 8 m., short catalogue 20 pf. The gallery is particularly rich in works of the Dutch school of the 17th century. From the vestibule we enter (to the left) —

CAB. 1. German and Netherlandish Masters of the 15-16th centuries. 735-743. *Master of 1435* (style of William of Cologne), Altar-panels.

CAB. 2. German, Dutch, and Flemish Masters; also a few early Italian works. 698. *Vicentine Master*, Bearing of the Cross.

CAB. 3 & 4. Dutch and Flemish Schools of the 17-18th centuries.

451. *Hamilton*, Dead fox; 848. *Puter*, Fish; 613. *Lisse*, Daughters of Lot. — In the adjoining room are 46 unfinished portraits of the ducal court of 1749, by *B. Denner*.

Room I. (lighted from the roof). Dutch School, with a few Italian Masters. 723. *Van der Neer*, Conflagration; 473. *Van der Heyde*, Mordecai's triumph, the scene laid in a Dutch street; 867. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Gyges and Candaules; 27. *Asch*, Forest-scene; 55. *Berchem*, Pastoral landscape; *Lingelbach*, 603. Rest in the Campagna, 604. Hay-harvest; 614. *D. van der Lisse*, Diana and nymphs; *1013a. *Terburg*, Portrait; 1135. *A. J. Wouwerman*, Sand-hills; 1098. *Floris*, Head of Christ; 590. *Lairesse*,

Children dancing; 876-878. *Tintoretto*, Portraits; 639. *P. de Matteis*, The Immaculate Virgin; *53, *54. *Bellotto*, Architectural pieces.

Room II. (lighted from the roof). Dutch School, with a few pictures of the French and Flemish Schools. 492. *Van der Neer*, Moonlight-scene; 1005. *Teniers the Younger*, Daniel in the lions' den; 424. *Govaerts*, Landscape; 110. *Bril*, Landscape; 118-127. *Jan Brueghel*, Landscapes; 1083a. *Rubens* (school-piece), Venus with a wreath of flowers; *547. *Jordaens*, Apparition. Farther on: *Teniers the Younger*, 1006. Miraculous Draught of Fishes, *1010. Smokers in a tavern; 542. *Janssens van Ceulen*, Inigo Jones; 88. *Boel*, Spoils of the chase. Several works by *Oudry*, the animal-painter, the best of which are: 768. Fruit, 775. Wolf in a trap.

Room III. (lighted from the roof). Various Schools. Opposite, in a niche: 1252a. *Paulsen*, Grand-duke Frederick Francis II.; *1101. *G. Terburg*, Wine-drinkers; 518, 519. *W. van Honthorst*, Frederick Henry and William II., of Orange; 668. *W. van Mieris*, Bakhuisen, the marine painter; 994. *Strigel*, Margaret, Stadtholder of the Netherlands, daughter of Emperor Maximilian I.; *L. Cranach*, 156. Portrait, 159. Charles V.; *341. *Karel Fabritius*, Sentinel; *1099. *Corn. Vroom*, River-scene; 89. *W. Dubois*, Evening-scene; 958. *P. van Slingeland*, Violin-player; 701. *P. Moreelse*, Portrait; 1012. *Terburg*, Youth reading; 537-539. *Jan van Huysum*, Flowers; *327. *Dou*, Rough dentistry; *661. *M. Miereveldt*, W. J. Delff, the engraver; *554. *W. Kalf*, Fruit; 149, 150. *Gonzales Coques*, Small portraits; 174, 175. *B. Denner*, Portraits; 148. *Coques*, Studio; *666. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Lady at a piano; 732. *Caspar Netscher*, The black-sealed letter; *1052. *A. van de Velde*, St. Jerome in a landscape; 1129, *1130. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle, Gipsy camp; 39, 40, 46. *L. Bakhuisen*, Sea-pieces; 61. *Job Berckheyde*, Boor eating herrings; 421. *J. Glauber*, Landscape; 517. *G. Honthorst*, Musicians; 34. *Avercamp*, Ice-scene.

At the back of this room are CAB. 14, containing Cornelius's coloured cartoons for the windows in the cathedral (p. 185), and CAB. 13 and 15, with the cartoon-portraits of the dukes of Mecklenburg executed by *Schumacher* (one by *Schlöpke*) for the stained-glass portraits in the armoury of the palace (p. 187). We now return through Room III. to —

Room IV. (lighted from the roof). Dutch Masters. *854, *855. *Rembrandt*, Studies of heads; 578. *S. Koninck*, Study of a head; *90. *F. Bol*, Joseph in prison; 992, *993. *Chr. Striep*, Still-life; 6, 7. *W. van Aelst*, Still-life; 910. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest-scene; 1127. *Ph. Wouverman*, Bear-hunt; *1086. *S. de Vlieger*, Calm sea; 333. *H. Dubbels*, Stormy sea; 36. *Bakhuisen*, Rough sea; 916. *Kalf*, Kitchen-interior; 1100. *J. van Vucht*, Architectural piece; 464. *J. de Heem*, Flowers; 896. *Rottenhammer*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 91, 92. *F. Bol*, Portraits; 679. *Kl. Molenaer*, Winter-scene; 1061, 1062. *Verdoel*, Pig-styes; 1107. *J. Weenix*, Still-life; 870, 871. *H. tom Ring*, Portrait of the 'King' and 'Queen' of the Münster Anabaptists (1535); 618. *A. de Lorme*, Church at Rotterdam; *837, *842. *P. Potter*, Rural life; 1087. *H. van Vliet*, Church of Delft; 1104. *Weenix*, Cat; 507. *Hondecoeter*, Fowls; 1106. *Weenix*, Merry companions on the sea-shore; *974. *J. Steen*, Love-sick girl; 117. *Adr. Brouwer*, Boors; 1076. *H. Sorgh*, Old woman in the kitchen; *576. *S. Koninck*, Joseph before Pharaoh; 99. *Boij*, Mountains in the South; 1053. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle at a brook; 1141. *Th. Wyck*, Alchemist; *Moreelse*, 703. Shepherd-boy, 702. Portrait.

Room V. (lighted from the roof). Dutch School. 169. *L. Cranach* (German School), Luther (1546); 600. *Lievens*, St. Luke; 544. *K. du Jardin*, Monkey and ass; 4, 9. *Aelst*, Still-life; *505, 510. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry-yards; *1051. *A. van de Velde*, Roman ferry-boat; 1128. *Ph. Wouverman*, River-scene; *761. *A. van Ostade*, Inn; *329. *G. Dou*, Astronomer; 662. *Miereveldt*, Portrait; 1105. *Weenix*, Landscape with sheep; *Codde*, 146. Musical company, 147. Freebooters examining their plunder; *444, *445. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; 459, 460. *Heda*, Still-life; 326. *G. Dou*, Rembrandt's mother; 957. *Slingeland*, Cobbler; 631. *O. Marseus*, Animal-life in the forest; 104. *Brekelenkam*, Cobbler; *656. *Metsu*, The widow's mite; 477. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait; *1086. *De Vlieger*, Shipping; 1103. *J. B. Weenix*, Dutch kitchen; *Potter*, 838. Cattle, *841. Tavern; 1058. *Verboom*, Landscape with a village.

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Room VI. (lighted from the roof). Modern Masters. 1274. *Th. Schlöpke*, Death of Niclot (see below); 1289. *A. Schreyer*, Engagement at Waghäuser; 1275. *Schlöpke*, Fritz Reuter, the novelist; 1289. *Melbye*, Evening at sea; 1236. *C. Malchin*, Duck-pond; 1314. *Fr. Sturm*, Storm; 1152. *Fr. Paulsen*, Snow-ballings a chimney-sweep; 1174, 1175. *Dörr*, Inland scenes; 1235. *Malchin*, Snow-landscape; 1160. *L. Braun*, Harvest-wain; 1289a. *Schreyer*, Artillery manœuvring; 1286a. *Malchin*, Orchard; 1260a. *Richter*, Bavarian heath; 1260b. *Riesstahl*, Consecration by fire; *1345. *Wenglein*, Scene on the Isar.

CAB. 5-12 contain nothing of special note. Dietericy is represented by numerous works.

LOWER FLOOR. The other collections of the Grand-Duke (Sun. 12-2, Wed. and Frid. 11-2) are on the ground-floor. — The central saloon contains the *Art Cabinet*, a collection of small works of ancient art. To the right are the *Collection of Casts*, beyond which is the *Cabinet of Engravings*. To the left is the *Collection of Mecklenburg Antiquities* including the contents of several Roman tombs, and the growing *Museum of Industrial Art*.

The SUNK FLOOR contains a collection of *Mediaeval Ecclesiastical Monuments* and the *Cabinet of Coins*.

The Anna-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4; landing-place of the steam-boats) leads from the Museum to the S.E., along the lake, to the *Ducal Stables* (Pl. D, 3, 4; open daily till 3 p.m.).

A bridge adorned with two colossal groups (Obotrites equipping their chargers) crosses to an island lying between the Schweriner See and the Burgsee, on which is situated the grand-ducal **Palace* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), begun in the early-Renaissance style from designs by *Demmler* in 1845, and completed by *Stüler* in 1857. It is an extensive structure, with irregular wings flanked with lofty towers, and encloses a pentagonal court-yard, the whole producing a very picturesque effect. As early as the beginning of the 12th cent. a palace of the princes of Mecklenburg occupied this site. It was rebuilt in the 15th and 16th cent., and parts of this mediæval edifice have been skilfully incorporated with the modern palace. Above the portal is an equestrian statue of Niclot, the Obotrite chief (d. 1160).

The *INTERIOR, decorated chiefly by *Stüler* and *Strack*, is open on Sundays and holidays at noon, on week-days at 10, 1, and 5.30 (from 1st Sept. to 31st March at 3) o'clock (tickets, 1 m. each, to be obtained from the porter on the left side of the inner portal). The most interesting apartments are the *Waffenhalle* (on the ground-floor; collection of armour), the *Thronsaal*, and the *Goldene Saal*, all containing various objects of art. The tasteful Gothic *Chapel*, built in 1560-63, was afterwards restored. Handsome staircase (*Goldene Treppe*). Fine views from the windows. The *Burggarten* adjoining the *Schloss* is also worthy of inspection.

The extensive **Schlossgarten* (Pl. C, D, 5, 6) is reached hence by a bridge.

*WALK to (2½ M.) *Zippendorf* (comp. Pl. D, 6), and along the bank of the lake to (1½ M.) the *Fähre* (both steamboat-stations). At (½ M. farther) *Rabensteinfeld* there are a ducal villa and several favourite resorts in the woods bordering the lake. The *Pinnower See* lies ½ M. thence, surrounded by wooded hills. The *Kaninchenwerder* (Restaurant; steamb. stat.), or rabbits' island, is much vis-

ited. *Schelfwerder*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Schwerin, lies amid beautiful woods (Restaurant).

Beyond Kleinen (see p. 184) the railway skirts the Lake of Schwerin. 101 M. *Bützow* (Hotel de Prusse), a thriving little town, near which is the penitentiary of *Dreibergen*.

FROM BÜTZOW TO ROSTOCK, 19 M., railway in 35-55 min. (fares 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90, 1 m. 40 pf.). The line runs first on the right, then on the left bank of the *Warnow*. — $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schwaan*.

19 M. **Rostock.** — Hotels. *Rostocker Hof*, Hopfen-Markt (Pl. D, 2, 3), with restaurant; *Hôtel de Russie* (Pl. a; D, 3), R. & L. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., A. 60 pf., B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Sonne* (Pl. b; E, 3), R., L., & A. 2 m. 80 pf., both in the Neue Markt; *Stadt Hamburg*, Fischbank 17 (Pl. E, 2), well spoken of; **Pohley's Hotel*, Stein-Str. 7 (Pl. D, E, 3), second-class, R., L., & A. 2 m.; *Linow's Hotel*, Kröpeliner-Str. (Pl. C, 2).

Restaurants. **Fricke*, Breite-Str. 23; **Friemann*, Friedrich-Franz-Str. 109; *Dannien*, Lange-Str. 79. Wine Rooms: **Ahrens*, Blücher-Str., near the Hopfen-Markt; **Hänsch*, by the Marienkirche; **Bencard*, Vogelsang 15. — *Bellevue*, *Tivoli*, *Thalia-Theater*, &c., are places of popular resort.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Wall-Str.

Tramways through the principal streets (comp, the Plan).

Steamboat several times daily in the season to Warnemünde in 50 min. (25 pf.), starting at the Zollspeicher (Pl. E, 1). Comp. p. 189.

Rostock, with 39,550 inhab., once a prominent member of the Hanseatic League, the most important place in Mecklenburg, and the seat of the supreme law-courts for the two duchies, lies about 6 M. from the Baltic, on the *Warnow*, which is 550 yds. wide, and deep enough for vessels of moderate tonnage to enter the town. Rostock possesses more merchant vessels (upwards of 300) than any other seaport on the Baltic, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, timber, herrings, petroleum, and coal. — The astronomer Kepler once taught at the University here (founded 1419; c. 300 stud.), having been appointed professor by Wallenstein during his brief supremacy in 1629. Like Lübeck, the town still retains a picturesque, mediæval appearance. Besides the handsome churches, the visitor will observe a number of tasteful Gothic dwelling-houses, some of which are adorned with coloured bricks.

Leaving the station we pass through the Steinthor to the Neue Markt, which contains the *Rathhaus* (Pl. E, 3), built in 1265 and provided with turrets in 1365-90; the old Gothic façade is concealed by a Renaissance addition. Farther on is the *Marienkirche* (Pl. D, 2), a large and fine edifice erected in the Baltic-Gothic style in 1398-1472, containing numerous tombstones, chiefly of the Meerheimb family, a Romanesque *Font of bronze (1290?), and a curious old astronomical clock (recently restored). A stone in the church marks the spot where the learned Grotius, who died here in 1645 on his way as Swedish ambassador to the French Court, was buried; his body was afterwards removed to Delft in Holland. The lofty tower of *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. F, 2), 433 ft. high, dating from

about 1400 (spire 1577), serves as a landmark to mariners. The interior has recently been tastefully restored. The *Church of St. James* (Pl. C, 2) dates from the 14th century. The *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. F, 3), which was begun in 1250 and rebuilt in 1450 (tower of later date), has a handsome carved altar (1400) and a curious old crucifix. It is now being restored.

From the Neue Markt diverges the Blut-Str., continued by the long Hopfen-Markt (both containing a number of mediæval houses), and leading to the Blücher-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3). In the middle of the square rises a bronze *Statue of Blücher*, who was born in 1742 in the Blücher-Str., in the house No. 22, marked by a tablet. The reliefs are in allusion to the marshal's defeat at Ligny and his victory at Waterloo.

On the left (S.) side of the square is the *Grand Ducal Palace* (Pl. 4; C, 3). Facing us is the new *University Building* (Pl. 14; C, 3), a handsome structure in the Renaissance style, built in 1867-70 from a design by Willebrand, and adorned with statues and medallion-portraits; the library contains 150,000 volumes (Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Frid. 10-1; Wed. & Sat. 11-1).

The old ramparts have been laid out as a *Promenade*, containing the new *Post Office* (Pl. D, 3) and a *War Monument* in commemoration of 1870-71. A pleasant walk of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. may be taken through the promenade, passing the *Hospital* (Pl. B, 2) and the *Anatomical and Physiological Institution* (Pl. B, 2), and then along the bank of the Warnow. The Steamboat Wharves, on the high-road to Doberan, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Kröpeliner-Thor, are interesting. The *Barnstorf Park* with the *Kaiserpavillon* (restaurant), also outside the Kröpeliner Thor, is a favourite resort; to the S. E. of the town, beyond the Mühlendamm, is the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stadt-Park* (Schweizerhaus; tramway to both).

Near the Steinthor, Stein-Str. 1, is the *Town Museum* (Pl. 7; open on Sun., 11-12, free, and Wed., 11-1, 50 pf.). Adjacent, at Linden-Str. 1, is a small *Collection of Rostock Antiquities* (Sun., 11-1).

Small steamboats ply every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in summer from the Schickmanns-Thor (Pl. D, E, 1) to (5 min.) the *Fähre*, on the opposite bank of the Warnow.

FROM ROSTOCK TO WARNEMÜNDE, 8 M., railway in 14-22 min. (fares 90, 70, 50 pf.); steamer in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fare 25 pf.). — Warnemünde (**Hôtel Berringer*, *Stralendorf*, *Hübner*, all on the beach, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, 'pens'. from 6 m.; *Bellevue*, near the beach; *Thormann's* and **Jungmann's Restaurants*; lodgings 12-60 m. per week), a seaport on the Baltic, 8 M. to the N. of Rostock, is entered and quitted by about 700 vessels annually. The sea-bathing attracts 7000 visitors. A small steamer plies to the *Schnatermann* and to the *Rostocker Heide*, with the bathing-place *Gross-Müritz* (*Hôtel Anastasia*), 9 M. from Warnemünde (reached from Rostock by carr. in 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Steamer from Warnemünde to *Gjedser* (Denmark), see p. 200.

FROM ROSTOCK TO WISMAR, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 m., 2 m. 70 pf.; no 1st class). — 11 M. Doberan (**Logirhaus*; *Lindenholz*), on the Baltic, a sea-bathing place with a chalybeate spring. The fine Gothic *Church

was completed in 1368 and lately restored. The bathing-place is at **Heiligendamm*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant (steam-tramway), delightfully situated. — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wismar*, see p. 186.

From Rostock to *Copenhagen*, see p. 200.

The MECKLENBURG LINE proceeds from the Bützow junction in an easterly direction to (109 M.) *Güstrow* (**Erbgrossherzog*; **Hôtel de Russie*), a town of 13,100 inhab., the centre of the Mecklenburg wool-trade, with an old ducal *Schloss* (once occupied by Wallenstein) and a *Cathedral* in the Transition style (1226-1400). The latter contains sculptures by Philip Brandin of Utrecht, who lived in Mecklenburg from 1563 till 1594. The recently restored *Parish Church* (1505) has a double-winged **Altar-screen* of 1522; the wood-carving is by Jan Borman of Brussels, and the oil-paintings by the Flemish court-painter B. van Orley. A branch-line diverges here to (27 M.) *Plau*. — 127 M. *Teterow* (branch-line to *Gnoien*).

136 M. *Malchin* (**Hôtel de Russie*), a town with 7000 inhab. and a fine church of the 14th cent., situated in the plain of the Peene, between the *Cummerower See* and *Malchiner See*. The environs are pretty (the 'Mecklenburg Switzerland'). — Branch-line from Malchin to *Basedow* and (17 M.) *Waren*.

143 M. *Stavenhagen*, birthplace of Fritz Reuter (1810-74), the Platt-Deutsch poet. — 164 M. *Neu-Brandenburg* (*Rail. Restaurant*, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; *Goldene Kugel*; *Fürstenhof*), a busy town of 8400 inhab., situated on the *Tollenser See*. It possesses a church of the 14th cent., and four **Gothic gates* (one containing a small museum), and carries on a considerable trade in wool. On the lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, is the *Belvedere*, a château of the Grand Duke. — Neu-Brandenburg is the junction for the Berlin Nordbahn (to Stralsund; see p. 221) and for Parchim (p. 221).

202 M. *Pasewalk* (p. 221), the junction of the line from Berlin to Stralsund via Angermünde. — 222 M. *Stettin*, see p. 228.

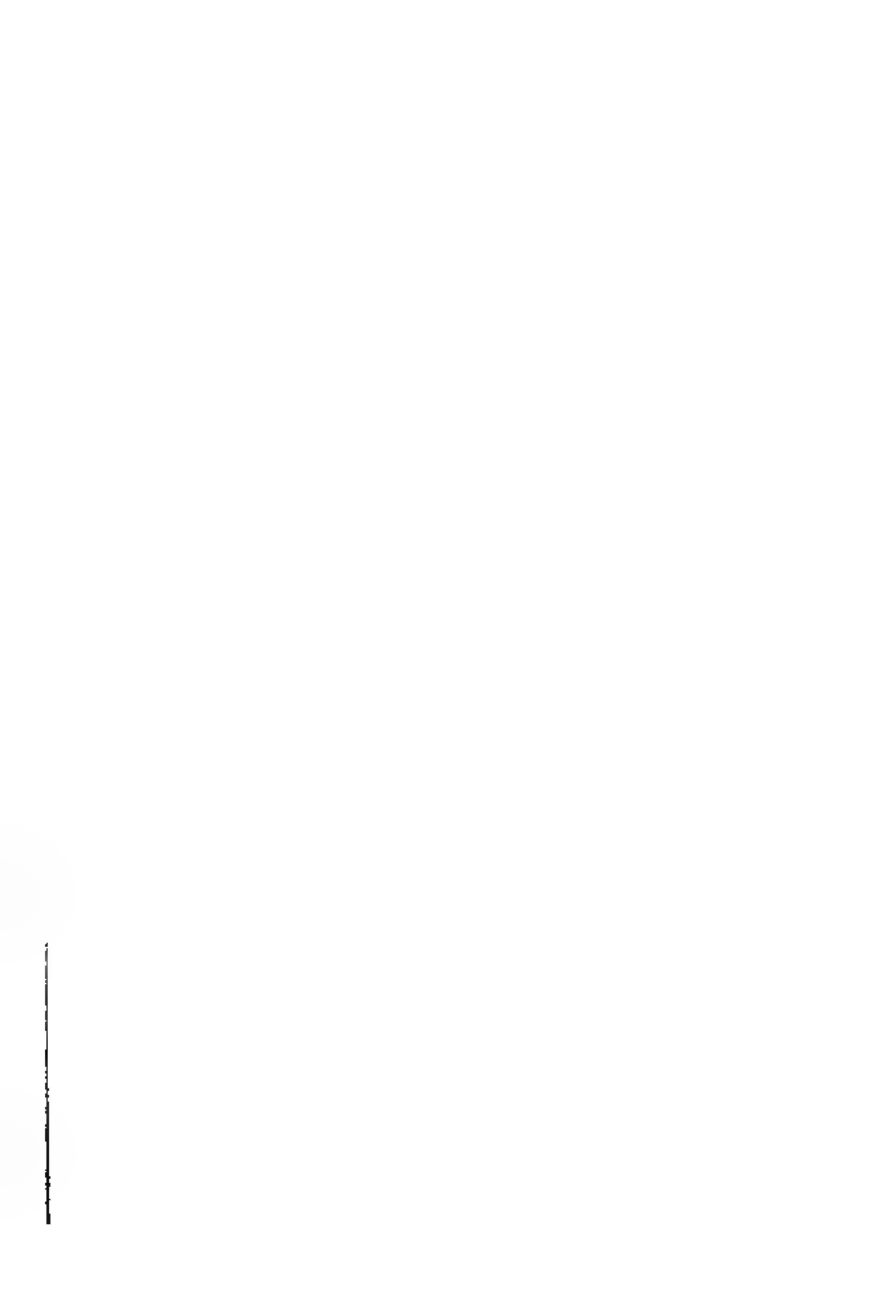
23. From Berlin to Lübeck and Kiel.

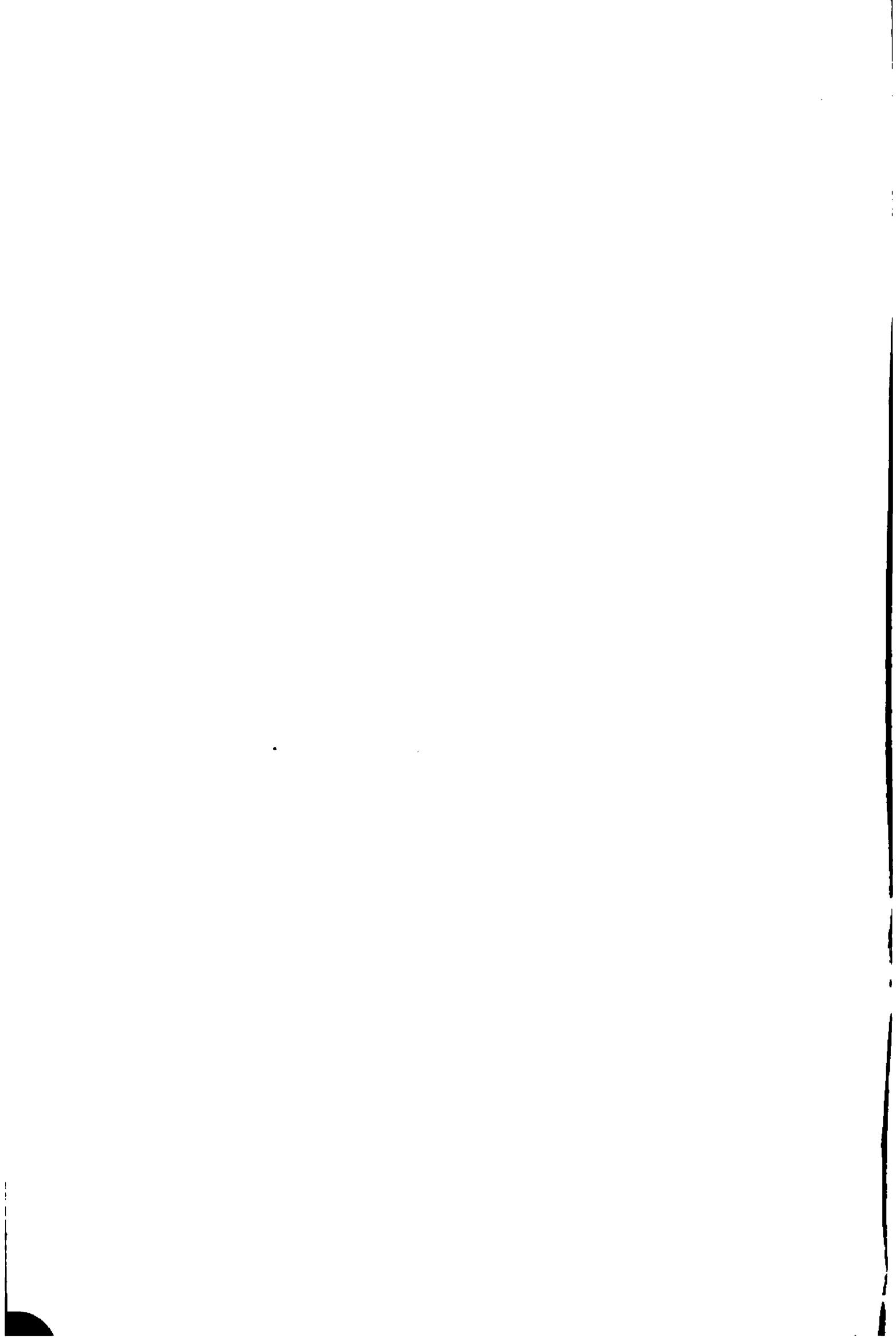
RAILWAY from Berlin to *Büchen*, 149 M., in 4-7 hrs. (fares 19 m. 20, 14 m. 40, 10 m. 60; express 22 m. 70, 16 m. 80, 12 m. 20 pf.). From *Büchen* to *Lübeck*, 30 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 m. 90, 2 m. 90, 2 m. 10 pf.). From *Lübeck* to *Kiel*, 50 M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 6 m. 60, 4 m. 90, 3 m. 40 pf.).

From Berlin to (149 M.) *Büchen*, see R. 28. — 160 M. *Mölln* (*Stadt Lüneburg*; **Stadt Hamburg*), a town of 4300 inhab., with numerous mediæval buildings, pleasantly situated on a lake. The popular German jester, Till Eulenspiegel, is said to have died here in 1350, in proof of which his tombstone, with an owl ('Eule') and mirror ('Spiegel') upon it, and various personal relics are shown to the curious. Interesting *Church*. Attractive excursion hence to the (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schall-See*, with its prettily-wooded banks and islands.

166 M. *Ratzeburg* (**Rathskeller, Stadt Hamburg*, in the market-place; *Schützenhaus Restaurant*, on the E. bank of the lake), a town







with 4300 inhab., formerly a celebrated episcopal see, is charmingly situated on an island in the Ratzeburger See, the banks of which are clothed with fine beech-forests, but is only partly visible from the railway. It belongs half to Lauenburg and half to Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The handsome late-Romanesque *Cathedral, of the end of the 12th cent., is said to have been founded by Henry the Lion in 1164, and was partially restored in 1876-81. Various additions were made at different periods, but all have now been removed with the exception of the chapel at the entrance to the space beneath the tower, the Lauenburg chapel (both 14th cent.), and fragments of a cloister and refectory (13th cent.), on the N. side.

The INTERIOR contains numerous sepulchral inscriptions and several very ancient tombstones, including some of the early bishops. The pulpit with its large sounding-board, is in the Renaissance style (1576). The choir is raised; and over the entrance is a triumphal cross. To the right of the altar, which has marble-reliefs of 1629, is a sculptured Gothic episcopal throne. To the left is the so-called Apostle Cabinet, from which the silver figures of the apostles have vanished, leaving only a silver statue of Christ, on the top. The bronze doors of the cabinet are adorned with ancient paintings, and in the centre is the Passion, hewn in stone. The font, in the chapel to the S. of the altar, dates from 1440; the chapel to the N. contains a representation of the Death of St. Ansverus (d. 1088).

The visitor should make a trip by boat from the cathedral to the Bäck (Inn; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); or round the little lake by steamer (hourly from 3 p.m.) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Walderup (rfmts.) and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Weinberg (inn), and thence back to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) town.

179 M. Lübeck. — Hotels. *STADT HAMBURG (Pl. a; C, 6), on the Klingberg, R. from 2 m., L. 60, A. 60 pf., B. 1 m.; *DÜFFCKE's HOTEL (Pl. b; D, 5), at the corner of the Meng-Str. and Breite-Str., similar charges; *HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. c; D, 4), Breite-Str.; KAISERHOF, Untertrave 104, near the station, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *BROCKMÜLLER's HOTEL (Pl. d; D, 4), in the Kohlmarkt, commercial, R. & A. 2 m.; *BEHRENS, Holsten-Str., DRÜCKHAMMER's, Marlesgrube 27, both unpretending.

Restaurants. *Raths-Weinkeller, claret and Rhine wines; *Fredenhagen's Keller, corner of the Fisch-Str. and the Schüsselbuden (Pl. C, 5), wine. — Beer: Sattler, Obere Ægidien-Str.; *Riemann, Weite Krambuden 5; Schiffergesellschaft (p. 197); Schmeckebeer's Wintergarten; Deutscher Kaiser, corner of the König- and Johannis-Str. (Pl. D, 5), with garden; Spethmann, Schüsselbuden 22; Café Central, Meng-Str. 18; *Railway Restaurant.

Theatres. Town Theatre (Pl. 22), in winter only; Tivoli Theatre (Pl. 24); Wilhelms-Theater, in summer only; Colosseum, outside the Mühlen-Thor (Pl. D, 8). — Tivoli, a concert-garden, on the Waknitz (concerts on Sat. in summer); Lachswehr, a garden-restaurant on the Trave, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town.

Cabs. Per drive, for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., each additional pers. 15 pf.; luggage 30 pf.

Tramways from the suburb of St. Gertrud, outside the Burg-Thor, through the town to St. Jürgen, outside the Mühlen-Thor, every 6 minutes. From the market to the suburb of St. Lorenz, outside the Holstenthor, and to the Fackenburger Allee and the Lachswehr, every 10 minutes.

Marzipan (the old English 'marchpane') is a kind of macaroon for which Lübeck is famous; to be had of Prah!, Beckergrube 25; Nieder-egger, Breite-Str. 89; Maret, in the Markt; Lüders, König-Str. 16.

Post Office in the market (Pl. C, 5). — Baths at the Hüxterdamm.

Steamboats. Small steamboats ply from the Holstenbrücke (Pl. B, 5) to Schwartau (p. 197) on the Lower Trave, and to the Lachswehr (see above) and the Walk-Mühle (p. 197) on the Upper Trave. Large steamers to Copenhagen (p. 200) and other ports on the Baltic.

Lübeck, with 55,500 inhab., the smallest of the three independent Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, was once at the head of the League, and is still a busy commercial place. It lies 10 M. from the Baltic, on the *Trave*, the channel of which has been deepened, so as to afford access to vessels of 16 ft. draught. Wine, especially claret, timber, and tar are the chief articles of trade at Lübeck. The town still contains reminiscences of its mediæval greatness in its lofty towers, its ancient gabled houses in the late-Gothic and Renaissance style, fortified gateways, Gothic churches, and its venerable Rathhaus.

Lübeck was founded in 1143 by Count Adolph II. of Holstein, near the site of an earlier town of the Wends (Alt-Lübeck, near Schwartau), and shortly afterwards ceded to Henry the Lion, under whom it prospered so well that it was declared a free town of the Empire in 1226 and invested with important municipal privileges. In 1227 Lübeck in alliance with the Holsteiners signally defeated the Danes at *Bornhöved*, thus releasing the surrounding country from their yoke, and in 1234 they gained the first German naval victory on record on the *Warnow*, which overthrew the naval supremacy of the Danes. Lübeck's enterprising spirit, coupled with the increasing activity of the neighbouring towns (Rostock, Wismar, Greifswald, Stralsund, Hamburg), gave rise to the foundation of the Hanseatic League (from 'Hansa', i. e. association), an alliance of the great commercial towns of N. Germany, which formed a peace-loving, but powerful bond of union between Western and Eastern Europe. The first alliances were indeed soon dissolved, but in the 14th cent. they were eagerly renewed, in consequence of the Danes having by the conquest of the ancient colony of Wisby in the island of Gothland in 1361 threatened to monopolise the trade of the Baltic. The war resolved on by the general *Hanseatic Diet* at Cologne in 1367 soon raised the League to the zenith of its power. They conquered S. Sweden (*Skåne*) and Denmark and permanently garrisoned several important places within these countries, and by the *Peace of Stralsund* in 1370 they even became entitled to ratify the election of the next king of Denmark. The League enjoyed marked prosperity for upwards of a century, and embraced eighty cities in all, from Reval to Amsterdam, and from Cologne to Breslau and Cracow, which according to their situation belonged to one of four sections, viz. the Wendish, the Prussian, the Westphalian, and the Gothlandish, and had factories at Bergen, Novogorod, London, and Bruges. Lübeck at that period is said to have numbered 80-90,000 inhab., and held undisputed precedence over the other members of the League. Towards the close of the 15th cent. the increasing power of the Northern and the Russian empires proved detrimental to the League, and its decline was accelerated by the new commercial relations of Europe with America and India, which were chiefly carried on through the medium of England and Holland. Notwithstanding this, Lübeck again endeavoured to assert her ancient supremacy over the Baltic, and the enterprising burgomaster *Jürgen Wullenwever* conceived the bold project of establishing a dominion over the Danish kingdom (1531-35). But these schemes proved abortive, and a war against Sweden in 1563-70, although not unattended with glory, led to no practical result. Lübeck's power thenceforth declined, but she preserved her position as a free city of the Empire, and continued to enjoy considerable commercial prosperity, although her population gradually dwindled down to one-fourth of its ancient number (23,667 inhab. in 1815).

In the history of MEDIEVAL ARCHITECTURE Lübeck is a place of great importance, owing to the care with which brick building was practised here. This style was probably introduced from Holland in the 12th cent., and was chiefly cultivated during the Gothic period. The Lübeck style of church-architecture, particularly that of the Marien-Kirche, has extended to Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Brandenburg, and to the W. far beyond the frontiers of Holstein. The material was unsuitable for rich plastic decoration, and compelled the architects to simplify their forms. Thus the buildings are destitute of foliage; the capitals are trapezium-

shaped instead of cubical, and there are no slender columns; but these peculiarities led to new structural and decorative beauties. Great attention was paid to the vaulting; spacious halls were constructed without difficulty; surfaces, otherwise blank, were enlivened by moulded stones; and coloured bricks were introduced for the same purpose. The external architecture of the churches appears plain and clumsy, owing to the sparing use of flying buttresses, but the interiors are generally imposing.

Leaving the station (Pl. B, 5) we enter the town by the inner **Holstenthor*, a fine specimen of a mediæval gateway, completed in 1477 and restored in 1871.

The Holsten-Strasse leads straight to the MARKET (Pl. C, 5), in which rises the Rathhaus (see below). This square is adorned by a Gothic *Fountain*, erected in 1873, with statues of Henry the Lion, Adolph II. of Holstein, Emperor Barbarossa, and Frederick II. Here, too, is situated the old Pranger (see below).

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. 20), occupying the N.E. corner of the market-place, a Gothic brick building with huge gables and quaint spires, consists of two buildings adjoining each other at right angles, completed as they now stand in 1442. In 1570 the principal part of the building, adjoining the market, was embellished with an entrance-hall in the Renaissance style, and in 1594 a handsome staircase in the same style was constructed on the side next the Breite-Str. In front of the main entrance in the Breite-Str. are two 'Beischläge' (see p. 237), with metal reliefs of 1452. The keeper's room adjoins the staircase in the Breite-Strasse (fee 50 pf.).

The INTERIOR is at present undergoing a complete restoration in the late-Gothic style. The main entrance (see above) leads into a square *Vestibule*, in the middle of which rises a brick pillar with an elaborate capital. On the ground-floor, to the right, are the *Börsennebensaal* and the *Börsensaal*. The former is lighted from the roof, and contains a gallery supported by columns and ceiling-paintings (ancient civic coats-of-arms, etc.). A gorgeous staircase, supported by pillars of glazed tiles, and with richly painted arches, ascends from the vestibule to the FIRST FLOOR, where the *Bürgerschaftssaal*, with antechambers, is being constructed. Among the more ancient apartments the *Audience Chamber* (to the right of the main entrance), now the Senate Chamber, with a door dating from 1573 and paintings by Tonelli (18th cent.), and the **Kriegsstube* ('War Chamber'), with a richly-carved door, a new cassetted ceiling, beautiful inlaid wall-panelling, and a marble mantelpiece (1595), are worthy of inspection. The ancient *Hanseatic Hall*, in the N. part of the upper floor, in which the diets were held, has been divided into several smaller apartments.

Under the N. wing is the entrance to the *Rathskeller* (see p. 191), which was completed in 1443, and is remarkable for its fine, well-preserved vaulting. The *Hansasaal* is adorned with the arms of the Hansa towns (1889). The *Chimney-Piece* in the 'Herren-Gemach' bears the quaint inscription of 1575: 'Menich Man lude synghet, wen me em de Brut bringet; weste he wat men em brochte, dat he wol wenken mochte' (many a man sings loudly when they bring him his bride; if he knew what they brought him, he might well weep). The *Admiral's Table* is said to be made of a plank of the last admiral's ship of Lübeck (1570). The *Admiral's Room* (*Admiralzimmer*) is adorned with humorous mural paintings.

The *Pranger* (pillory), or in Low German *Kaak* (Pl. 3), a Gothic structure of brick (c. 1450), has been converted into market-stalls. Opposite the Rathhaus is the new *Post and Telegraph Office*.

A few paces to the N. of the market rises the **Church of St. Mary*
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(Pl. 15; C, 5), one of the most admirable examples of low-German brick architecture, which has served as a model for numerous churches in this part of the country. It was indebted for its origin in 1276-1310 to the ambition of the citizens to have their principal church larger than the cathedral of the bishop. The plan is similar to that of the French cathedrals, the aisles being lower than the nave, which is not the case with most of the brick churches. It is 335 ft. long; transept 162 ft. in height and 186 ft. in width; nave 127 ft. high; spires 407 ft. high. A chime of bells in the small E. tower plays a chorale at the hours and half-hours.

Interior (S. door open 10-1 o'clock; the sacristan, who lives at No. 8a in the neighbouring Meng-Str., is generally in the church about noon). On the wall to the left of the door is a fine memorial brass (1518) of the Wigerinck family, probably by Peter Vischer. Farther to the W. is the "BRIEFCAPPELLE" (chapel of letters), so named because letters of indulgence were once sold there, with groined vaulting supported by two slender monoliths; *Altar with scenes from the life of the Virgin, 1518. — At the W. end of the nave is a FONT of 1337. — Beneath the organ is the CHAPEL OF THE BERGENFAHRER, with fine carved stalls and bronze screen (1518). In this chapel, to the left, is the 'Mass of St. Gregory' (about 1490); to the right, a diptych, with the Conversion of St. Olaf, King of Norway, patron-saint of the 'Bergenfahrer', or mariners of the northern seas (c. 1520, in the style of the so-called Pseudo-Grünewald). Stained-glass windows. — The DANCE OF DEATH, in a closed chapel on the left, dates from the 15th cent., but was transferred from panel to canvas in 1701. — In the following chapel the *Taking leave of the body of the Saviour, painted by F. Overbeck in 1845. — The SACRISTY contains some good carving from the old altar, nearly all gilded, representing scenes from the life of Christ (about 1425). The silver statuettes formerly here have been replaced by figures copied from the St. Sebaldus Monument at Nuremberg. — Farther to the E. hangs an admirable old winged picture, the Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, and Flight into Egypt, painted in 1518, ascribed to Jan Mostaert. Altar-piece with the Crucifixion and the Death of the Virgin (1494). — The Clock at the back of the high-altar, dating from 1561-65, and repaired in 1860 and 1889, from which at noon the Emperor and Electors step forth, move past the Saviour, and disappear on the other side, always attracts numerous spectators; below it is an astronomical dial, which gives eclipses of the sun and moon and various other data down to the year 1999. To the right and left of the clock are stone-reliefs (1498) of Christ washing his Disciples' feet, the Last Supper (at the foot a black mouse gnawing at the roots of an oak, the ancient emblem of the city), Gethsemane, and the Capture of Christ. — The so-called BRICHTCAPPELLE, to the E., at the back of the choir, contains Overbeck's Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, painted in 1824. The *Stained Glass of three of the windows in this chapel was executed about 1400, and removed hither from the old Burgkirche. — Adjacent is a winged altar with paintings by B. van Orley (in the centre Adoration of the Trinity, after Dürer). — HIGH ALTAR of 1697, adjoined by the graceful Gothic *Ciborium of 1479, restored in 1855. — The CHOIR-SCREEN has some good paintings of 1517. Between two of the adjacent pillars hangs a Danish standard, captured by the Lübeckers in 1427. On a pillar opposite, fine statue of St. John the Evangelist. Some wood-carving on the benches (Magistrates' Pew in the rich Renaissance style of 1574), several brasses of the 15th and 16th cent., the rococo monuments, the pulpit of 1691, and the numerous handsome screens are also worthy of notice. — The organ-loft of the largest of the three organs (W. side; 5134 pipes and 81 stops) is in the ornate style of the latest Gothic period (1516-18). The best survey of the church is obtained from the W. end of the nave, beside the font.

To the S.W., near the market, is the Church of St. Peter

(Pl. 17, C 5; sacristan, Schmiede-Str. 29), a Gothic edifice with double aisles, on the site of a Romanesque church of 1170, erected about the year 1300.

Among the objects of interest in the Interior (lately restored and embellished with stained glass), are the monumental *Brass of Burgo-master Clingenbergh, which was executed in the Netherlands in 1356; a smaller brass of the Lammeshoff family (15th cent.) with the Crucifixion and saints; an ingenious clock; a Renaissance organ-case; and a carved wooden pulpit of 1618 (restored in 1880).

We now cross the KLINGBERG (Pl. C, 6), where there is a handsome new *Fountain*, designed by F. Schmitz of Cologne, and erected as a monument of victory. In front of the Stadt Hamburg Hotel are two colossal lions in cast iron, designed by *Rauch*.

Farther on in the same direction is the *Cathedral (Pl. 12, C 7; sacristan, Hartengrube 3; in summer generally in the church, 9-11), founded by Henry the Lion in 1173, enlarged in 1276, and completed in 1335; towers 394 ft. high. The nave, transept, and one bay of the choir date from the original Romanesque basilica, which was built in the shape of a Latin cross; but the greater part of the choir and the aisles are Gothic. The *Vestibule of the N. aisle, a gem of the Transition style, dates from early in the 13th cent. (restored in 1878 and 1887); the inner portal, with garlands, fantastic animals, and polished columns of black slate, is especially worthy of attention.

Interior. FONT of 1455, in front of the organ. — An elegant railing (1522) around the pulpit is attributed by a tradition to the workmanship of the devil; the pulpit itself dates from 1568. — Choir-screen of the 15th cent.; in front of it a large crucifix dating from 1477. In the CHOIR, the recumbent bronze *Figure of Bishop Bockholt (d. 1341), founder of the choir. — HIGH-ALTAR of 1696, with a Crucifixion, by J. H. Tischbein. The sedilia to the right, erected by Bishop Bockholt, should be noticed. Farther on, Portrait of Canon van Korbrinck, by Kniller (1672). — In the S. aisle, *Brass of Bishop Tiedemann (d. 1561). — The ARCHIEPISCOPAL CHAPEL, to the left of the choir, contains sarcophagi of the last prince-bishops. — In the next CHAPEL the *Monument of the bishops von Serken and von Mul, Netherlands workmanship of the 14th cent.; Madonna of 1509 in coloured stucco. — The altarpiece in the GREVERADEN-CAPELLE is a double *Triptych, with more than 200 figures, by Memling: on the external shutters is represented the Annunciation, in grisaille; on the inner shutters the life-size figures of SS. Blasius, John the Baptist, Jerome, and Aegidius, the patron-saints of the donor, Canon Adolf Greverade. Memling's style is, perhaps, nowhere seen to better advantage than in these saints, with their rich warm tones. The inner pictures are scenes from the Passion, from the Prayer on the Mt. of Olives to the Ascension; in the foreground are the Bearing of the Cross, the Entombment, and the Resurrection; a Crucifixion (with the date 1491 on the frame) occupies the principal place in the centre.

Adjoining the Cathedral on the S. are two interesting old structures, now converted into a Museum, with remains of an old cloister in the Transition style. To the N. is the Wool Magazine.

The Ægidienkirche (Pl. 9; D, 6) is a somewhat cumbrous structure of the 14th century. In the interior are a richly-carved organ-case, and a metal font, with wrought-iron ornamentation. The late-Gothic Convent of St. Anne (1502-10), in the St. Annen-Str.

now a penitentiary, has been greatly disfigured by fire; the enclosing wall and the cloisters are still extant. — The eminent painter *Friedrich Overbeck* (d. at Rome in 1869) was born in 1789 at No. 76 König-Strasse.

The now disused *Church of St. Catharine (Pl. 11; D, E, 4; the door in the Glockengiesser-Str. is generally open) is an admirable Gothic structure of the middle of the 14th cent., with a lofty nave and an elegant elevated choir borne by columns. To the right of the principal entrance (in the König-Str.) is a Raising of Lazarus by *Tintoretto*. Below the choir, which is adorned with stained-glass windows, is a monumental *Brass, with the praying figure of *Burgomaster Joh. Lüneburg* (d. 1474). The upper choir is occupied by a museum, chiefly of *ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES (open Sun. 11-1, at other times on application at Breite-Str. 33, see below; catalogue 30 pf.).

Among the numerous carved altar-screens the best are: 1. Screen of St. Anthony (painting retouched); *4. Miracle of the mass (1496). — 59. Movable Gothic lectern. — *79. Pietà, with Gothic canopy of carved wood. — 221. St. George and the dragon. — 1206. Sixteen stone-sculptures with traces of painting (beginning of the 14th cent.; apostles and saints). — At the sides: 72. Choir-stalls with paintings (Franciscan monks and saints); above, 71. Portraits of 25 town-councillors of Lübeck.

The old *Minorite Convent*, which adjoins the church on the S., has been restored several times since the Reformation, but the former cloisters, the refectory, and the dormitory still remain. The building now contains the *Katharineum* (a gymnasium and a real-school) and the *Public Library*, founded in 1620 (open daily, except Sun., 11-2), with about 110,000 vols., 1000 incunabula, and 800 MSS. One of the rooms contains two cartoons by *Overbeck* ('Vision of St. Francis of Assisi', and 'Tancred and Clorinda', from *Tasso*) and a portrait of Tycho Brahe by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

The rooms of the 'Society for the Promotion of Useful Industry', Breite-Str. 33, contain a *Museum (first floor, open Sun. 11-1; at other times apply to the porter on the floor below), with extensive industrial, prehistoric, and ethnographical collections.

The *Natural History Museum*, Breite-Str. 16 (open in summer, Sun. 11-1, Tues. and Frid. 5-7; at other times on application to the castellan), includes a good collection of gorillas.

Herr Harms, Breite-Str. 11, possesses an extensive collection of ancient (chiefly Netherlandish) and modern pictures, to which visitors interested in art are admitted.

The *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 13, D E 4; sacristan Breite-Str. 1, a corner-house to the S.W. of the church), a Gothic building of the 14th cent., contains a fine flight of steps, adorned with carving and intarsia-work, leading below the Gothic organ to the choir. In the Brömsen-capelle is a fine *Altar of the latter part of the 15th cent., representing the Crucifixion in relief in the centre (by Jan Borman of Brussels), and the family of the donor, Burgomaster Brömse, on the wings.

Opposite the W. Portal of the church, Breite-Str. 2, is the hand-

some house of the **Schiffergesellschaft** (Pl. 18), with interior little altered, an interesting example of an old guild-house. On the walls are pictures of Scriptural subjects; models of ships and bronze candelabra hang from the roof. — The house of the **Kaufleute-Compagnie** (Pl. 8), Breite-Str. 6, contains some admirable wood-carving, particularly in the old **Fredenhagen Room*, executed in 1585, and transferred hither (open daily; fee).

The **Hospital zum Heiligen Geist** (Pl. 7; E, 4; generally open), on the Koberg, is an admirably-organised institution. A fine early-Gothic chapel, dating from the early part of the 13th cent., and now rarely used for divine service, serves as an entrance-hall. The chapel and its ancient mural-paintings were restored in 1866. — A short distance hence, in the Grosse Burg-Str., is the old **Burgkloster** (Pl. E, 3), a fine brick edifice of the 13th cent., recently restored, on the site of the old castle (open on Sun., Tues., and Thurs. 11-1). The 'Herrengemach' is paved with tile-mosaic. The remaining rooms on the ground-floor are occupied by an *Industrial Exhibition*, a *Collection of Plaster Casts*, and a *Commercial Museum*.

The ***Burgthor** (Pl. E, 2), the N. gate of the town, is a lofty brick structure of 1444. In the vicinity, on 6th Nov. 1806, several severe engagements took place between Blücher, with the wreck of the Prussian army which had survived the battle of Jena and retreated to Lübeck, and the pursuing French marshals Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat.

A little to the W. of the Burgthor is an archway, with some well-executed grotesque wood-carvings. An avenue of lime-trees leads from the gate to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Cemetery*, with a monument of *Geibel*, the poet, who was born in Lübeck (Fisch-Str. 25) in 1815 (d. 1884).

The house No. 75 Untertrave (An der Trave on the Plan) contains a *Weinstube*, or tap-room, curiously carved in wood in 1644.

To the N. of the station is the 'Chimborasso' (Pl. 5; B, 3), an eminence commanding a fine *Survey. The harbour and the old ramparts on the S.W. side of the town also afford pleasant walks.

The *Walk-Mühle* (Restaurant), 2 M. from the Mühlen-Thor, is a favourite resort of the Lübeckers (steamboat, see p. 191).

A railway (12½ M in 50 min.; fares 1 m., 70 pf.) runs from Lübeck past (7½ M.) *Waldhusen* to Travemünde. The 'Hun's Grave' discovered in 1843 about 1 M. from Waldhusen (pretty forest-path) is one of the largest examples of the kind in Germany. — Travemünde (**Curhaus*; **Hôtel de Russie*; restaurant in the *Strandpavillon*), a sea-bathing place, was the port of Lübeck before the deepening of the river. Pretty walks.

From Lübeck to *Hamburg* and *Mecklenburg*, see R. 22.

Beyond Lübeck the train follows the left bank of the *Trave*. 183 M. *Schwartau* (Hôtel Geertz), a favourite resort from Lübeck, with wooded environs. The train next traverses moorland and brushwood.

199 M. *Eutin* (**Stadt Hamburg*, R. & A. 2½, L. ½, D. 2½, B. 1 m.; *Victoria*, both in the Lübecker-Str.; **Voss*; *Railway Hotel*), pleasantly

situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Eutiner See*, was the seat of a bishop from 1162 to 1535, and now belongs with its *Schloss* and pretty grounds to the Duke of Oldenburg (4500 inhab.). Weber (d. 1826), the composer, was born here, in a house in the Lübecker-Str., denoted by an inscription. Count Stolberg, the friend of Goethe, and the poet Voss also resided here last century, and their houses, in the Hinter-Str., are indicated by memorial tablets. Voss's house, formerly the rectory, is now a hotel, with a restaurant and a garden. The tasteful church was restored in 1878. The market-place contains a column in memory of the war of 1870-71.

The **Environs* of Eutin, as far as Plön and Preetz towards the W., and Lütjenburg towards the N.E., are the most picturesque part of Holstein. Good village inns.

The scenery between Eutin, Plön, and Ascheberg is very pretty. 203 M. *Gremsmühlen* (**Hôtel Gremsmühlen*), charmingly situated on the *Dieksee*, with an interesting piscicultural establishment. *Malente*, on the *Kellersee*, lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.

A beautiful footpath leads hence along the *Dieksee* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Plön passing the *Hôtel Haidenschloss* and traversing the *Holm*, a fine beech-wood.

208 M. *Plön* (**Prinz; Stadt Hamburg*) is very picturesquely situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Plöner See*. The Prussian military school was once a royal Danish château. A pleasant walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. may be taken as follows: from the station by the Eutin road to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Rott's Baths* (with garden-restaurant; steam-boat-stat., boats), on the *Grosse See*, near which is the *Rosenmühle*, both commanding a fine view. Then to the *Steinberg* (view), and by the Lütjenburg road round the *Schöhsee* to the *Parnass* (view) and *Biberhöhe* (Pension), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station.

The railway skirts the N. bank of the *Grosse Plöner See*. 212 M. *Ascheberg* (Rail. Hotel), near an estate of Count Brockdorf, junction for Neumünster (p. 178). The Kiel line turns to the N. and skirts the *Lanker See*. — 217 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Preetz* (*Stadt Hamburg*) possesses a convent for ladies of noble birth, founded as early as 1220. A busy manufacture of shoes is carried on here.

229 M. *Kiel*, see p. 178.

24. From N. Germany to Copenhagen.

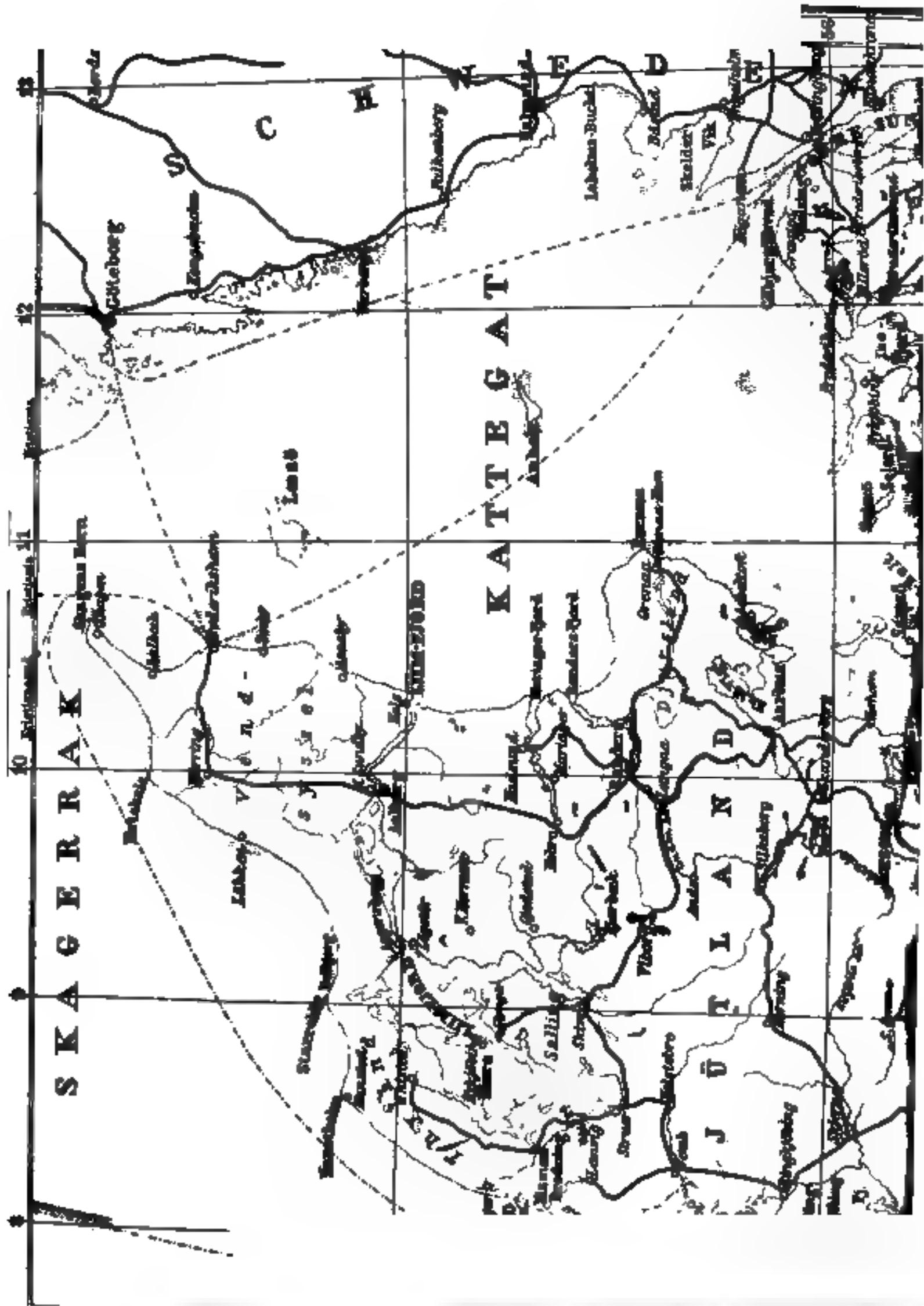
a. *From Hamburg vid Schleswig, Jutland, and the Danish Islands.*

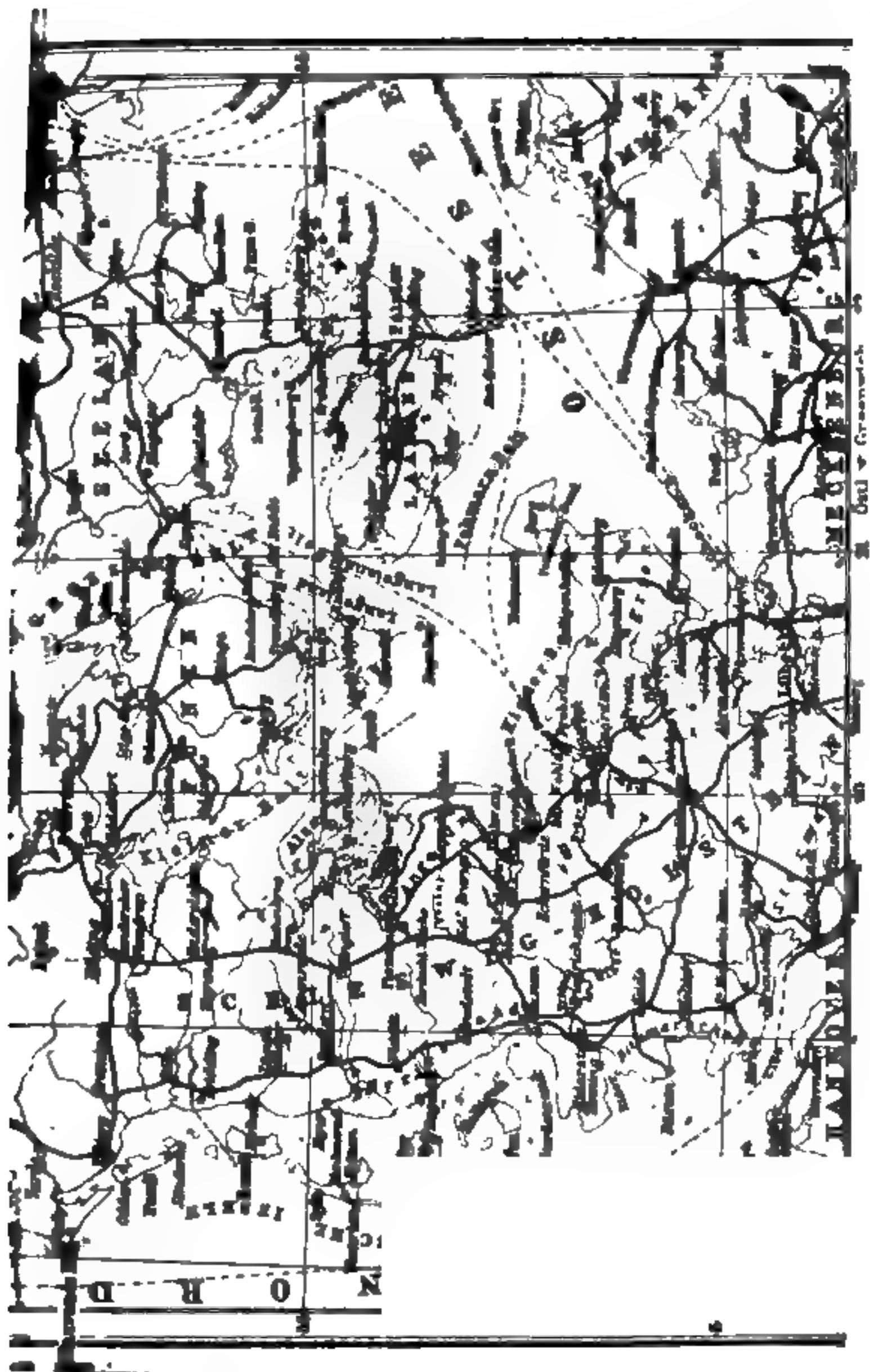
RAILWAY the whole way, with the exception of the short ferries to Fünen and Zealand. Express in $13\frac{1}{2}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (42 m. 40, 31 m. 80, 20 m. 60 pf.).

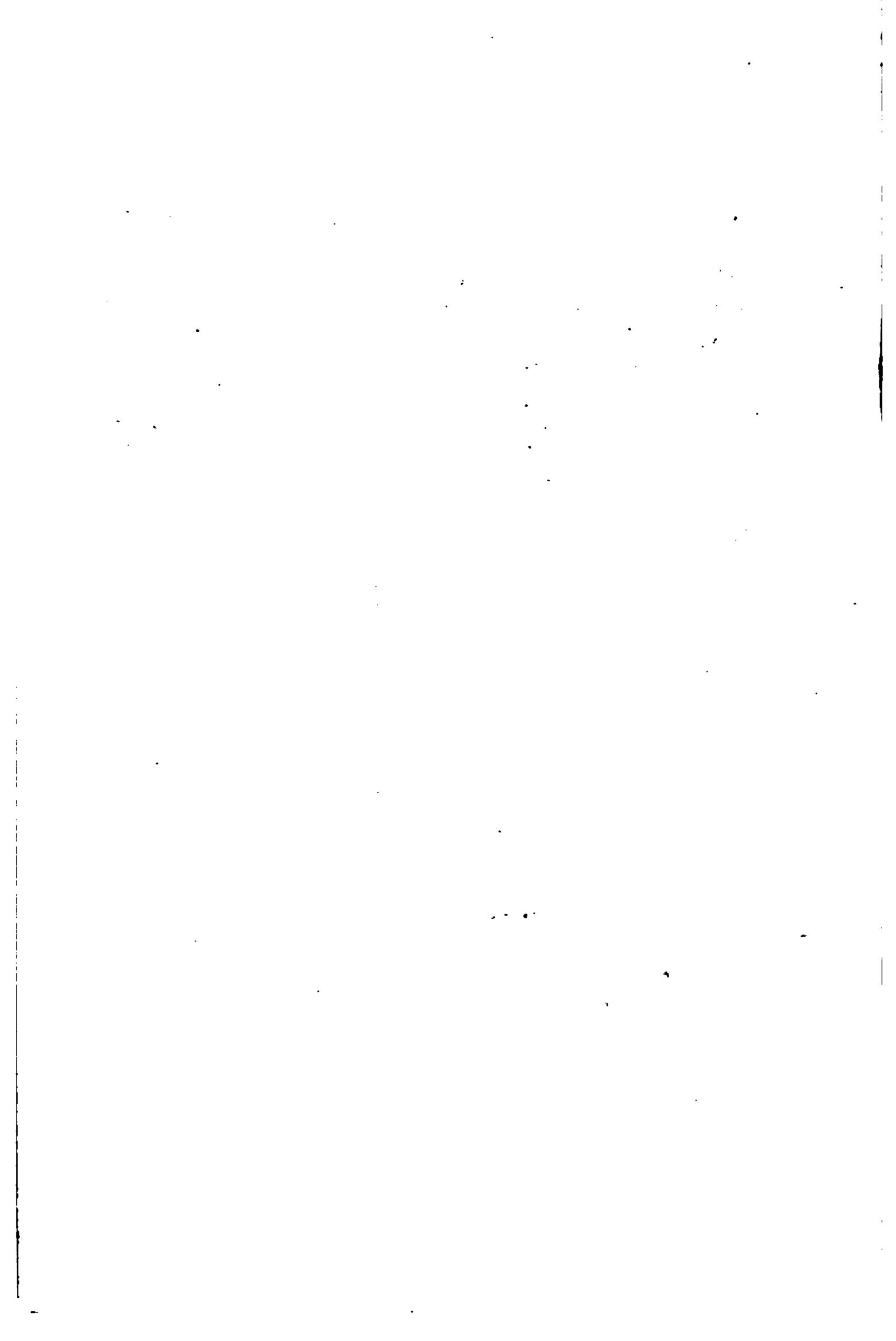
From Hamburg to *Vamdrup*, the Danish frontier-station (153 M.), see R. 21. (Luggage booked for Copenhagen is not examined till the capital is reached.) 12 M. (from the frontier) *Kolding*, with the imposing ruin of *Koldinghus*.

24 M. *Fredericia* (*Victoria Hotel; Railway Restaurant*) is an









unimportant place, surrounded by a girdle of decaying fortifications. An interesting bronze *Statue of a soldier here commemorates the victory of the Danes over the Schleswig-Holstein besiegers in 1849.

Passengers cross the *Little Belt* in 20 min. by a steamboat to **Fünen**, Dan. *Fyen*, and land at *Strib*, near *Middelfart* (Behrendt's Hotel), a sea-bathing place. Several unimportant stations.—33 M. (from *Strib*) **Odense** (*Brockmann's Hotel*; *Postgaarden*), the capital of the island, with 26,500 inhab., the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen (p. 215). The *Cathedral of St. Knut*, erected in 1086-1301, contains monuments of the kings John and Christian II.

FROM **ODENSE** TO **SVENDBORG**, 29 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (fares 3 cr. 50, 2 cr. 55, 1 cr. 60 ö.). — From (13 M.) *Ringe* a branch-line runs to *Faaborg* (18 M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). — 29 M. **Svendborg** (**Vandals*; *Svendborg*), beautifully situated on the *Svendborg Sund*. Not far from the town is the ruined castle of *Örkild*. — A most attractive excursion may be made from **Svendborg** to the island of *Taainge* (ferry or steamer), in which the principal points are the *Bregninge Kirke* (splendid view from the tower), *Valdemars Slot*, dating from the 17th cent. (visitors admitted), the pretty fishing-hamlet of *Trönse* (Jörgensen's Restaurant), and the walk along the coast to *Gammel Hestehave*, where steamers call.

[FROM **SVENDBORG** TO **MASNEDSUND** VIÀ **LANGELAND**. From **Svendborg** to *Rudkjöbing*, 12 M., steamboat in 1 hr. (fares $1\frac{1}{2}$, 1 cr.); from *Rudkjöbing* to *Spodsbjerg*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence (75 ö.); from *Spodsbjerg* to *Nakskov*, 16 M., steamer in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 cr. 15, 2 cr. 65, 2 cr. 15 ö.); from *Nakskov* to *Masnedsund*, 44 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ -4 hrs. (fares 5 cr. 85, 4 cr. 45, 3 cr. 20 ö.). — **Rudkjöbing** (*Langeland*; *Skandinavien*), the only town in the island of **LANGELAND**, was the birthplace of *H. C. Ørsted* (1777-1851), discoverer of electro-magnetism. — **Nakskov** (*Skandinavien*), a town of 5400 inhab., is situated on the island of **LAALAND** (Dan. *Lolland*). Hence a railway (see above) runs viâ (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Maribo*, with its fine Gothic church (14th cent.), to (31 M.) **Nykjöbing** (*Stad Nykjöbing*), the chief town on the island of **FALSTER**. — From **Nykjöbing** to **Masnedsund**, see p. 201.]

From **Masnedsund** an excursion may be made to the Island of **Möen** (steamer to *Stege* daily in 2 hrs.; fares 2 cr., 1 cr. 35 ö.). — **Stege** (poor inn), the only town on the island, retains traces of an old castle and walls. From *Stege* we drive (7 cr. 5 ö.) to (10 M.) *Liselund*, whence the other points of interest may be explored. The sheer chalk cliffs on the E. coast of **Möen**, known as *Klint*, are well worth a visit.]

The **Fünen** railway terminates at (51 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Nyborg**.

The steamer (luncheon 1 cr.) departs $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. after the arrival of the train, and crosses the *Great Belt* to Zealand in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The starting-point of the Zealand line is **Korsör** (*Hôtel Korsör*; *Hôtel Store Belt*; *Rail. Restaurant*), with 4000 inhabitants. Then stations *Slagelse*, *Sorø* (on the lake of that name, surrounded by beech and pine-woods; Cistercian church of the 12th cent.), and *Ringsted* (with an ancient Benedictine church).

49 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from **Korsör**) **Roskilde**, pron. *Rōskille* (*Hôtel Prindsen*, R. & L. 2 cr. 25 ö.; *Jernbanehôtel*; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town on the deeply indented fjord of that name, the capital of the kingdom down to 1443 (comp. p. 205), and the residence of the bishop of Zealand down to the Reformation, once numbered 100,000 inhab., but now contains 6000 only. The only relic of its ancient glory is the fine **Cathedral* (sacristan, Danish 'Graver', nearly opposite the W. portal, 1-3 pers. 2 kroner), consecrated in 1084, restored

after a fire in 1282, and at subsequent periods, and finally in 1868. It contains the tombs of the Danish kings, most of whom, from Harold I. (d. 987) down to Frederick VII. (d. 1863) repose here, the earlier in vaults, the more recent in chapels added to the church in 1615-42 and 1772-1825. Some of their monuments are highly worthy of inspection. The small gate opposite the N. side of the church leads to grounds which command a pleasing view of the fjord.

— *The S. Zealand Railway* diverges here (see below).

FROM ROSKILDE TO AARHUS VIÀ KALLUNDBORG. To *Kallundborg*, 49 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 cr. 35, 3 cr. 90, 2 cr. 40 ö.); thence to *Aarhus*, 56 M., steamboat on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. (returning Mon., Wed., Frid.) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 4, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cr.). — The chief intermediate stations are (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Holbæk* (3500 inhab.), on a fjord of the same name, and (36 M.) *Tyderup* (*Skarridsö*), near the picturesque *Skarrid-Sø*. — 49 M. *Kallundborg* (*Kallundborg*; *Postgaarden*), a small seaport with an interesting Romanesque church (12th cent.), built in the shape of a Greek cross, with three octagonal towers. — The steamboat to *Aarhus* traverses the *Kallundborger Fjord*, and touches at *Samsö*, in the Great Belt. — *Aarhus*, see p. 220b.

The train runs in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Roskilde to Copenhagen. Last stat. *Frederiksberg* (p. 217). — 68 M. *Copenhagen*, see p. 201.

b. *From Kiel to Copenhagen vid Korsör.*

STEAMER to *Korsör* (see p. 199) at 12.45 a.m. and 11.20 a.m. in 6-7 hrs. (cabin-fare 11 m. 30 pf.; sleeping-berth $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. extra). **RAILWAY** from *Korsör* to Copenhagen in 2-4 hrs. (see above); fares 7 cr. 85, 5 cr. 70, 3 cr. 70 öre, Dan. currency.

c. *From Lübeck to Copenhagen.*

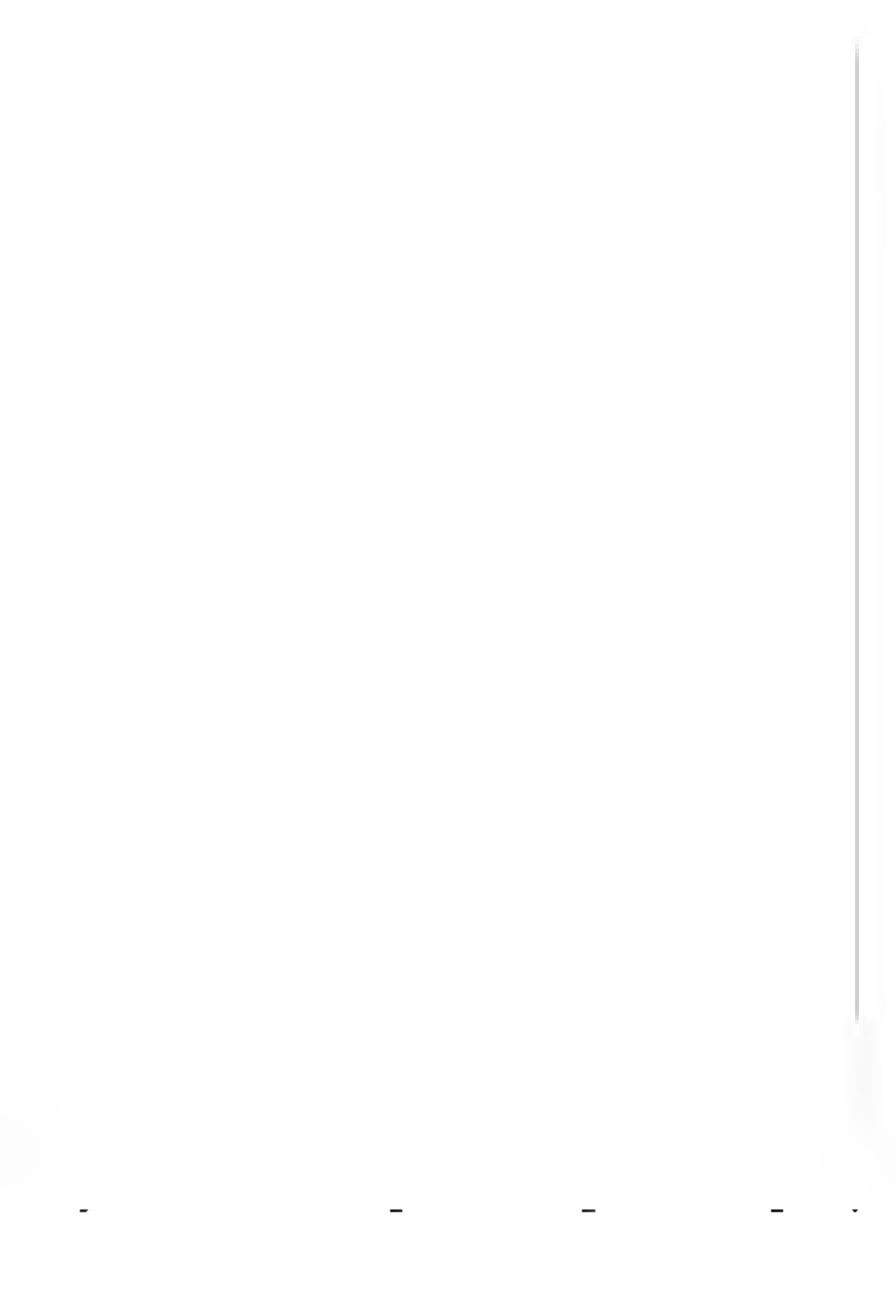
STEAMER daily in 15 hrs. (fare 18 m. or $11\frac{1}{4}$ m.). — The steamer usually starts from Lübeck about 4 p.m. (Pl. D, 3). The descent of the *Trave* is uninteresting. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Travemünde* (p. 197) is reached. The *Travemünder* or *Neustädter Bucht* is then traversed. The chalk cliffs of the Danish island of *Möen* (p. 199) and the coast of Zealand come in sight about 4 a. m.; then the lighthouse of *Falsterbö* on the Swedish coast, opposite which, on the Danish side, is the *Kjöge Bugt* (see p. 201).

The vessel steers round the fertile island of *Amager*, on which the village of *Dragör* is situated. To the right on the Swedish coast lies *Malmö* (p. 220 b). The island of *Saltholm* is next passed, and the towers of Copenhagen at length become visible. The *Lynetten* and *Tre Kroner* batteries, which proved so destructive to the English fleet on 2nd April, 1801, are passed, and about 6 a. m. the *Harbour* of Copenhagen, defended by the citadel of *Frederikshavn*, is reached.

d. *From Warnemünde to Copenhagen vid Gjedser.*

This is the shortest route from Berlin to Copenhagen ($11\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.). Express from Berlin vià *Neu-Strelitz* and *Rostock* to (140 M.) *Warnemünde* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; steamboat from *Warnemünde* daily at 1.5 p.m.





KÖBENHAVN.

1. Antropologisk Museum	B.4.	25. Ministerietne	D.7.	44. Toldbod	E.4.
2. Athenaeum	B.8.	26. Moltkes Palæe	B.5.	45. Universitet	B.C.B.
3. Dørsen	B.7.	27. Marinconservatorium	B.5.	46. Univers. Bibliotek	C.B.
4. Frederiks Hospital	B.F.4.	28. Nydten	B.8.	47. Zoologiske Museum	B.G.
5. Frimurerlogen	D.4.	29. Xerigationshole	B.6.7.	48. Cirkus	A.3.
Kirken		30. Nationalbanken	D.8.	49. Panorama	A.7.
6. Frederiks Kirke	B.1.	31. Postkontor	C.A.	50. Dagmar Theater	B.G.7.
7. Frederiks Kirke	B.7.	32. Polyt. Læreranstalt	B.B.		
8. Frue Kirke	B.6.	33. Prinsens Palæe	C.J.		
9. Helligegeist Kirke	C.B.				
10. Jakobens Kirke	D.7.	Antik Samlingen			
11. Katholsk Kirke	B.4.	Etalografisk Museum		Hôtels.	
12. S. Pauls Kirke	B.4.	Køberversamlingen	a. Hôtel d'Angleterre	D.G.	
13. S. Petri Kirke	B.5.	Munt- og Medaillenamlingen	b. Hôtel Phénix	B.B.	
14. Reformert Kirke	C.5.	Nordiske Oldrager	c. Hôtel Kongen af Danmark	D.G.	
15. Slot Kirke	C.6.	Raadhus	d. Ritter's Hôtel	B.J.	
16. Trinitatis Kirke	C.5.	Rosborg Slot	e. Jydske Hôtel	B.B.	
17. Forungtsk Akadem	B.4.	Fundstavn	f. Skandinavisk Hôtel	D.B.	
18. Langl. Bibliotek	D.7.	Sjældet Akadem.	g. Grand Hôtel	B.B.	
19. Kolorsamlingen	D.7.	Synagoge	h. Hôtel Copenhagen	B.J.	
20. Kunst Akadem	B.6.	Theatre	i. Hôtel Zoltenberg	D.B.	
21. Landcastrt Akadem	E.4.	Politeatret	k. Victoria Hôtel	B.B.	
22. Meteorologisk Institut	F.4.	Kastne	l. Hôtel Europe	B.B.	
23. Metropolitanskolen	C.6.	Nationalteater (Engl.)	m. Hôtel Bellone	B.B.	
24. Mineralogisk Museum	B.6.	Telegrafen	n. Hôtel Union	B.B.	
		43. Thorvaldsens Museum	C.G.7		

to (30 M.) *Gjedser* on the island of *Falster* (in 2 hrs. 10 min.); express train from *Gjedser* to (75 M.) *Copenhagen* in 4-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

From *Gjedser* or *Gjedser Odde*, at the S. extremity of the island of *Falster*, the railway traverses a flat and sandy peninsula, via *Fiskebæk* and *Veggerløse*, to *Nykjöbing* (p. 199), whence it crosses the N.W. part of the island of *Falster* and reaches the Great Belt at *Orehoved*. Steamer thence to the small island of *Masnedö*, whence a railway, crossing an arm of the Belt by a fine bridge, runs to *Masnedsund*, a small seaport in S. Zealand, and the terminus of the S. Zealand railway. The trains run from *Masnedsund* to *Copenhagen* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — Stations *Vordingborg*, *Lundby*, *Nästved*, and (42 M.) *Kjöge* (Bane Hôtel; Hôt. Prinsen), an ancient town, prettily situated on the *Kjöge Bugt*, where the Danes under Nils Juel gained a great naval victory over the Swedes in 1677, and where Ivar Hvitfeld blew up his ship in 1710 (p. 216). At (60 M.) *Roskilde* (p. 199) the S. and W. Zealand lines unite. Thence to *Copenhagen*, see p. 200.

e. From *Stralsund* to *Copenhagen* vid *Malmö*.

STEAMER to *Malmö* daily in summer in 10 hrs. (fares 18 or 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; return-tickets, available for the whole season, 30 or 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The steamer starts at 1. 15 p.m. *Malmö*, see p. 220 b. Another steamer is here in waiting to convey passengers across the Sound to *Copenhagen* (in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fares 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 cr.), where they are landed at the corner of the *Havne Gade* and *Nyhavn* (Pl. E, 6).

f. From *Stettin* to *Copenhagen*.

STEAMER in 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 hrs., 4 times a week (fares 18 or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; return-tickets 30 or 18 m., valid only for a particular steamer). Towards evening the vessel passes *Stubbenkammer* on the island of *Rügen*, and on the following morning it steams through the Sound, leaving *Dragör* on the island of *Amager* to the left, and *Saltholm* to the right.

On a voyage of 4-5 hours it is usual to give the steward a fee of 50 pf. or 40 öre Danish, and double that sum for longer voyages; but more if unusual trouble has been given. — The return-tickets issued by the steam-boat companies considerably reduce the travelling expenses, but they are often hampered by conditions limiting them to particular days and steamers.

25. Copenhagen.

Language. English is spoken at all the principal hotels and shops. A brief notice of a few of the peculiarities of the Danish language may, however, prove useful.

The pronunciation is more like German than English: *a* is pronounced like ah, *e* like ä or eh, *i* like e, *aa* like a long o, *æ* like ä or eh, *o* and *œ* almost like oo, *ø* or ö like the German ö or French eu, *y* like the German ü or French u; *d* is generally mute after l, n, r, sk, st,

t, and in the terminations *ds*, *dse*, e.g. *Kilde*, a spring, pron. *Kille*, *Plads*, a place, pron. *Plass*; *g* is often mute, or pronounced like *y*, e.g. *Pige*, a girl, pron. *peyāh*, *Segl*, a sail, pron. *sayel*, *Fugl*, a bird, pron. *fool*; *gn* has a slightly nasal sound, e.g. *Vogn*, a carriage, pron. almost like *vong*, *Regn*, rain, pron. *raing*; *j* is like the English *y*; *j* after *k* is mute, e.g. *Kjöd*, meat, pron. *Köd*; *sj* is like the English *sh*. The Danish article is *en* for the masculine and feminine, and *et* for the neuter, plural *ne*; when definite it is suffixed, when indefinite prefixed to the substantive, e.g. *Fisken*, the fish, *en Fisk*, a fish; *Skibet*, the ship, *et Skib*, a ship. But if the substantive be qualified with an adjective, the article is *den* (m. and f.) and *det* (n.) in the singular, and *de* in the plural, e.g. *den smukke Pige*, the pretty girl. The plural of substantives is sometimes formed by adding *e* or *er*, and sometimes the singular remains unaltered. To be, *være*; I am, &c.: *jeg* (pron. *yai-ÿ*) *er*; *du er*; *han, hun, det, man er*; *vi, i, de er*. To have, *have*; I have, &c.: *jeg har*; *du har*; *han, hun, det, man har*; *vi, i, de har*. The third pers. pl. *De* (pron. *dee*), the dative and accusative of which is *Dem*, is commonly used instead of the second pers. sing. or pl. (like the German *Sie*).

Cardinal numbers: *en* or *et*, *to*, *tre*, *fire*, *sem*, *sex*, *sylv*, *olte*, *ni*, *ti*, *elleve*, *tolv*, *tretten*, *fjorten*, *semten*, *sexten* (pron. *sayisten*), *sytten*, *atten*, *nitten*, *tyve*, *en og* (g mute) *tyve*, &c., *tredive*, and so on. The ordinals; *den*, *det förste*; *den anden*, or *det andet*; *den, det tredie*; *den, det fjerde*, *semie*, *sjette*, *syvende*, *ottende*, *niende*, *tiende*, &c.

Ja, yes; *nei* (pron. *nay-ÿ*), no; *ikke*, not; *Ja tak*, *nei tak*, yes, no, thanks (*tak* is not used alone).

Har De Öl? Have you beer? *Giv mig* (pron. *may-ÿ*) *et Glas Vijn eller Porter!* Give me a glass of wine or porter. *Bring mig Sup, Kjöd, og Grönt!* Bring me soup, meat, and vegetables. *Karlossler*, potatoes; *Rödviin*, red wine; *Vand*, water; *Bröd*, bread; *Smör*, butter; *Ost*, cheese; *Middagsmad*, dinner; *Frokost*, breakfast. *Hvormeget er jeg Dem skyldig?* How much do I owe you? *Hvormeget koster det?* What does this cost? *Vär saa artig* (*vår saa god*), *hvilken Vei fører til Banegaarden?* Pray, which is the way to the station? *Ligefrem*, straight on; *paa venstre*, to the left; *paa höire*, to the right; *bag*, back. *Er det Toget til K.?* Is that the train to K.? *Hvorledes kaldes denne Station* (pron. *stashoon*)? What is this station called? *Jernbane*, railway; *Dampskib*, steamer; *By*, town; *Gade*, street; *Torv*, market; *Nytorv*, new market; *Gammeltorv*, old market; *Halmtorv*, straw market; *Port*, gate; *Bro*, bridge; *Höibro*, high bridge; *Holm*, island; *Have*, garden; *Havn*, harbour; *Kjöbenhavn*, Copenhagen, i.e. merchants' harbour; *Kong*, king; *Dronning*, queen; *stor*, great; *liden*, *lille*, small; *gammel*, old; *ny*, new.

Money. In January, 1875, the monetary system of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark was assimilated: 1 *crown* = 100 *öre*, equal to 1 m. 13 pf. German money (1 s. 1½ d. Engl.). 8 m. German are exactly = 2 cr. 65 ö. Danish bank-notes realise the full exchange.

Arrival. *Porter* ('Drager') for carrying luggage under 1 cwt. from the steamboat to the custom-house and thence to a cab, 40 öre. Luggage booked through to Copenhagen is reclaimed at the custom-house; portage thence to the cab, 30-40 ö. — *Cab* from the station or the harbour into the town 70 ö., trunk 15 ö., small articles free (1 cr. is usually given).

Hotels. **HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE* (Pl. a; D, 6), Kongens Nytorv 34, in the centre of the town; **KONGEN AF DANMARK* (Pl. c; D, 6), at the corner of the Holmens-Canal and the Niels-Juelsgade, both of the first class; *PHÆNIX* (Pl. b; E, 5), Bredgade 37. — **HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE* (Pl. l; E, 6), Holbergsgade 2, R. 2 cr., B. 85, A. 35 ö.; *HÔTEL DAGMAR*, Halmtorv 12 (Pl. B, 7), next door to the Dagmar Theatre, with café-restaurant, both well spoken of; *CENTRAL HOTEL* (Pl. d; B, 7); *SKANDINAVISK* (Pl. f; D, 5), Gothersgade 4, in the Kongens Nytorv; *KJÖBENHAVN* (Pl. h; B, 7), Jernbanegade 7; *HÔTEL NATIONAL*, Jernbanegade 9 (Pl. A, 7), behind the *Etablissement National* (p. 204); *TRE HJORTER*, Vestergade (Pl. B, 6). — *Near the Harbour:* **VICTORIA*, Store Strandstræde 20, second-class; *UNION* (Pl. n; E, 5), St. Annæ-Plads; *LINNEMANN*, Peder-Skræmgade. — German is spoken at all these houses, and English at the largest. — For a stay of

a fortnight or upwards: *Leopold's Hôtel Garni*, Hovedvagtsgade 6; *Bracker's Hotel*, same street, No. 9; *Fru Libes's Pension*, Ny Adelgade 5, second floor; *Thune's Hôtel Garni*, Hovedvagtsgade 2.

Restaurants. **Hôtel d'Angleterre*, see above; **Hôtel Dagmar*, see above; *Hôtel Phoenix*, see above; **Café du Palais*, Bredgade 28; *Nimb's*, Holmens-Canal 2; at the *Etablissement National* (p. 204); **Klosterkeller*, corner of Vimmelskaftet and Hyskenstræde, D. with beer or coffee 65 ö.-1 cr. — **Beer.** *Peter A Porta*, corner of the Nygade and Gammeltorv, Gammel Carlsberg beer; *Café Bernina*, corner of Vimmelskaftet and Badstuetstræde; *Café Central*, Vesterbrogade; Vaults at the *Hôtel Phoenix*, see above (at the last three German beer).

Cafés and Confectioners. (Cup of tea or coffee 20-25 ö., chocolate 35 ö.; also beer, milk, eggs, *Smørrebrod*, or sandwiches, etc.). **Café of the Hôtel d'Angleterre*, see above; **Vienna Café*, at the *Hôtel Kongen af Danmark*, see above; **A Porta*, Kongens Nytorv 17, newspapers and ladies' rooms; *Schucani & A Porta*, Store Kjøbmagergade 18; **Café Bernina*, see above; **Pavilion*, Lange Linie; *Bellevue*, corner of the Bredgade and Toldbodvej; *Esplanade*, Grøningen Esplanade.

Cigars. *S. Adler*, Heibergsgade 18 (speaks English; wholesale); *Hirschsprung*, Østergade 6.

Cabs. Per drive within the municipal district (including the station, harbour, and Christianshavn) 70 ö., beyond the boundary 30 ö. more. Per hour ('timevis') 1½ cr.; beyond the municipal limits 2 cr.; each ¼ hr. additional, 40 ö. Double fares from midnight to 6 a.m. Trunk 15 ö., small articles free.

Tramways (*Sporveje*; cars, *Sporvogne*). The following are the most important lines for visitors: 1. *From the Kongens Nytorv* (p. 206; Pl. D, 5, 6): a. Viâ Bredgade and Grøningen (p. 216) to the *Triangel* (Pl. C, 1), where the STEAM TRAMWAY to Klampenborg, viâ Charlottenlund, etc., starts; — b. Viâ the Store Kongensgade to the *Triangel* (see above); — c. Viâ the Gothersgade and the suburb of Nørrebro, to the Nørrebro station on the railway to Helsingør and Klampenborg; — d. To the W., viâ Holmens Canal, past the palace of Christiansborg, and through the Vestervoldgade to the *Tivoli* and the palace of *Frederiksberg*; — e. Omnibus viâ the Østergade and Vimmelskaftet to the *Tivoli*, and thence (tramway) to *Frederiksberg*. — 2. *From the Halmtorv* (Pl. B, 7): a. Viâ the Farimagsgade to the *Triangel* (see above); — b. Viâ Wall-Str., Ladegaardsau, and Falconer-Allee to *Frederiksberg*. — 3. *From the Tivoli*: a. Viâ the Vestervoldgade, past Christiansborg, and across the harbour to *Christianshavn* and *Amager*; — b. Viâ the Gamle Kongevei and Smallegade, and through the Vesterbrogade and the Allee to *Frederiksberg*. — 4. *From St. Annæ-Plads* (Pl. E, 5; p. 216) viâ the Bredgade, Dronningens Tvergade, Kronprinsessegade, Sølvgade, and Fredensgade to *Tagensvei*.

Baths. *Turkish Baths*, Tordenskjoldsgade 10, beyond the National Theatre (warm bath 75 ö., Turkish bath 1 cr. 80 ö.); *Ryssenstein*, by the Langebro (Pl. C, 8), all kinds of baths, including Russian and Turkish. — The *Sea Baths* at Klampenborg (p. 218) are the most to be recommended (20 ö.; towel 8 ö.).

Post Office, Store Kjøbmagergade 33; open 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sun. 8-9 a.m., 12-2 and 5-7 p.m.; poste-restante to the right. Postage for a letter within Denmark 8 ö., within the town 4 ö., to England 20 ö. — **Telegraph Office**, Store Kjøbmagergade 33, entrance from the Walkendorfsgade.

Shops. Beautiful copies of THORVALDSEN's SCULPTURES at the *Royal Porcelain Factory*, Amagertorv 10; *Bing*, Amagertorv 8; *Brix*, Nygade 2. — **TERRACOTTAS** (statuettes, etc.): *Ipsens Enke*, Bredgade 31; *Budde-Lund*, Bredgade 10. — **PHOTOGRAPHS**: *Tryde*, Østergade 1; *Bergmann*, Kongens Nytorv 34; *Salmonsen*, Holbergsgade 2 (in the *Hôtel de l'Europe*). — **JEWELRY**: *V. Christesen*, Østergade 8 (filigree work); *Michelsen*, Kongens Nytorv 12, reproductions of ornaments in the Rosenborg Palace. — **DANISH GLOVES**, good and not expensive: in the shops in the Østergade and Kjøbmagergade (*Larsens Sønner*, No. 9 in the latter street).

Booksellers. *G. C. Ursin's Successor*, Kjøbmagergade 8; *Høst*, Gothersgade 49.

Theatres. *National Theatre* (Pl. 41; D, 6; p. 208), from 1st Sept. to 31st May, good acting and ballet. Ordinary charges (sometimes increased 50-100 per cent): front stalls $3\frac{1}{2}$, second stalls $2\frac{3}{4}$, pit 2-4, dress-circle 3 cr. — *Casino Theatre* (Pl. 40; E, 5), Amaliegade 10, much frequented. — *Folke-Theatre* (Pl. 9; B, 5), Nørregade 31. — *Dagmar Theatre*, Jernbanegade. — *Morskabs-Theatre*, in Frederiksberg. — *Renz's Circus*, opposite the Railway Station.

Panopticum, Vesterbrogade 3, near the Tivoli.

**Tivoli* (Pl. B, 7; admission 50 ö., on special occasions 75 ö., programme 10 ö.; change not given at the door, but may be obtained before payment in the Byttecontor to the left), outside the Vester-Port, is a very extensive and interesting establishment, comprising all kinds of amusements, concerts, theatre, panorama, switchback railway, fire-works, restaurants, etc. The performances generally begin at 8 and end about 10 p.m. The concerts (classical concert on Sat., frequented by the better classes) end about 11 p.m. — The *Etablissement National* (adm. 50 ö.) opposite the Tivoli, the *Sommerlyst*, and numerous other cafés in the Frederiksberg Allee, are similar places of recreation, with farces, operettas, etc.

Steamboat Offices. *Chief Office*, Quæsthuisgade 9, St. Annæ-Plads (for steamers to other Danish ports, Norway, Gothenburg); *E. Fries*, Amaliegade 31 (Sweden and Lübeck); *C. K. Hansen*, Toldbodveien 5 (Britain, Prussia, Russia). See also the 'Reiseliste for Kongeriget Danmark', published twice monthly, 20 ö. The Danish and Swedish steamers start from the corner of Havnæ-Gade and Nyhavn (Pl. E, 6); the larger vessels from the Toldbod (Pl. 44; F, 4). To *Kiel*, *Lübeck*, *Stralsund*, and *Stettin*, see R. 24. — To *London*, *Hull*, and *Leith* generally once weekly.

Railway. The station (Dan. *Banegaard*, Pl. A, 7) lies in the Vesterbrogade, near the Tivoli: to *Korsør*, see p. 199; to *Nykjöbing*, see p. 201; to *Helsingør*, see p. 220a; to *Klampenborg*, see p. 218. Comp. the 'Reiseliste'.

Legations and Consulates. British Minister, *G. H. MacDonell, Esq.*, Bredgade 26; American Chargé d'Affaires, *Hon. C. E. Carr*, Store Kongensgade 68. English Consul, *A. P. Inglis, Esq.*, Holbergsgade 28; American Consul, *H. B. Ryder, Esq.*, Holbergsgade 26.

English Church (*St. Alban's*), Grøningen Esplanade, between the citadel and the custom-house (Pl. F, 3, 4); services at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. *Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.*, chaplain to the British Legation, Bredgade 26.

Physician (English-speaking): *Dr. Holger Mygind*, Nansensgade 49.

Diary (comp. the 'Erindringsliste' in the *Berlingske Tidende* or any other newspaper, as the hours are frequently changed).

Anthropological Museum (p. 218), from 1st May to 30th Sept., Sat. 9-11.

***Antiquities, Northern** (p. 218), from 1st May to 30th Sept. daily, except Sun., 2-4; from 1st Oct. to 30th April, Thurs. 12-2.

Antiquities, Royal Collection of (p. 213), Tues. 12-2.

Arsenal (p. 209), Wed. 1-3; admittance in summer only, till 30th Sept.

Art Gallery, Scandinavian, Vesterbrogade 2, daily 9-4.

Botanical Garden (p. 215) daily from 1 till dusk; palm-house, from 1st April to 31st Oct. daily, 2-6; hot-houses, Sun., Wed., and Frid. 2-6.

Coins and Medals, Royal Collection of (p. 213), from 1st May to 31st Oct., Mon. 12-2; open to scientific visitors on Wed. and Frid. also, 12-3.

Danish National Museum (p. 217), daily 11-6, in winter till dusk, 50 ö.

Engravings, Royal Collection of (p. 213), Tues. and Frid. 11-2. Catalogue 50 ö.

***Ethnographical Museum** (p. 213), daily, except Sun., 10-12.

***Fruekirke** (p. 214), daily 9-11, in winter 10-11 (sacristan 25 ö.).

Glyptothek, on the Ny Karlsberg (p. 217), daily from 1st April to 30th Sept. 12-3, from 1st Oct. to 31st March 1-3 (25 ö.); catalogue 75 ö.

Library, Royal (p. 209), week-days 11-2, reading-room 10-3, closed from 23rd June to 22nd July or from 23rd July to 22nd Aug.

Mineralogical Museum, Frid. 11-12.

***Picture Gallery, Royal**, in the Palace of Charlottenborg (p. 208), daily, except Mon., 11-2; closed Feb.-August.

***Picture Gallery, Moltke's** (p. 216), from 1st May to 31st Oct., Mon. and Thurs., 12-2. Strangers are also admitted at other times on application one day in advance at the Moltke Palace.

**Rosenborg, Palace of* (p. 215), daily, on application made a day or two before; fee 6 cr. for 1-12 persons. Tickets obtained at the lodge between the palace and the entrance in the Östervoldsgade. In the tourist-season parties are conducted through the palace every hour, the time being marked on the tickets. An English-speaking guide is assigned to those who apply for one on taking the tickets.

Round Tower (p. 214), open daily 12-2; Wed. and Sat. free, other days 10 ö. At other times the keeper may be summoned by knocking at the door (increased fee).

Sculpture Gallery, see *Glyptotheek*.

***Thorvaldsen Museum* (p. 209) from 1st May to 30th Sept., Sun. 11-2, Tues., Wed., and Frid. 11-3, free; other days 11-3, 50 ö.; in winter, Sun. 11-2, and Wed. 12-3, free; other days 12-3, 50 ö.; sticks and umbrellas left at the entrance, 5 ö.

Zoological Garden (p. 217), daily, 40 ö.

Zoological Museum (p. 214), Sun. and Wed. 12-2.

Principal Attractions. Fruekirke (p. 214); Thorvaldsen Museum (p. 209); Northern Antiquities (p. 213); Ethnographical Museum (p. 213); view from one of the towers mentioned at pp. 209, 214; walk along the Lange Linie (p. 216); an evening at the Tivoli (p. 204); Frederiksborg (p. 220); Klampenborg Deer Forest (p. 218); and if possible an excursion to Helsingör (p. 220 a).

Copenhagen, Dan. Kjöbenhavn or Köbenhavn, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark and the residence of the king, lies on both sides of the *Kallebodstrand*, a narrow and deep strait of the *Sound* which separates *Zealand* from the small island of *Amager*. The population, including the suburbs, is (1885) 329,500, nearly all Protestants. The N. and broader part of the strait forms the excellent *Harbour*, to which the city was indebted for its early commercial prosperity.

Copenhagen was founded in the 12th cent. by Axel, Bishop of Roskilde, on the site of the fishing-village of Hafn, mentioned as early as 1043 (whence its original name *Axelhus*), and increased so rapidly in consequence of its trade that King Christopher the Bavarian made it his capital and residence in 1443. Christian IV. (1588-1648), the most popular of the Danish kings, renowned not only as a warrior, but also as a wise ruler and a zealous patron of industry and commerce, of science and art, greatly extended the town, chiefly by the foundation of the *Christianshavn* quarter on the island of *Amager*. In this reign the Palace of Rosenborg, architecturally the most interesting building in the city, was built, as well as the formerly strong fortifications, which successfully defied Charles X. of Sweden in 1658 and 1659, and the united British, Dutch, and Swedish fleet in 1700. The development of the city was powerfully influenced by the so-called Royal Law of 1665, by which the Danish people and clergy, jealous of the power of the nobility, conferred absolute sovereignty upon King Frederick III. (1648-70). Thenceforward Copenhagen became more and more distinctly the material and intellectual centre of the nation. The city suffered severely from two well-known events at the beginning of the present century: the naval battle of 2nd April, 1801, and the bombardment of the city and capture of the fleet by the English, 2nd-5th Sept., 1807. The occasion of the former was the alliance concluded by Denmark with Sweden and Russia, of the latter the necessity of preventing the Danish fleet from falling into the hands of the French. The business of the place has long since recovered from these shocks and has increased considerably of late. In 1888 Copenhagen possessed 429 ships (151 steamers). The imports in 1887 weighed 1,207,000 tons, and the exports 265,000 tons. The staple commodities are grain, leather, wool, train oil, butter, etc. The industrial activity (porcelain, machinery, paper) is not so developed.

The commercial harbour, situated on the Zealand side, is sepa-

rated from the war-harbour by a barrier across the Kallebodstrand. The warehouses and magazines line both sides of the harbour. The *Orlogshavn*, or war-harbour, adjoins the small islands of *Nyholm*, *Frederiksholm*, *Arsenalö*, and *Christiansholm*, on which the naval depôts are situated. A number of outlying forts, for the fortification of the town on the land-side, are in course of erection, and towards the sea are the citadel *Frederikshavn*, the advanced batteries of *Trekroner* and *Lynetten*, and the batteries *Sixtus* and *Quintus* on Amager.

It is only in its comparatively modern buildings that Copenhagen exhibits any traces of characteristic individuality, apart, of course, from the Palace of Rosenborg, the Exchange with its remarkable tower, and the Fruekirke. Everywhere, however, there is an animated and busy traffic, corresponding to the commercial importance of the city. In the domains of science and art Copenhagen boasts several collections of the first rank.

Near the centre of the city, and forming the boundary between the business quarters on the S.W. and the fashionable quarters to the N.E., lies the *KONGENS NYTORV* (king's new market, Pl. D, E, 5, 6), a large irregular space, from which thirteen streets radiate, the busiest being the *Östergade* (with handsome shops, and its continuation the *Amagertorv* and *Vimmelskaft*), the *Gothersgade*, *Store Kongensgade*, *Bredgade* (p. 216), *Nyhavn*, and *Tordenskjoldsgade*. In the centre rises the *Equestrian Statue of Christian V.* (d. 1699), cast in lead, and colloquially spoken of as 'Hesten', i. e. 'the horse'. On the E. side is the palace of *Charlottenborg*, the seat of the *Royal Academy of Art* (Pl. 20; D, E, 6) since 1754; the hall of the meetings contains portraits and busts. Behind the Academy is the new *Art Hall* ('*Kunstudstillingbygning*'; entr. from the *Nyhavn* Canal), in which the ***Royal Picture Gallery** (*Kongelige Maleri-Samling*) has been accommodated since the *Christiansborg* Palace was burned down (see p. 208). As, however, the building is used for annual exhibitions of art from March 1st to June 30th, the royal gallery is accessible in the remaining part of the year only (Aug.-Feb.). On the ground-floor is a collection of casts. Adm., see p. 204; Danish catalogue 25 ö. Owing to the limited space and annual removal, the arrangement of the pictures varies.

The Copenhagen Gallery, which now contains about 760 works, ranks with the Brunswick Gallery and other German collections of the second class. More than half of the pictures are by old masters. A great part of them belong to the Netherlandish Schools, the Dutch masters of the 17th cent. being particularly well represented. The works of the ITALIAN SCHOOL, though less numerous, include some of the gems of the collection, such as *Caravaggio's Gamblers* (No. 59), the *Meeting of St. Joachim and Anna* by *Filippino Lippi* (No. 182), *Mantegna's Pieta* (No. 201), and the portrait of *Lorenzo Cibò* (No. 203) by *Parmeggianino*. — The only example of the EARLY NETHERLANDISH MASTERS deserving special notice is a small picture by *Stuerbout* or *Petrus Christus* (No. 92). — The GERMAN SCHOOL is best represented by two worthy and genuine examples of *Cranach*, the *Judgment of Paris* (70) and *Venus and Cupid* (69).

— Among the few works of the FLEMISH SCHOOL, two by *Rubens* are by far the best: *viz.* the Judgment of Solomon (288) and the masterly portrait of Matthew Irselius (289). — The collection of DUTCH MASTERS, though consisting of several hundred works, contains few historical and still fewer genre paintings. *Rembrandt* is illustrated by the Jesus at Emmaus (272) and two admirable portraits (273, 274); and nearly all his scholars are represented: *G. Dou* (88, 89), *Gov. Flinck* (104), *Bol* (47, 48, 49), *Victors* (368-369), and others are all seen here at their best. Nearly half of the Dutch works consist of landscapes. A few masters of the first rank, such as *Jacob van Ruysdael* (294-298) and *A. van Everdingen* (96-100), are well represented; and among the landscape-painters of the second class may be mentioned *Jan Both* (50, 51), *Dubbels* (90), *Hackaert* (117), and *Swanevelt* (339).

The DANISH SECTION of the gallery contains nearly all the modern pictures, which afford a good survey of modern Danish art. The Danes distinguish an earlier, classical tendency, of which *N. A. Abildgaard* (d. 1809) and *J. A. Carstens* (1754-98) are the chief representatives, and a modern school, headed by *C. W. Eckersberg* (1783-1853).

I. Danish School. VESTIBULE: *Bache*, Cows. — We pass through the middle door into the large CENTRE ROOM. Entrance-wall, to the left: 755, 758. *Vermehren*, Genre pictures; 726. *Skovgaard*, Stork's nest; 662. *Marstrand*, Marriage of the king's son; 712. *Rump*, Beech-wood; 694. *Köbke*, Capri; 709. *G. von Rosen*, Karin Månsdotter visiting the mad King Eric XIV. in prison; 649. *Lundbye*, Cow-house; 547. *Exner*, Peasants of Amack; 630. *Kyhn*, Summer-day; 544. *Erichsen*, Queen Juliana Maria; 580. *Hansen*, 497. *Bloch*, Genre-scenes; 494. *Bloch*, Samson among the Philistines; 606. *Juel*, The artist and his wife; 446. *Bloch*, Christian II. in prison; 658. *Marstrand*, The birth-chamber; 583. *Hansen*, Apartment of Christian IV. at Rosenborg; 657. *Marstrand*, Erasmus Montanus and Per Degrn; 518a. *Dahl*, Winter day in S. Zealand; 727. *Skovgaard*, Coast of N. Zealand; 462. *Abildgaard*, Ossian; 633. *Köbke*, Old sailor; 620. *Kröyer*, Fishermen of Skagen (p. 220 d). — To the right of the vestibule are the SIDE-CABINETS. I. 525. *Dalsgaard*, Mormons. — II. 541. *Eckersberg*, Sea-piece; 546. *Exner*, Visit to the grandfather; 723. *Sinding*, Lofoden; 508. *Carstens*, Fingal and Loda's ghost. — III. 759. *Zach*, Winter landscape (Brittany); 721. *Simonsen*, Camp; 507. *Carstens*, Bacchus and Cupid; 481. *Abildgaard*, Philoctetes.

Hence we proceed to (II.) the collection of Old Masters. The SMALL ROOM (lighted from the roof) contains chiefly Italian paintings. To the left: 407. *Gonzales* (?), Isabella of Bourbon, wife of Philip IV. of Spain; *187. *Luini*, St. Catharine; *201. *Mantegna*, Body of Christ supported by two angels (pietà). *Salvator Rosa*, 285. Cadmus and Minerva; 284. Jonah preaching to the Ninevites. *182. *Filippino Lippi*, Joachim and Anna; 347. *Tiepolo*, Lord's Supper; 350. *Tintoretto* (?), Portrait; *59. *Caravaggio*, Gamblers. — CENTRE ROOM (lighted from the roof), mostly pictures of the Netherlandish School. To the left, 131, 132. *Van der Helst*, Portraits; 339. *Swanevelt*, Italian landscape; 50. *Jan Both*, Italian landscape; 97. *Van Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape; *273. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a young man; *47. *F. Bol*, Women at the Sepulchre; *274. *Rembrandt*, Portrait (Hendrikje Stoffel, the artist's housekeeper?); 267. *Paul Potter*, Cattle-piece; 117. *Hackaert*, Italian landscape; 193. *Karel von Mandel the Younger* (court-painter to Christian IV. in Copenhagen), Discovery of the body of the Danish prince Svend; 48. *F. Bol*, Portrait; 331. *Jan Steen*, Death and the miser; 96. *Van Everdingen*, Waterfall; *344. *Terburg*, Portrait; *329. *Sorgh*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 92. *Stuerbout* (*Petrus Christus*?), St. Anthony and the donor (the other half of the picture dates from the 17th cent.); 340. *Teniers the Younger*, St. Anthony; *167. *Thomas de Keyser* and *J. van Goyen* (?), Burgo-master C. van der Gracht and his wife; 212. *Elias*, Portrait; *370. *Victors*, Pigeons in front of a peasant's house, landscape by *J. van Ruysdael*; *A. van der Neer*, 244. Landscape by moonlight, 241. Conflagration; 88. *G. Dou*, Physician; 298. *J. Ruysdael*, Forest-landscape; *272. *Rembrandt*, Christ at Emmaus; **289. *Rubens*, Matthew Irselius, Abbot of St. Michael in Antwerp; *292. *S. Ruysdael*, Dutch river-scene; 290, 291. *Rubens*, Sketches

for the Luxembourg Gallery; 89. *G. Dou*, Girl at a window by candle-light; *90. *Dubbels*, Dutch fleet in a calm. — SECOND ROOM (lighted from the roof), opposite the first, containing chiefly pictures of the Netherlandish and German Schools. To the left, 342, 343. *Terburg*, Portraits; 324. *Snyders*. Still-life; 49. *F. Bol*, Admiral de Ruyter; 222. *Mytens*, Portrait; 163. *Jordaens*, Susanna at the bath; 296. *J. Ruysdael*, Oak-wood; *288. *Rubens*, Judgment of Solomon; *378. *Weenix*, Game; *366. *Victors*, Portrait of an old lady; 77. *Cuyp*, Huntsman; *L. Cranach the Elder*, 69. Venus and Cupid, 70. Judgment of Paris. — SMALL ROOM. To the right: 140. *Honthorst*, Genre scene; 295. *J. Ruysdael*, Waterfall; *Victors*, 367. David blessing Solomon; 371. *J. Victor*, Poultry; 307. *Saftleven*, Landscape. — THIRD ROOM (lighted from the roof). To the left: 104. *Flinck*, Venus and Cupid; *211. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; *165. *Kalf*, Still-life; *155. *Huysum*, Nosegay; *294. *J. Ruysdael*, Mountain-torrent; no number, *Ravesteyn*, Portrait. — In the adjoining rooms are recently acquired pictures by Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish painters, among which may be mentioned: 767. *Edelfelt*, Summer evening in Finland; small architectural pieces by *Eckersberg*, *Hansen*, and *Roed*; 765. *Johansen*, After supper; no number, *Thomsen*, Bishop visiting a country parson; *Eckersbild*, Family group; *Thorenfeld*, E. Coast of Jutland.

To the S. rises the new ***National Theatre** (Pl. 41; D, E, 6), a handsome Renaissance structure by *Petersen* and *Dahlerup*, with accommodation for 1700 auditors. To the right and left of the entrance are bronze statues of the Danish poets, *Holberg* (1684-1754), by Th. Stein, and *Oehlenschläger* (1779-1850), by Bissen. Ludwig Holberg, born at Bergen in Norway, but a professor in Copenhagen from 1717 till his death, is the founder of modern Danish literature, and the father of modern Danish comedy. Adam Oehlenschläger, another Copenhagen professor of the same period (1820-1850) is the most eminent tragic poet of Denmark, and important also as an epic and lyric poet. — The district between the theatre and the harbour is one of the chief commercial quarters of the town.

Passing the theatre and following the tramway-line, we reach the new **National Bank** (Pl. 30; D, 6), and beyond it the **Palace Bridge**. Opposite the Hôtel de l'Europe and the Hôtel Kongen af Danmark, in front of the buildings of the Students' Union, is the statue of *Niels Juel* (d. 1697; p. 201), by Stein, and near the Palace Bridge is that of *Peter Tordenskjold* (d. 1720), by Bissen. The tombs of both these Danish naval heroes, of no artistic importance, are in the neighbouring HOLMENSKIRKE (Pl. 10; D, 7), built early in the 17th cent. and recently restored. Sermon on Sunday forenoons. The castellan ('kirkebud') lives at Laxengade 16, corner of the Holmensgade.

The **Christiansborg Palace** (Pl. C, D, 7), situated on an island, which was fortified by Bishop Axel (p. 205) in 1168, the site of the ancient *Axelhus* (p. 205), occupies with its numerous dependencies a small quarter of its own. The present building, designed by *Hansen*, and completed in 1828, replaces one erected in 1733-40 and burned down in 1794, and was itself almost entirely destroyed by fire in October, 1884. It is intended to rebuild it in an altered form. The façade looks towards the Slots-Plads, which is embellished with an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick VII.*, the founder of the constitution (1848-63), in bronze, designed by Bissen,

and erected in 1873. The allegorical figures of Strength, Wisdom, Health, and Justice (the last two by Bissen) which surround this statue, stood beside the portal of the palace before the last conflagration.

The *Upper* and *Lower Chambers*, which used to meet in the left wing of the palace, have taken up their quarters provisionally in the Cadet Academy. The *Supreme Law Courts* (*Højeste Ret*), expelled by the fire from the right wing of the palace, sit for the present in a palace belonging to the King of Greece, in the Bredgade (p. 216).

In a wing which escaped the flames are the Royal Stables; and, on the N. side, the Court Chapel (Pl. 15; C, 6). Another wing contains the Royal Library (entrance from the Töihusgade; adm., see p. 204), founded by Christian III. about the middle of the 16th cent., and containing 550,000 vols and upwards of 20,000 MSS. The Arsenal, containing a historical collection of weapons (adm., see p. 204), may also be visited.

On the quay, on the E. side of the Christiansborg, is situated the Exchange (Pl. 3; D, 7; recently restored), erected in 1619-40 in the Dutch Renaissance style, with a tower 165 ft. in height, the summit of which consists of four dragons with entwined tails. The hall, immediately opposite the entrance, contains a statue of Christian IV. in bronze, by Thorvaldsen. The lower part of the building is occupied by warehouses, the upper by offices. Business hour 1.30 to 2.30 p.m. daily (adm. after 2 p.m., 20 ö.).

The Knippelsbro at the back of the Exchange crosses the harbour to the Christianshavn quarter (p. 205; tramway), where the singular tower of Vor Frelsers Kirke (*Church of Our Redeemer*, Pl. 7, F 7), erected in 1749, rises conspicuously (286 ft. in height). A winding staircase (397 steps) on the exterior ascends to the summit, which is crowned with a figure of the Redeemer. Extensive *View, including the coast of Sweden in the distance. The 'Graver', or sacristan, is to be found at St. Annægade 32; fee for 1-12 pers, 2 cr.

On the N.W. side of the palace stands the **Thorvaldsen Museum (Pl. 43; C, 6, 7), a somewhat gloomy edifice erected in 1839-48 in the style of an Etruscan tomb. Over the portico of the façade is a goddess of victory in a quadriga, in bronze, designed by Thorvaldsen and executed by Bissen. The other three sides of the building are adorned with a series of scenes in plaster, representing the reception of the illustrious master at Copenhagen on his return in 1838 after an absence of eighteen years. Visitors (adm. see p. 205) usually enter by the small door opposite the palace.

The Museum contains not only a very extensive collection of the works (originals in marble, plaster models, designs; catalogue 45 ö.) of the greatest artist of the North, but also his grave, which occupies the inner quadrangle. The connection is suggestive, for never were the life and work of a creative genius more closely interwoven than in the case of Thorvaldsen. It is only when we have traced his personal development that we can understand how it was possible for him to devote himself so completely to the ancient style of art, without allowing himself to be diverted by modern culture; while his works, on the other hand, bear the unmistakable impress of his native simplicity and freedom from affectation. It is to these character-

istics that his creations owe their greatest charm, and at the same time they enabled him to appropriate the motives of ancient art without allowing them to fossilize into academic rules.

Albert or *Bertel Thorvaldsen* was born on 19th November, 1770. His father, who claimed direct descent from the ancient Kings of Iceland, settled at Copenhagen as a ship's carpenter and carver of figure-heads, so that the boy was from his earliest days familiar with some of the tools of his future profession, and was likely to acquire freedom of touch by first approaching his work on its practical side. He entered the Academy of Art at the age of eleven, and in 1793 gained the grand prize, which carried along with it the privilege of a residence in Italy for the purpose of study. He did not set sail, however, till 1796, employing the three intervening years in producing busts and reliefs. He arrived at Rome on 8th March, 1797, and entered upon a long period of obscure and patient labour, during which even his friends began to feel doubtful of his gifts. Rome, robbed of most of her treasures of art after the Peace of Tolentino, could scarcely be called the most fitting school for the study of sculpture; but Thorvaldsen persevered, studying the works of Carstens, copying antique busts, and lending an attentive ear to the advice of his distinguished countryman, Zoëga the archæologist. The first model of his statue of *Jason*, prepared in clay as he could not afford to buy plaster of Paris, broke in pieces, and the second, though greatly admired, failed to find a purchaser. He was at last on the point of returning to Copenhagen, when he received from *Thomas Hope*, the wealthy English banker, an order for its reproduction in marble (1803). The tide had now turned, and thence-forward his career was happy and prosperous. He remained in Rome, and did not revisit his native country till 1819, when he had become the most famous sculptor in Europe. This latter part of Thorvaldsen's first residence in Rome, 1803-1819, was undoubtedly the most important period in his career. It was then that he thoroughly mastered the grounds on which antique sculpture may still serve as a model to the modern artist. He was no mere imitator of the antique, like so many of his predecessors: his very soul was imbued with its spirit. Like Winckelmann, he seemed to possess an intuitive knowledge of the laws of Greek art while still almost a stranger to its products. He gave back to statuary the dignified repose which the exaggerated unrest of rococo sculpture had destroyed, and at the same time skilfully avoided the risk of insipidity. He restored the degraded art of relief to its pristine purity, rejecting all elements of a pictorial character, with the result that what was lost in perspective and realism was more than compensated for by pure ideality. He distinguished with unerring penetration between those of the antique ideals that had merely a temporary value, or for the embodiment of which we now lack strength and insight, and those that possessed true immortality and were adapted to every age. Love-scenes, in particular, formed one of his favourite themes, and he strove to realise in sculpture the images of the Anacreontic muse. Plastic *Genre*, if the expression is allowable, was infinitely enriched by the quaint fancy of his works. His genius was characterised by a marvellous facility of production and by a power of utilising the most momentary observations for the purposes of his art. Numerous anecdotes are related of the speed of his modelling and of the tact with which he induced his living models to assume unconsciously the favourable attitudes that he desired. Masterpiece followed masterpiece in uninterrupted succession during the whole of this period. His finest statues were *Bacchus*, *Ganymede* (1805), *Hebe*, *Psyche* (1806), *Cupid* (1807), *Adonis* (1808), the *Shepherd Boy* (1817), *Mercury* (1818), and the *Graces* (1819). The *Procession of Alexander the Great*, executed by order of Napoleon for the decoration of the Quirinal in 1811, is the most important of the basreliefs, and in no other work has Thorvaldsen made a closer approximation to Greek art. The reliefs of *Day*, *Night* (1815), and the *Seasons* are probably the most widely known of all modern sculptures. The sculptor's skill in depicting the youthful god of love did not desert him even in his old age. The *Ages of Love* (1824) so delighted the Pope, when visiting

the sculptor's studio, and so absorbed him in contemplation, that he forgot to bestow on the master the customary apostolic benediction.

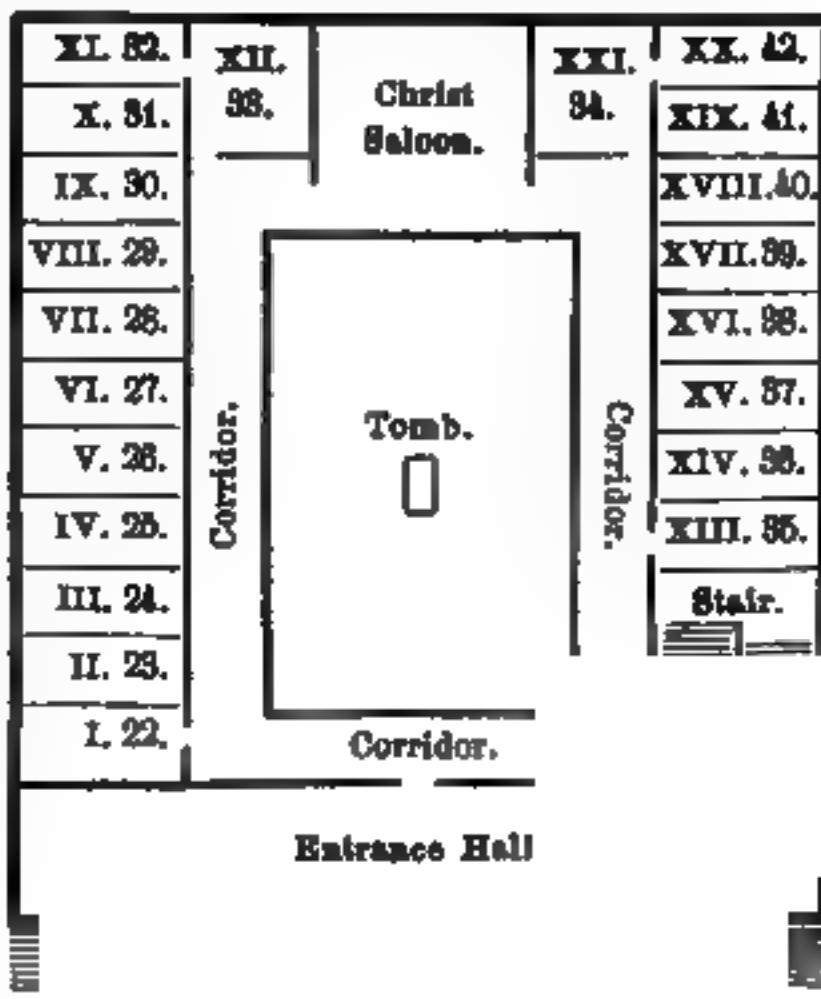
His visit to Copenhagen formed an important epoch in Thorvaldsen's career. Thenceforth he devoted himself chiefly to themes from the Christian sphere; but these works, beautiful and dignified as they are, lack the fire of his youthful productions. He was now recognised as the first of living sculptors, and was in request for almost every important monument that was erected in Europe; but his strength did not lie in portraiture, where the difficulties of modern costume proved almost insurmountable. His studio was thronged by pupils of almost every civilised nation. He produced in all about 500 works, but many of the latest are practically school-pieces and lack the direct impress of personal genius.

In 1820 he returned to Rome, where he remained nineteen years more. In 1838 he abandoned the active practice of his profession and returned to Denmark to spend the evening of his life, revisiting Rome, however, in 1842. On 24th March, 1844, he died peacefully while attending the theatre at Copenhagen.

Ground Floor. From the entrance we proceed straight through the corridor and turn to the left into the Vestibule. (The dates indicate the time of modelling, whereas the execution in marble often took place much later and was partly carried out by Thorvaldsen's pupils.) No. 128. Elector Maximilian I. of Bavaria (modelled 1828-34; bronze at Munich); to the left, 129. Poniatowski (1827; intended for Warsaw), these two colossal equestrian statues; 142-145. Monument of Pius VII. (1824-31; Rome); 135. Schiller (1836-39; Stuttgart); 114. Gutenberg (1838-39; Mayence); 119. Copernicus (1829; Warsaw). Large mythological medallions for Christiansborg.

In the CORRIDOR. To the left and right of the entrance from the vestibule 55, 56. Caryatides from the coronation-room at Christiansborg (1818); to the left, 118. Dying lion, guarding the French fleur-de-lys (1819; Lucerne); to the right, 122. Lion reposing (1825). Then farther on, to the right 575-578. The Evangelists, reliefs in marble (1838); 58-70. John the Baptist preaching, from the pediment of the Fruekirke (1821-22; p. 214). 52. Jason; 162. Thorvaldsen leaning on a statue of Hope. — We now retrace our steps, glancing at the tomb-reliefs on the pillars between the windows, and enter the cabinets adjoining the corridor on this side.

Cab. I. *40, *42. Ganymede (1805 and 1816). — Cab II. *27. Cupid and Psyche (1804); *426. The ages of love (1824); 490. Cupid reviving the fainting Psyche (1810); 585, 587. Genii, reliefs (1838). — Cab. III. 29. The Graces and Cupid (1819); 340. Dance of the Muses on Helicon, relief (designed in 1804, altered in 1816); 371, 396, 397, 375, 398. Cupid idylls, reliefs (1831-38). — Cab. IV. 11. Venus with the apple (1813-16); *414. Winter



I.—XXI. Ground Floor. XX.—42. First Floor.

(1823), *410, *412. Summer and autumn (1811), reliefs. — Cab. V. *51. Jason with the golden fleece (1803); *489. Briseis led away from the tent of Achilles (1803); *492. Priam begging the body of Hector from Achilles (1815); 493. Achilles binding up the wounds of Patroclus; 495. Achilles with the dead body of the Amazon Penthesilea (1837), four reliefs. — Cab. VI. *38. Hebe (1816); 321-324. Hercules and Hebe, Aesculapius and Hygieia, Minerva and Prometheus, Nemesis and Jupiter, reliefs (1808-10). — Cab. VII. 6. Mars and Cupid (1810); 499. Hector with Paris and Helen (1809); *501. Hector bidding farewell to Andromache and the young Astyanax (1837); 502. Homer singing to the people. — Cab. VIII. 46. Hope (1818); *367, *368. Morning and Night, reliefs (1815). — Cab. IX. 8. Vulcan (1898); 497. Athena awarding to Odysseus the arms of Achilles, relief (1831); 237. Wilhelm von Humboldt; 451. Cupid and Hymen (1840). — Cab. X. *4. Mercury as the slayer of Argus (1818); 352, 354, 407, 416. Pan, Satyr, and Cupid groups (1831-33). — Cab. XI. 166. Countess Ostermann (1816); 171. Princess Bariatinska (1818); 618. Death of Baroness Schubart (1818). — Cab. XII. 124. Equestrian statue of Prince Poniatowski (1827); 207. Count Bernstorff (1802); 257. Lord Byron; 246. Emp. Alexander I.; 234. Prince Metternich; 272. Count Sommariva.

The CHRISTUS ROOM (the Cella) contains the models of the Sculptures for the Fruekirke mentioned at p. 214. — We now descend the CORRIDOR. On the pillars between the windows are fine reliefs. To the left: 252. Apotheosis of Napoleon, marble bust (1830); 233. Lewis I. of Bavaria (1822); 255. Walter Scott. — We then enter the cabinets on this side.

Cab. XIII. 121. Lion reposing (1825); 130, 131. Lord Byron, with relief on the pedestal (1831); 343. Cupid listening to the song of Erato (1830); 365. The three Fates, relief (1833). — Cab. XIV. *44. Ganymede with the eagle of Jupiter (1817), on the pedestal; *389. Cupid on a lion (1831); 391, *417. Cupid groups, the latter, representing Cupid stung by a bee and complaining to Venus (1809), especially charming; *424. Shepherdess with a nest of Cupids (1831); 484. Hylas and the nymphs (1833). — Cab. XV. 155. Prince Vladimir Potocky (1821); 359. Victory inscribing a heroic deed on her shield (1830); 514. Alexander the Great induced by Thais to set the temple of Persepolis on fire (1832). — Cab. XVI. 22. Cupid triumphant (1814); *377-380. Four reliefs, Cupid as ruler of the elements (1828); 395, 454. Cupid groups (1831). — Cab. XVII. *53. Adonis (1808); 480. Nessus and Dejaneira, relief (1814). — Cab. XVIII. 31. The Graces with Cupid's shaft (1842). — Cab. XIX. *176. Shepherd-boy (1817); 482. Hylas and the nymphs, relief (1831); *638-641. The four ages of man and the seasons (1836). — Cab. XX. 162A. Thorvaldsen, marble statue (1839); 232. Lewis I. of Bavaria (1822). — Cab. XXI. 150. Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen (1836; marble at Naples); 152. Christian IV.

On the staircase leading to the UPPER STORY: Hercules or Strength, from the portal of the Christiansborg Palace (1843; p. 208). — Above, in the CORRIDOR to the left: * 503. Alexander's Entrance into Babylon (1812; original in the Villa Carlotta on Lake Como), on a reduced scale and somewhat altered; 509. Variation of the middle part. In both arms of the corridor are a number of models and plaster casts. 2. Bacchus; 3. Apollo (both dating from the year 1805); 37. Hebe (1806). — In CABINETS 22-32 is Thorvaldsen's collection of paintings, including works by Overbeck, Cornelius, Schadow, Leop. Robert, Richter, Horace Vernet, etc.; also statues by Thorvaldsen. In CAB. 24, Love triumphant (1823); 214-216. Busts of the Count and Countess Danneskjold. CAB. 25. Georgina Russell ('la fanciulla'; 1814). CAB. 26. Dancing girl (1837). CAB. 27. Cupid playing the lyre (1819). CAB. 29. Cupid with the bow (1814). CAB. 31. Psyche (1811). In CAB. 32 selections from Thorvaldsen's rich collection of engravings and drawings are exhibited (periodically changed). CAB. 33. Sketches, designs, etc., by Thorvaldsen (139, 140. Goethe, 1839)). CAB. 34. 649. Marble chimney-piece by Thorvaldsen; also casts from the antique. CAB. 35-40 contain Thorvaldsen's collection of antiques. CAB. 41 holds his library, and CAB. 42 his unfinished works, furniture from his apartments, and his bust, by Bissen.

The sunk floor, containing relics, plaster casts, works by Thorvaldsen's pupils, etc., is open on Wed., 11-3.

On the Frederikholms-Canal, to the S.W. of the Christiansborg, beyond the bridges, is situated the **Prinsens-Palais** (Pl. 33; C, 7) once an occasional residence of the Danish crown-princes, and now containing several interesting collections.

1. The *MUSEUM OF NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES ('*Nordiske Oldsager*'; adm., see p. 204) was founded in 1807 at the instigation of *Prof. Nyerup*, greatly extended between 1815 and 1865 under the care of *C. J. Thomsen*, and re-arranged in 1866-69 by the late director *Worsaae* (d. 1885). It is one of the finest of its kind in existence, being rivalled only by the museum at Stockholm, and is invaluable to the historian of early civilisation, especially in Scandinavia. The objects it contains, 60,000 in number, are admirably arranged in chronological order. Illustrated catalogue, 75 ö.

There are five leading departments. 1st. The *Flint Period* (Rooms 1-3), consisting mainly of objects from the 'Kjökkenmöddinger' or 'kitchen-middens', as the prehistoric mounds of bones, shells, table-refuse, etc., found on the Danish coast, are termed. — 2nd. The *Bronze Period* (Rooms 4 and 5), principally weapons and ornaments, showing a well-developed art of casting, probably acquired from the South. — 3rd. The *Iron Period* (Rooms 6-8), consisting mainly of articles found in peat-moors. The objects show a new and curious style of art, and are often inscribed with written characters (Runes). Silver, ivory, and glass, hitherto unknown, are now occasionally met with. Roman coins (down to A.D. 217), Roman vases, etc., indicate the increasing intercourse with southern nations. Rich golden ornaments occur. — 4th. *Mediaeval Christian Period* (Rooms 9-15; from about 1030 to 1536): weapons, ecclesiastical objects, etc. — 5th. *Modern Period* (Rooms 16-19). The last two departments are on the first floor.

2. The *ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM (p. 204; entrance to the left in the court) is also one of the most extensive in Europe.

The two chief departments are: 1st. *Ancient Times*, comprising European antiquities (except those of the North), Asiatic, African, and American; 2nd. *Modern Times*, comprising objects from primitive or barbarous non-European nations, illustrative of their arts of war and peace (Greenland and India are particularly well represented). — Catalogue, 50 ö.

3. The ROYAL COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES (admission, see p. 204) contains Egyptian, Assyrian, Phœnician, Etruscan, Greek (two *Heads from a metope of the Parthenon), and Roman antiquities, of no great value.

4. The ROYAL COLLECTION OF COINS AND MEDALS (admission, see p. 204) contains 30,000 specimens.

5. The ROYAL COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS (admission, see p. 204) consists of upwards of 80,000 plates, the most valuable of which are those by *Dürer*, presented to Christian II. by the artist himself in 1521. The old drawings are insignificant.

From the Prinsens-Palais the Raadhuisstræde leads N.W. to the NYTORV OG GAMMELTORV ('new and old market'; Pl. B, C, 6). To the left in the Nytorv is the *Town Hall* (Pl. 34), erected in 1815, with a portico; in the tympanum are the words with which the Jutland Code of 1240 begins: '*Med Lov skal man Land bygge*' ('with law one must establish the land'). The busy *Nygade*, and beyond it the *Vimmelskaft* and the *Östergade*, lead hence to the Kongens Nytorv, and form one of the busiest arteries of traffic in the city (comp. p. 206).

Passing the fountain in the Gammeltorv we soon reach the Protestant *Vor Fruekirke ('Church of Our Lady'; Pl. 8; B, C, 6), the metropolitan church of the Danish dominions, a simple but impressive structure in the so-called Greek Renaissance style, replacing one which was destroyed by the bombardment in 1807.

On the right and left of the entrance are statues of Moses and David, by *Bissen* and *Jerichau*. The tympanum contains a group of John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness, in marble (1822); over the entrance-door Christ's Entry into Jerusalem, a bas-relief (1840), both by *Thorvaldsen*.

*Interior (adm., see p. 204; the sacristan lives at Nørregade 20). The sole ornament consists of exquisite *Marble Statuary, designed and partly executed by *Thorvaldsen* (1821-27): a Risen Christ and the Twelve Apostles, over life-size; a Kneeling Angel of striking beauty, with a shell as a font; relief of the Bearing of the Cross (1839), over the altar; in the two chapels, reliefs of the Baptism and Last Supper (1820); above the alms-basin, the Guardian Angel (1838) and Charity (1810). St. Paul (who is substituted for Judas), with the sword, entirely executed by the great master himself, is probably the finest of the apostles; SS. John, James, Matthew, and the pensive Thomas are the next in point of excellence.

The tower (286 steps) commands a view similar to that from the Round Tower (see below). Those who wish to ascend beyond the gallery must apply to the bell-ringer, Studiestræde 5 (fee 50 ö.).

In the FRUE-PLADS, to the N. of the church, are monuments to the naturalist *Schouw* (d. 1852), the organist *Weyse* (d. 1842), *Bishop Mynster* (d. 1854), the theologian *H. N. Clausen* (d. 1877), *Bishop Martensen* (d. 1884), and the scholar *Madvig* (d. 1886).

The N. side of the square is bounded by the UNIVERSITY (Pl. 45; B, C, 6), founded in 1479, burned down in 1807, and rebuilt in 1831-36. It is attended by 1200 students, and has a staff of 70 professors. In the vestibule, by the entrance, Apollo and Minerva, in marble, by *Bissen*; above, frescoes by *Hansen*. The Aula is adorned with historical paintings by *Marstrand* and *Bloch*. In the N.E. angle of the square is the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY (Pl. 46), with 200,000 vols. and 4000 MSS., comprising many early Persian and Indian (reading-room open 11-3). Adjacent rises the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Pl. 32; Studiestræde 6). Behind the University is the extensive ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM (Pl. 47), containing a separate department for whales (entrance in the Krystalgade; adm., see p. 205). Adjacent is the MINERALOGICAL MUSEUM (Pl. 24; Frid., 12-2).

The Krystalgade leads hence to the N.E. to the Church of the Trinity (Pl. 16; C, 5), with its *Round Tower (*Det runde Taarn*, Pl. 36; adm., see p. 205), 116 ft. in height, built as well as the church itself in the reign of Christian IV., and commanding an admirable view of the city and environs and of the Swedish coast in the distance. The tower is ascended by means of a broad and winding brick causeway. To the S. of the church is a monument to the poets *Ewald* (d. 1781) and *Wessel* (d. 1785). — The busy *Store Kjøbmagergade*, with its numerous shops, leads hence to the S.E. to the Amagertorv.

The wide NØRRE BOULEVARD, to the W., separates the old town from the new quarters that have sprung up on the site of the for-

mer fortifications. In this street is situated the entrance to the royal palace of —

***Rosenborg** (Pl. 35; C, 4), a simple but imposing Renaissance structure, begun by Christian IV. in 1610, and adorned with pediments and several towers, of which the loftiest is 165 ft. in height. It was the favourite residence of its founder, and from his death down to the middle of the 18th cent. was frequently occupied by the Danish monarchs, who fitted up suites of rooms in the styles of their different epochs and here deposited their jewels, state-weapons, coronation-robcs, uniforms, and valuable curiosities. More recently the collection was supplemented by similar articles from the other royal palaces, and arranged in chronological order down to 1863. It now affords an admirable historical survey of the advance of art and culture in Denmark. Adm., see p. 205 (no fee to attendant). Good illustrated catalogue 2 cr., abridgment 60 ö.

This CHRONOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF THE DANISH MONARCHS is divided into three main sections: I. Reign of Christian IV, and the preceding period (1548-1648); II. From 1648 to 1800; III. Recent times. The Renaissance penetrated to Denmark in the reigns of Frederick II. (1559-88) and Christian IV. (1588-1648), and its first simple but vigorous manifestations form what is called in Denmark the 'Style of Christian IV'. The handsomely panelled Audience Chamber and other apartments of this king are preserved here. The *Marble Chamber, in Section II, dating chiefly from the reign of Christian V. (1670-99), is a good example of the rise of the rococo style. Christian VI.'s apartments (1730-46) contain numerous ivory carvings by *Magnus Berg* (1666-1739). — On the second floor is the large Hall of the Knights, with a turret-room containing Venetian glass and a collection of porcelain.

The garden adjoining the palace is adorned with a *Statue of Christian IV.*, by Thorvaldsen.

On the E. side of the palace lies the **Rosenborg-Have** (Pl. B, C, 4), a pleasant park, originally laid out in the French style but afterwards altered in accordance with English taste. It contains two cafés, a pavilion for the sale of mineral waters, etc., and is a great resort of nurses and children. Entrances in the Nørre Boulevard and the Kronprindsessegade. On the N. side is a *Statue of Hans Christian Andersen*, the author (d. 1875), by Saabye.

On an eminence to the W. of the Østervoldsgade stands the **Observatory** (Pl. C, 4), in front of which rises a statue of the Danish astronomer *Tycho Brahe* (1546-1601), by Bissen.

The adjacent **Botanic Garden** (Pl. B, C, 4), laid out on the old fortifications, contains numerous pleasant walks. Entrance at the corner of the Voldgade and the Gothersgade (adm., see p. 204). — At the N.W. angle of the gardens, on the Sølvgade, several handsome buildings are being erected for the Polytechnic Institute (p. 214), the Mineralogical Museum, etc. — To the W. rises the extensive **Hospital**. To the S. is the **Ørsted Park** (Pl. A, B, 5, 6), embellished with statues of *Ørsted*, the naturalist (d. 1850), by Jerichau, the *Maid of Orleans*, by Chapu, and other statuary.

The ARISTOCRATIC QUARTER of Copenhagen lies to the N. E.

of the Kongens Nytorv, and consists of the *Bredgade* (Pl. E, 5, 4), the *St. Annæ-Plads*, and the *Amalie-Gade*. At No. 2 Dronningens Tværgade, corner of the Bredgade, is the *Picture Gallery of Count Moltke (Pl. 26; adm., p. 204), consisting of about 150 works by Dutch painters of the 17th cent. and the other Netherlandish masters. It includes several fine works by *Rubens*, *Rembrandt*, *Wouverman*, *Teniers*, *Paul Potter*, *Hobbema*, *Ruysdael*, etc.

Further on, to the left, is the *Marble Church*, or *Frederiks-kirke* (Pl. E, 4, 5), begun in 1749, but only now approaching completion at the expense of the banker Tietgen.

Adjacent, in the Bredgade, is a small *Greek Chapel*, in the Russian style, with three characteristic towers.

The *Anthropological Museum* (Pl. 1; E, 4), Bredgade 46, is open from May 30th to September 1st on Sat., 9-11. Adjacent is the *Surgeons' Hall* (Pl. 17), near which are the *Roman Catholic Chapel* (Pl. 11), and the *Frederiks-Hospital* (Pl. 4; E, F, 4). — The N.W. corner of the inner town is formed by a series of parallel streets ('Nyboder') of one-storied houses, occupied chiefly by sea-faring men and their families, erected at the beginning of the 17th cent. under Christian IV., and extended by Christian VII. during last century. In the midst of them rises the *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 12; E, 4). Adjoining is the monument of *Admiral Suensson* (d. 1887), commander of the Danish fleet in 1863-64.

The **AMALIEGADE** (Pl. E, 5, F, 4) is broken by the octagonal Frederiks-Plads, which is embellished with an equestrian *Monument of *Frederick V.* (d. 1766) in bronze, erected in 1771 by the Asiatic Trading Company, and designed by Saly, a French sculptor. The four uniform rococo buildings enclosing the Plads together form the **Amalienborg** (Pl. E, F, 5), which is now occupied by the King, the Crown Prince, and the minister of the exterior.

WALKS. Besides the Rosenborg Garden (p. 215) may be mentioned the '*Gröningen*' esplanade, between the citadel and the town, and its continuation on the side next the sea, called the **Lange Linie* (Pl. F, 2, 3), affording a pleasant promenade, with a view of the sea. At the S. end of the Lange Linie are the *Toldbod* (Pl. 44; F, 4), or custom-house, the *Meteorological Institute* (Pl. 22; F, 4), and the *English Church* (*St. Alban's*; Pl. F, 4), a tasteful building in the Gothic style. Towards the end of the Esplanade next the Bredgade is a café, and in the Lange Linie, at the end of the harbour, is the *Lange Linies Pavilion*, a café-restaurant. At the end of the quay is a *Monument* by Ring, commemorating the naval contest against the Swedes in the Kjöge Bugt in 1710 (p. 201) and the heroic conduct of Ivar Hvitfeld, a Danish commodore, who sank with his vessel during the battle.

In the neighbourhood are the large *Blind Asylum* (Pl. E, 2) and a *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*. Adjacent are the *Garrison Cemetery* (Pl. D, 2) and the *Holmens Cemetery* (Pl. C, D, 2, 3).

The ***Environs** of Copenhagen, and the whole of the N.E. of Zealand, are very attractive. The rich corn-fields, green pastures, and fine beech-forests, contrasting with the blue-green water of the Sound, are enlivened with numerous country-houses and villages.

To the W., and immediately contiguous to the city, lies the suburb of *Frederiksberg*, with 26,150 inhab., and the palace of the same name ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Vesterport, reached by tramway or omnibus). Outside the Vesterport, to the left, rise the new *Exhibition Building for Northern Industry*, with stalls for the sale of all kinds of commodities, and the *Panopticum* (adm. 11 a.m.-10 p.m., 1 cr.; restaurant). The latter contains at present the DANISH NATIONAL MUSEUM (*Dansk Folkemuseum*), illustrating peasant and city life from 1660 to the present time, and forming a supplement to the royal collections in the Rosenborg Palace (p. 215). Farther on, at the entrance to the *Tivoli* (p. 204), rises the *Friheds-Stötten*, or Column of Liberty (Pl. A, 7), an obelisk of sandstone erected in 1778 to commemorate the abolition of serfdom. The road then leads through the *Frederiksberg-Allee*, with its numerous pleasure-gardens, frequented especially on Wed. and Sun. (p. 204).

At the entrance to the *Frederiksberg-Have*, or palace-garden, rises a *Statue of Frederick VI.* (d. 1839) by Bissen. The **Frederiksberg Palace**, erected in the Italian style under Frederick IV. (d. 1730), now a military school, lies conspicuously on an eminence to the left. The chief attraction is the fine view from the shady terrace in front of the Palace. — Farther to the W. lies the *Zoological Garden* (adm. 40 ö.). To the S. of the road to Roskilde is the beautiful shady park of *Søndermarken*, containing the large reservoir of the Copenhagen waterworks. Comp. the Map, p. 220.

From the entrance to the *Frederiksberg-Have*, the Pile Allee leads southwards to the *Ny Carlsberg*, with the **Sculpture Gallery* ('*Glyptotheket*') of Mr. C. Jacobsen, containing works of modern French and Danish masters, and a few antiques (adm., see p. 204; catalogue 75, appendix 25 ö.).

In the GARDEN are a bronze monument to Carsten by Stein, and casts of well-known works. — Room VIII, which we enter first, contains pictures by Lundbye (32), Marstrand (33, 34), Millet (80), and Bastien Lepage (106). 528, 541. Ancient sarcophagi. — Room IX. Jerichau, 327. Hector and Ajax, a frieze; 311. Hercules and Hebe; 313. Christ; 320. Creation of Eve. 411. Delaplanche, Music. — Returning to Room VIII, we now pass to the right into Room X. 312. Jerichau, Panther-hunters. — CAB. XI. 97-280. Bissen, Studies and statuettes in terracotta; 542-555. Figures from Tanagra. — CAB. XII contains paintings: 109. Rembrandt, The student; 739. Alonso Cano, Monk, a statuette in wood. — CAB. XII. Small sculptures: Freund, 290. Odin, 291. Thor. — CAB. XIV. Busts in relief from Palmyra. — CAB. XV. Cartoon for Freund's frieze of 'Ragnarok'. — Room XVI. French sculpture: Chapu, 401. Duchess of Orleans, 405. Meditation; 425. Paul Dubois, Constable Montmorency; 436. Gautherin, Work; 458. Idrac, Salambo; 480. Mercié, 'Quand-même'; 779. Delaplanche, The dance; 781. Falguière, Diana. — Room I. 529, 530, 532, 533, 536. Ancient sarcophagi (Bacchus, Phaethon, Marsyas, Hunting-scene, Etruscan). — Room II. Bissen, 27. Ceres and Bacchus, a polychrome frieze, 2. Ørsted, the lawyer, 7. Fisher-boy, 13. Orestes, 14. Philoctetes, 19. Girl bathing, 21. Shepherd-boy; 346.

Saabye, Susanna; 350. *Schultz*, Theophilus Hansen, the architect; *Sinding*, 351. *Barbarian*, 352. *Slave*; 385. *Hasselberg*, Little Snow-white; 471. *Tenerani*, Genii of Life and Death; 724. *Jerichau*, Adam and Eve. — Room III. 322. *Jerichau*, Marriage of Alexander and Roxana, frieze; 496. Archaic head of an athlete (6th cent.); 497. Colossal female head; 796. Torso of Artemis; a number of heads found in Athens; 803. *Dionysos*, 809. *Zeus*, both of a good period; 838. Archaic relief. — Room IV. French works: above, 293. *Freund*, Ragnarok, a frieze; 392. *Barrias*, Spartacus; *Chapu*, 399. Joan of Arc, 404. Princess of Wales; 412. *Delaplanche*, Motherly education; *Dubois*, 419. Eve, 421. Charity, 424. Faith; 430. *Falguière*, Ophelia; *Gautherin*, 433. Paradise Lost, 437. Empress of Russia; 447. *Gérôme*, Anacreon; 774. *Aizelin*, Mignon; 775. *Barrias*, The first burial. In the middle of the hall, large malachite vase; at the entrance to the following room, Caryatides by *Thorvaldsen* (368, 369). — Room V. Antiques: 495. Genius of Death; 732. Priest of Apollo; 822. Zeno; 825. Bearded Dionysos; 832. Plotina; 524. Puteal. — Room VI. Roman busts; above, 353. *Sinding*, Walhalla, frieze.

A STEAM TRAMWAY and the KLAMPENBORG RAILWAY, a short branch of the N. Zealand line (p. 219), connect Copenhagen with the most frequented of the environs towards the N.

The Steam Tramway (*Dampfsporvei*) is a continuation of the tramway-line No. 1a, mentioned at p. 203. From the *Triangel* (Pl. C, 1) to *Charlottenlund*, 25 min. (fare 35 ö.); thence to *Skovshoved*, 10 min. (10 ö.); to *Klampenborg*, 10 min. more (15 ö.). Through-ticket from *Kongens Nytorv* to *Klampenborg*, 35 ö.

The *Klampenborg Station* (Pl. A, 6) is in the Gyldenlöve's Gade, near the Ørsted Park. Trains in summer at half-past every hour (except the midday hours) on week-days, and every half-hour or oftener on Sundays (returning from *Klampenborg* at $\frac{1}{4}$ past each hour on week-days, and at $\frac{1}{4}$ past and $\frac{1}{4}$ to each hour on Sundays). The journey occupies 25 min.; fares 60, 40, 25 ö. Stations *Nørrebro*, *Hellerup* (p. 219), *Charlottenlund*, *Klampenborg* (see below).

Carriage to *Klampenborg* 5, there and back 8 cr., more on Sundays; from *Klampenborg* to *Skodsborg* (p. 219), through the Dyrehave, with halt of 1 hr., returning by the road, on Sun. 6 fr. and fee.

The 'Strandvei' to *Klampenborg*, which begins at the *Triangel* (Pl. C, 1), is uninteresting until beyond the *Vibenshuus* inn, where it approaches the coast, with its numerous pretty villas. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the *Triangel*, in the midst of a beautiful park, is situated the royal château of *Charlottenlund*, generally occupied by the Crown Prince in summer. At *Charlottenlund* is the *Restaurant Constantia*, and at the entrance to the woods, near the Crown Prince's stables, is another café-restaurant. On the shore are a fort and the *Charlottenlund Baths*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the N. is the *Hôtel Skovshoved*, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Klampenborg* (see below). A fine avenue leads from *Charlottenlund* to the N.W. to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the château of *Bernstorff*, the summer-residence of the royal family, also situated in a park, and the hamlet of *Jägersborg* (Inn).

A very favourite excursion from Copenhagen is to the *Dyrehave (usually called *Skoven*, or the forest; comp. Plan, p. 202), or deer-park, a beautiful forest of oaks and beeches. At the entrance, 2 M. to the N. of *Charlottenlund*, is the *Bellevue Hotel*, the landing-place of the steamers. In the vicinity ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) is the water-cure and sea-bathing establishment of *Klampenborg*, which attracts numerous visitors in summer (*Hotel and Restaurant*, fine view; 'pens').





for a week, from 6 cr. per day). Most of the numerous villas on the beach are let as summer-quarters. On a height, a little inland from *Torbæk* or *Taarbæk* (Hotel), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Klampenborg, stands the *Eremitage* (Restaurant), a shooting-lodge built by Christian VI. in 1736, near which groups of stags and deer are frequently observed in the evening. A pleasant path leads hence via *Raavad* (Restaurant) and *Godthaab* and through the fine wood of *Jægersborg* to *Skodsborg* (*Bade-Hôtel*; *Öresund*, pens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ cr., R. with view 2-5 cr.; less expensive than Klampenborg; omn. to station 20 ö), another favourite bathing-place and the most beautiful spot on the Sound. — The *Dyrehaves Bakken* ('deer-park hill'), on the S. side of the park, is a favourite resort of the lower classes in summer. The costumes of the peasant women are often very becoming. Near the spring called the *Kirsten-Piils Kilde* are clusters of booths and popular shows of all kinds, which with the beautiful neighbouring woods afford a pleasant picture of humble life 'al fresco'. The forester's house of *Fortunen*, in the S.W. corner of the Dyrehave, with a garden-restaurant, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Klampenborg station, commands an admirable view.

FROM COPENHAGEN TO FREDERIKSSUND, 25 M., railway in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fares $2\frac{3}{4}$, 2, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cr. — Frederikssund, a small town on the *Roskilde Fjord*, lies about 3 M. to the E. of the château of *Jægerspris*, now a girls' home. Steamer every Sun. afternoon to the little manufacturing town of *Fredriksværk*, prettily situated between the *Roskilde Fjord* and *Arresö*.

N.E. Zealand.

FROM COPENHAGEN TO HELSINGØR, 37 M., by railway in 2 hrs. (fares 3 cr., 2 cr., $1\frac{1}{2}$ cr.; 5 trains daily). By steamer in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., four times daily from the pier at the corner of the *Havne Gade* and *Nyhavn* (Pl. E, 6); fares 1 cr. 50 ö. and 1 cr.; pleasure-trips ('*Lystture*') on Sundays at a reduced rate ('tur og retur', i. e. return-tickets).

If time permit, an excursion to Helsingør is best arranged thus (two days): railway to Klampenborg, see p. 218; open omnibus thence to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Torbæk*, see above; ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Skodsborg*, see above; (2 M.) *Vedbæk*, p. 220a; ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Smidstrup*; and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Rungsted*; and thence by steamer to Helsingør. — Return-route: by railway to *Fredensborg*, carriage to *Frederiksborg*, train to Copenhagen.

The RAILWAY describes a wide curve through the district of Frederiksborg. 4 M. *Hellerup*, junction for Klampenborg (p. 218); 6 M. *Gjentofte* (château of Bernstorff, see p. 218); 8 M. *Lyngby*, near which are the villas of *Sorgenfri*, with a beautiful rose-garden, and *Frederiks dal*. 11 M. *Holte*, also with pleasant environs, comprising the *Dronninggaard* on the *Fure-Sø*; 14 M. *Birkerød*; 17 M. *Lillerød*.

$22\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Hillerød**. — **Hotels.** ***HOTEL LEIDERSDORFF**, opposite the palace, R. from 1 cr., omn. from station 25 ö.; **KRONPRINDSEN**, in the town. — ***Slotspavillon Restaurant**, in the palace-park, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of the palace (see below).

CARRIAGE to *Fredensborg* (see above), with one horse 4, two horses 6 cr. and fee. Guide entirely unnecessary.

BRANCH RAILWAY to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Graested*, through the fine wood of *Gripsholm*. Carriages meet the early trains to convey passengers to *Gilleleje*.

Hillerød, the principal town in the district of Frederiksborg, with

a new town-hall and a highly realistic statue of Frederick II., lies at the S. end of the *Frederiksborg-Sö*. Near the W. bank of the lake rises the handsome palace of ***Frederiksborg**, reached from the station in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The imposing, four-storied building, in the style of Christian IV. (p. 215), with towers and pediments, was erected by that monarch in 1602-20 on the site of an earlier palace of Frederick II. The building was renewed without and within after a fire in 1859. This palace, which is regarded as a national monument and is arranged as a national historical museum, contains a large collection of objects of historical or artistic interest, good historical paintings, and portraits by modern Danish painters. Many of the rooms are sumptuously fitted up. Admission (by central door in the N. main wing) daily, 9.30-4 (from May till Oct. also 5-7 p.m.); tickets in the hall of the central building 35 ö.; catalogue 25 ö.

The ***CHAPEL**, in which the Danish kings were once crowned, is richly gilded and decorated. The stalls in the royal pew are adorned with intarsia (inlaid work) executed by Dutch artists in the time of Christian IV. The pulpit, of embossed silver and ebony, and the Crucifixion, in embossed silver, on the high-altar, are also by Dutch artists. The gallery is adjoined by the ***KING'S ORATORY**, which has been entirely restored since the fire of 1859, in all its old splendour of carved wood and ivory. It contains fine modern paintings by *Bloch* (d. 1890). The ***HALL OF THE KNIGHTS** and the **BANQUETING HALL** are also very imposing.

The *Neptune Fountain*, in the outer palace-court, erected in 1888, is an exact reproduction of a fountain executed for Christian IV. by Adrian de Vries in 1623, and carried off by the Swedes in 1659. Picturesque park (restaurant) in the old French style.

A carriage-road leads to the N.E. from Frederiksborg through beautiful oak and beech-woods to the (5 M.) **Fredensborg**, a favourite autumn-seat of the royal family, near the picturesque *Esrom-Sö*, a fine view of which is enjoyed on the way. (Pedestrians, after inspecting the Frederiksborg Palace, should turn to the right in the middle court and quit the building by the gate to the right.) This château, erected in 1720 in commemoration of the peace ('Freden') which had just been concluded between Denmark and Sweden, now contains a few old pictures (adm. for 12 pers. 4 cr.). In the 'Normansdal' in the park (always open) are 65 rude statues of Norwegian peasants in their national costume, presented by themselves in the 18th century. In a fine avenue in the S. part of the park, a magnificent Russian pavilion, presented by the Czar of Russia, has been erected. Boats for excursions on the lake may be hired (inexpensive) at 'Skipperhuset', in the S.W. part of the park. — The village of **Fredensborg** (*Hôtel Store Kro; Jernbane Hotel*) is a railway-station.

The next stations are (32 M.) *Kvistgaard* and (37 M.) *Helsingör* (see p. 220 a). The railway-station is on the W. side of the town. Carriage to the harbour 1 cr.

The ***STEAMBOAT JOURNEY** to Helsingör (in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is preferable to the railway-route, as it affords a view of the picturesque coast of Zealand. The vessel touches at *Bellevue* (p. 218), *Torbæk* (p. 219),

Skodsborg (p. 219), and *Vedbæk*, with the beautiful park of Count Danneskjold-Samsö (open); then, leaving the Swedish island of *Hven* to the right, at *Rungsted*, on which rises a monument to the Danish poet Ewald (d. 1791), at *Humlebæk*, and at *Snekkersten*.

Helsingör, or *Elsinore* (*Railway Hotel*, well spoken of; *Öresund, Nord*, in the town; **Bade-Hôtel*, in *Marienlyst*, see below; *Strand Pavillon Café*, at the harbour), a small and very ancient commercial town with 9000 inhab., lies on the narrowest part of the *Sound*, which separates Zealand from the Swedish province of *Skåne*. The Gothic *Raadhuis* in the principal street is a modern building.

The ***Kronborg**, a picturesque fortress rising conspicuously on the N.E. side of the town, was constructed in 1577-85 under Frederick II., and surrounded with ramparts and broad moats. After the fall of the Hanseatic League the Danish government assumed a right to levy toll here on all vessels passing through the Sound, but in 1857 agreed to a commutation of the obnoxious dues for a payment of $3\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds sterling by the commercial nations chiefly interested. The Danish batteries were moreover unable without co-operation from the Swedish side, effectually to prevent the passage of vessels, as was proved on two different occasions by the English fleet (p. 205). The *Flag Battery*, where the *Dannebrog*, or national banner, is planted (open to the public; turn to the left on entering the fortress by the W. gate), commands a beautiful view of the Sound, to inspect which a telescope may be borrowed of the guard.

This battery is said to be the 'platform of the castle of Elsinore' where the ghost appeared to Hamlet. The Kronborg is also the scene of other interesting legends connected with Denmark. Thus the tutelary genius of the country, Holger Danske, who is familiar to the reader of Andersen's fairy tales, is said to repose beneath the castle, ready to arise when Denmark is in danger. — The pulpit and choir-stalls in the castle chapel were carved by German masters, and restored in 1843. A room is shown in which Queen Caroline Matilda, wife of Christian VII., was once imprisoned. The rooms formerly occupied by the royal family contain a number of unimportant pictures by Danish masters. The flat roof of the S.W. tower (145 steps) commands an extensive inland view (ascent of tower, chapel, pictures 30 ö., chapel alone 20 ö.; casemates 20-25 ö.; tickets in the inner court, first door to the left).

Marienlyst, a sea-bathing place, lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.W. of the Kronborg. The château of that name, situated on a hill, is now a 'Curhaus'. A small column near it, without inscription, is said to mark Hamlet's grave (reached through the Curhaus, fee 65 ö.). Nearer the beach is the **Bade-Hôtel* (warm baths), with garden, concert-room, café, and restaurant. — Pleasant walk hence along the wooded coast to (4½ M.) *Hellebæk* (*Kiersing's Bade-Hôtel*, at *Aalsgaard*, near *Hellebæk*, well spoken of), another sea-bathing place. On the opposite Swedish coast the red château of *Sofiero* and the coal mines of *Höganäs* are conspicuous. The *Odinshöi*, 1½ M. farther, also commands a fine view.

From Helsingör a steamer plies 6-8 times daily, in 20 min. (fares 90, 60 ö.) to *Helsingborg* (**Mollberg*, R. from 1½ cr.; **Hôtel Angleterre*; **Continental*), a thriving town of 16,000 inhab., beautifully situated on the

Swedish shore of the Sound, here only $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide (see Baedeker's Norway and Sweden).

An excursion may also easily be made to Malmö, to which steam-boats ply from Copenhagen five times daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 cr.). — Malmö (*Kramer; *Horn), the capital of the Swedish province of Skåne, is a busy seaport with 45,000 inhab., on the flat bank of the Sound. The most interesting buildings are the *Bådhuis*, or town-hall, and the *Malmöhus*, or fortress, in which Bothwell, Queen Mary Stuart's husband, was imprisoned in 1573-78. For details, see Baedeker's Norway and Sweden.

26. From Fredericia to Frederikshavn. Silkeborg. Excursion to Skagen.

206 M. Railway in $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 21 cr. 75 ö., 15 cr. 75 ö., 9 cr. 75 ö.); best views to the right.

Fredericia, see p. 198. — As the train leaves the station, we enjoy, to the right, a fine view of the *Veilefjord, among the woods at the W. end of which is (16 M.) Veile (*Hôtel Royal*; *Railway Hotel*), a little town of 7200 inhab., frequently mentioned in the wars of 1848, 1849, and 1864.

Steamers ply hence to Munkebjerg, Tirsbæk, etc., on the Veilefjord. Pleasant walk to the (3 M.) *Skrædderbakken* (Inn) in the Greisdal.

The train skirts the N. bank of the fjord to (36 M.) Horsens (*Jørgensen's Hotel*; *Railway Hotel*), on the *Horsensfjord*, an ancient town with 15,000 inhabitants. The *Vor Frelsers Kirke* contains a carved pulpit of 1663-70; and the disused *Convent Church* old tombstones of the 17-18th centuries.

54 M. Skanderborg (*Phænix*; *Skandinavien*, unpretending), a little town of 1800 inhab., is picturesquely situated on an isthmus between two lakes (boats for hire). Fine view from the church-tower. The *Dyrehave* or Deer Park lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the town.

FROM SKANDERBORG TO SILKEBORG, $18\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1-1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 cr. 20, 1 cr. 60 ö., 1 cr.). — Several small stations and lakes.

$18\frac{1}{2}$ M. Silkeborg (**Silkeborg*; *Dania*), with 3000 inhab., a town dating only from 1844, is situated at the influx of the *Gudenaa* into the *Lang-Sø*, one of the most picturesque points in Denmark. An excursion on the river (attractive) is most conveniently made in one of the small boats propelled by paddle-wheels worked by hand (12 cr. per day; the boatman acts also as guide). Steamboats (40 ö.-1 cr.) ply to various points of interest in the vicinity, among which are the *Ulbehoved* (240 ft.), *Lovisehøj* (240 ft.), the *Himmelbjerg* (515 ft.; tolerable inn), *Krogh's Bank* on the *Almindesø* (carr. 8 cr.), etc.

Beyond Skanderborg the *Stilling-Sø* appears on the right.

68 M. Aarhus (**Hôtel Royal*; *Skandinavien*; *Central Hotel*; *Railway Hotel*, R. 2, D. 1 cr. 30 ö.), an ancient town with 20,000 inhab., on a fjord of the same name. The cathedral, founded in 1201 and frequently restored, has a tower 295 ft. in height. Large harbour. Aarhus is the junction for the railway to Grenaa. — A pleasant drive may be taken through the Marselisborg woods to *Ørnedalen* (Adlerhorst), with fine views.

FROM AARHUS TO RYOMGAARD, a branch-railway runs via *Nørke*, near which is the castle of *Kalø*, where Gustavus Vasa was confined in 1518-19. Ryomgaard is the junction for the line from Randers to Grenaa.

The train soon enters the well-wooded principality of Friisborg, which lies to the S. of (93 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Laurbjerg, and contains numerous country-seats.

Beyond (96 M.) Langaa (*Rail. Restaurant*), junction of the W. Jutland railway to Viborg (p. 220 d), the Gudenaa, the largest river in Jutland, is crossed by an iron bridge (blown up in 1864).

105 M. Randers (**Hôtel Martens; Rail. Restaurant*), on the broad Gudenaa, has 13,500 inhabitants. The Gothic St. Martens Kirke (14-15th cent.; lately restored) contains some good wood-carving of the 17th century. A branch-line runs hence to Grenaa and Hadsund. — 124 M. Hobro (2300 inhab.) lies at the W. end of the pretty Mariagerfjord, 7 M. to the E. of Mariager.

155 M. Aalborg (**Phænix; Hôtel du Nord; Rail. Restaurant*), one of the oldest towns in the country (14,200 inhab.), is situated on the Limfjord, which connects the North Sea and the Cattegat. The town, which is intersected by five 'Aaer' or streamlets (numerous bridges), contains some picturesque old houses in the Renaissance style of the 17th century. The Rudolphi Kirke, though dating from the 14th cent., was practically rebuilt in 1759-79; the Fruekirke (restored in 1869) is older. Parts of the Hospital date from the 15th century.

The Limfjord is here crossed by a pontoon-bridge and by an iron railway-bridge (330 yds. long; 16 ft. broad), opened in 1879 at a cost of 3,000,000 cr. On the N. bank, opposite Aalborg, lies Nørresundby.

To the left of (163 M.) Sulsted stretches the extensive Vildmose, where curious mirage-effects are frequently observed in summer. — 183 M. Hjørring (*Kyper's Hotel; Skandinavien*), an old town (4300 inhab.), 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of which is *Lonstrup (Inn, unpretending), a sea-bathing resort on the Cattegat (diligence daily except Sun.).

206 M. Frederikshavn (*Dania*, at the harbour; *Hoffmann's, Hôtel du Nord*, in the town; *Casino Restaurant*, at the station), a small seaport with 2900 inhab., was known as Fladstrand until 1818. Pleasant walk on the N. pier (bathing-establishment).

From Frederikshavn to Gothenburg, see Baedeker's Norway and Sweden.

Excursion to Skagen.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. DILIGENCE in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 3 cr. 15 ö. — A railway is being built.

The road leads through a moor near the coast, passing a few country-seats, to (12 M.) the fishing hamlet of Aalbæk (unpretending inn), where the closed diligence is exchanged for open vehicles, innocent of springs, holding 1-3 persons. Thence at a walk by a rough track among dunes to —

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Skagen (*New Hotel; Brondum's Hotel & Pension*, both unpretending), the chief fishing-port of Denmark (1200 inhab.), stretching among the sandhills that border the Cattegat. The house of the 'Byfoged', or town-steward, is adorned with the name-boards of wrecked vessels. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. is the new *Lighthouse*, 145 ft. high, to which visitors are admitted on application to the 'Fyrmeester' between 10 a.m. and one

hour before dusk (50 ö. to the lightkeeper acting as guide, who speaks English). From the top, which commands a wide view, the line of foam marking the meeting of the North Sea and the Baltic may be discerned. The lighthouse lies about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Grenen*, the N. extremity of Denmark ($57^{\circ} 45'$ N. lat.). About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. is a lightship.

The old ruined church of Skagen (key at the lighthouse) lies half-buried in the sand. The return to Aalbæk (carriage, bargain necessary) may be made along the coast of the North Sea, via (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Høien* or *Gammel Skagen*, at the beginning of the dreaded 'Iron Coast', marked by wreckage and the surf above the triple reef that runs parallel with the shore, and (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kanestederne* (pronounced Kannesterne). Here we turn inland and cross the sand-drifts (guide-posts) via the *Raabjerg Miler* and *Kirke* to (15 M.) Aalbæk (p. 220 c).

27. From Aalborg on the Limfjord to Thisted and via Viborg to Langaa.

STEAMER from Aalborg to *Thisted*, on Tues., Frid., Sat., and Sun., in 5-7 hrs. (fares 5, 3 cr.). — From *Thisted* to *Langaa*, 110 M., RAILWAY in 8-9 hrs. (fares 9 cr. 85, 5 cr. 85 ö.; no first class).

The vessel steams to the W. through the Limfjord (100 M. long; average depth only 6-12 ft.), which cuts off the N. part of Jutland, known as the *Vendsyssel*. Beyond the islands of *Gjölland* and *Öland* (on the right) we enter the *Aggersund*, and beyond *Lögstör* pass through the *Feggesund* to the *Thisted Bredning*, on the W. bay of which is the picturesquely-situated *Thisted* (*Hôtel Royal*; *Hôtel Aalborg*), a small trading-town with 4200 inhabitants.

THE RAILWAY TO VIBORG traverses the W. part of the district of *Thisted*. — Beyond (24 M.) *Yaby* the line runs along the narrow isthmus between the *Nissum Bredning* (on the right) and the *Skibsted Fjord* (on the left) to (29 M.) *Lyngs*. From (38 M.) *Oddesund Nord* a steam-ferry crosses the *Ottensund* or *Oddesund* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad), said to be named after the emperor Otho the Great, who advanced to this N. point and hurled his spear into the sea.

From (45 M.) *Struer* (*Schaus Hotel*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small place (350 inhab.) on the Limfjord, branch-lines runs N. to *Lemvig*, and S. to *Ringkjöbing*, the station for *Söndervig* and *Ribe*, the latter being an old episcopal town, with a Romanesque cathedral of the 12th century. — The train now skirts the S. bank of the Limfjord. From (65 M.) *Skive* a branch-line runs to *Nykjöbing* on the island of *Mors*.

We next traverse a barren and monotonous region to (85 M.) *Viborg* (*Preisler's*; *Railway Hotel*), an ancient town with 7900 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Viborg-Sö*. The Romanesque *Cathedral, dating from the 12th cent., and restored in 1863-76, is built of light-coloured granite. It contains the relics of king Eric Glipping, murdered in 1286.

From (90 M.) *Rödkjersbro* a diligence plies daily to *Silkeborg* (p. 220 b) in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (2 cr. 10 ö.). — 110 M. *Langaa*, see p. 220 c.

28. From Hamburg to Berlin.

178 M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (express-fares 25 m. 80, 19 m. 10, 13 m. 40 pf.; ordinary 23 m., 17 m. 20, 12 m. 50 pf.).

Hamburg, p. 163. 10 M. *Bergedorf*, where peasant-women wearing a peculiar and picturesque costume offer fruit and flowers for sale, belongs to Hamburg. 29 M. *Büchen* is the junction of the Lübeck-Lüneburg line (see p. 163). 59 M. *Hagenow* (junction for Schwerin and Rostock, R. 23).

72 M. *Ludwigsburg* (*Hôtel de Weimar*) is an occasional residence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a château and park. Branch-railway to Schwerin under construction.

FROM LUDWIGSLUST TO PARCHIM, 16 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 20, 1 m. 50 pf.). — *Parchim* (**Wall-Hôtel*; **Hôtel de Russie*), a small town with 9700 inhab., on the navigable *Elde*, is the birthplace of the famous Prussian field-marshal Count Moltke (b. 1800), to whom a monument by Brunow has been erected here.

99 M. *Wittenberge* (**Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Elbe*, is the junction for Magdeburg (p. 102) via Stendal, and of branch-lines to *Perleberg* and *Wittstock* (p. 158). From (131 M.) *Neustadt*, where the *Dosse* is crossed, a branch-line runs to Güstrow (see p. 190). — 147 M. *Paulinenau*.

FROM PAULINENAUE TO NEU-RUPPIN, 17 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (2 m. 40, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.). — 17 M. *Neu-Ruppin* (*Krone*; *Hôtel du Nord*), a town with 15,000 inhab., on the *Ruppiner-See*, rebuilt after a fire in 1787. A bronze statue of Schinkel, who was a native of Neu-Ruppin, was erected here in 1883.

About $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Neu-Ruppin lies *Rheinsberg*, with the château where Frederick the Great lived when crown-prince from 1736 to 1740.

173 M. *Spandau*, see p. 96. The train now crosses the *Havel* and the *Spree*.

178 M. *Berlin*, see p. 1; some of the trains go on by the *Stadt-bahn* to (182 M.) the *Silesian Station* (p. 1).

29. From Berlin to Stralsund via Angermünde.

149 M. RAILWAY in 6 hrs. (fares 18 m., 13 m. 50 pf., 9 m.); express in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (in summer only). — To *Swinemünde* (125 M.) in $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares: express 18 m. 10, 13 m. 50, 9 m. 40 pf.; ordinary 16 m. 10, 12 m. 10, 8 m. 10 pf.).

The most direct route from Berlin to Stralsund is via *Neu-Brandenburg* (p. 190; 133 M., in $4\frac{3}{4}$ -7 hrs.; express fares 20 m. 30, 15 m. 10, 10 m. 60 pf., ordinary, 18 m., 13 m. 50 pf., 9 m.), besides which *Oranienburg* and *Neu-Strelitz* are the only important stations.

From Berlin to (45 M.) *Angermünde*, see R. 31.

68 M. *Prenzlau* (**Hôtel de Prusse*; **Deutsches Haus*), on the *Ucker*, the ancient capital of the Uckermark, with 17,300 inhab., lies at the N. end of the lower *Uckersee*. The Gothic *Church of St. Mary*, dating from 1340 and recently restored, is one of the finest brick structures in this district.

83 M. *Pasewalk* (*Stuthmann's Hotel*), the junction of the lines to Stettin, Schwerin, and Hamburg (R. 22). — Stations *Jatznick* (branch to *Uckermünde*), *Borckenfriede*, (97 M.) *Ducherow*.

BRANCH-LINE in 50 min. to (24 M.) *Swinemünde* (p. 230).

110 M. **Anclam**, with 12,800 inhab., on the *Peene*, the W. branch of the *Oder*, formerly the frontier between Prussia and Sweden.

120 M. **Züssow** is the junction for *Wolgast* (11 M.), a busy commercial town on the *Peene*, and the ancestral seat of the Dukes of Pomerania.

From *Wolgast* a diligence plies twice daily in summer to (5 M.) *Zinnowitz*, a rising watering-place in the island of *Usedom*.

131 M. **Greifswald** (**Deutsches Haus*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 80 pf.; **Hôtel de Prusse*), a town with 20,300 inhab., possesses a university founded in 1456 (1100 students), and several picturesque late-Gothic gabled houses, especially in the market. The *Church of St. Nicholas*, with a fine tower, was built in 1300-26. *St. James's* and *St. Mary's* are of earlier date; the last has a handsome carved altar. The *Monument* in the *Rubenow-Platz*, opposite the *University*, commemorates the 400th anniversary of the foundation of the latter. A little to the W. of the town are some *Salt Springs*, with a bath-house. — Steamboat to *Rügen*, see p. 224.

The small river *Ryck* connects Greifswald with the *Greifswalder Bodden*, a broad arm of the Baltic, 2 M. distant. At *Eldēna*, near the mouth of the river, are the ruins of the Cistercian monastery of *Hilda*, destroyed by the Swedes. Concerts in summer at the adjacent *Elisenhain*, with its fine beeches. Opposite Eldena is the fishing-village of *Wieck*. Steamers from Greifswald, 20 pf.

149 M. **Stralsund**. — **Hotels.** **HÔTEL BRANDENBURG* (Pl. a; B, 4), *Mönch-Str. 50*, R., L., & A. 3, D. 2 m.; **GOLDENER LÖWE* (Pl. b; C, 3), *Alter Markt 2*; *HÔTEL BISMARCK* (Pl. d; B, 3), *Mühlen-Str. 20*, R., L., & A. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., with a good restaurant, commanding a fine view from the terrace; *KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN*, *Neuer Markt 14*; *FÄHR-HÔTEL* at the harbour, R., L., & A. 2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ m.

Restaurants. Wine: *Rathswinkeller*, *Friederich*, *Baden-Str.*; *Wulf-Crona*, *Heiligegeist-Str. 30*; *Grütter & Liebenow*, *Mönch-Str. 51*. — Beer: *Garden of the Bürger-Ressource*, at the *Knieper Damm*; *Rathhausbierkeller*.

— **Confectioner.** *Tehsen*, *Alter Markt 9*.

Sea Baths at *Kleinloth's*, *Strand-Str. 1* (above Pl. B, 1).

Cabs. Drive within the town, 50 pf., to one of the suburbs or to the station 75 pf., with trunk 1 m.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 10; B, 3), in the *Neue Markt*.

Steamboat to *Malmö* and *Copenhagen*, see p. 201; to *Rügen*, see p. 224.

Stralsund, the capital of a district, with 29,500 inhab., lies on the *Strelasund*, a strait 2 M. wide, which separates *Rügen* from the mainland, and washes the small fortified island of *Dänholm*. The town is entirely surrounded by water, being connected with the mainland by three moles only. The lofty gabled houses, the towers, and the Gothic churches of brick resemble those of *Rostock* and *Lübeck*. The fortifications have been partly removed.

Stralsund was founded in 1209, and soon attained to such prosperity that in the 14th cent. it was second in importance, among the Hanseatic towns on the Baltic, to *Lübeck* alone. The citizens adopted the reformed faith at an early period, and were therefore on the side of Sweden during the Thirty Years' War. In 1628, aided by Danish and Swedish vessels, they gallantly defended their town against *Wallenstein*, who had sworn to take it, 'though it had been chained to heaven', but was compelled to abandon the siege after losing 12,000 men. By the Peace of *Westphalia* in 1648 the town, together with the province of *Vor-Pommern* and the island of *Rügen*, was ceded to Sweden, to which, notwithstanding its capture by the Great

Elector in 1678, and by the Prussians, Danes, and Saxons in 1715, it continued to belong down to 1815, when it became Prussian.

On leaving the station, we pass through the Tribseer Thor and reach the *Neue Markt* (Pl. B, 5) in a straight direction. The *Marienkirche*, situated here (Pl. 6; open daily in summer, 11-1 and 3-4), erected in 1416-73, is a vast brick structure with a transept, aisles, and a series of chapels between the flying buttresses. Two modern stained-glass windows were presented by Frederick William IV. The tower affords a fine survey of the peculiar, insulated position of Stralsund, and part of the island of Rügen. (Sacristan at the back of the church, Marien-Str. 10.)

Opposite the *Marienkirche*, to the N., a broad street leads to the left to the *Alte Markt* (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine mediæval Platz. The handsome *Rathhaus* (Pl. 11) dates partly from the 13th century. The two rich façades fronting the market, built in the 15th and modernised in the 18th cent., have been recently restored in the original style.

The large *Council Chamber* contains portraits of Swedish and Prussian kings, and one of the ante-chambers those of Stralsund Burgomasters. — The "NEU-VORPOMMER'SCHE PROVINZIAL-MUSEUM, in the upper floor, contains an important Collection of Northern Antiquities, mediæval ornaments (golden ornaments from Hiddensee, of the 10th or 11th cent.), weapons, coins, and objects of historical interest connected with Stralsund and Rügen (open daily from May till Sept., 11-1; at other times on application to the castellan of the Rathhaus). — The MUNICIPAL LIBRARY was founded in 1709.

Beyond the *Rathhaus* rises the *Nicolaikirche* (Pl. 7; C, 3), a noble edifice begun in 1311, resembling the *Marienkirche*. The high-altar, carved in wood in the 15th cent. and restored in 1856, represents the Passion; fine bronze slab dating from 1357; carved altarpieces; brazen candelabra and sconces; remains of a Gothic ciborium of wood; benches of the 16th cent.; at the entrance to those of the Krämer, or merchants, is the polite intimation: 'Dat ken kramer ist de belief da buten, oder ick schla em up de schnuten' (literally, 'He that's no merchant stay without, else I shall strike him on the snout!'). The sacristan lives at Nicolaikirchhof 3.

To the S. stands the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 4), a Gothic building with nave and aisles of different heights, terminating at the E. end in a straight wall. The W. façade is surmounted by a slender and richly-decorated tower. In the interior are a fine carved altar and a font supposed to date from the 13th century. The sacristan lives at Papen-Str. 14.

From the *Alte Markt* the *Fährstrasse* (Pl. C, 3) descends to the *Fährthor*, outside which is the steamboat-quay, whence a steamer plies hourly to *Altefähr* (p. 224; train to Bergen, see p. 224).

The handsome new barracks (Pl. D, 5) near the *Frankenthor* are occupied by infantry. In the Frankenvorstadt is the large fish-breeding establishment of *Andershof*. — The Gothic War Monument (Pl. 7a; B, 3) rises in the gardens outside the *Knieperthor*. Between the *Knieperdamm* and *Sarnow-Str.* (Pl. A, 2) lies the *Brunnenaue*.

In 1809, when the war between France and Austria broke out, *Major Ferdinand v. Schill*, a distinguished Prussian officer of hussars, quitted Berlin with his regiment without the knowledge of the king, with a view to effect a patriotic rising against the French in N. Germany. His noble effort was, however, premature, and met with little response, and he and his corps were eventually driven back to Stralsund by the Westphalian and Dutch allies of the French. The town was taken by storm, and after a heroic defence Schill and most of his corps were killed in the streets. Eleven captured officers were afterwards shot at Wesel by order of Napoleon. The spot where Schill fell is indicated by an inscription in the pavement of the Fährstrasse (opposite the house No. 21). His head was preserved in spirit at Leyden till 1837, when it was finally interred at Brunswick (p. 143). His body reposes in the *Knieper Cemetery*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the gate of that name. The grave, in the N.E. angle, was originally marked by a simple iron slab without a name, bearing the inscription, partly from Virgil (*Aen.* ii. 557): —

Magna voluisse magnum.

*Occubuit fato: 'jacet ingens litore truncus,'
Avolsumque caput: tamen haud sine nomine corpus.'*

30. From Stralsund to Bergen (*Putbus and Sassnitz*).

Island of Rügen.

RAILWAY in about $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Stralsund to (18 M.) *Bergen* (fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 25 pf.; no first class); from *Bergen* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. via *Putbus* to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lautenbach*; and in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr. from *Bergen* to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Crampas-Sassnitz* (the last two lines opened in 1890).

Steamboats also ply to Rügen from *Stralsund*, *Greifswald*, and *Stettin*. — Steam-ferry from *Stralsund* to *Altefähr*, see p. 223.

Rügen, the largest island belonging to Germany (377 sq. M.; 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and 25 M. wide), with 45,000 inhab., is separated from the mainland on the S.W. by the *Strelasund* (p. 222), which at the narrowest part is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth. The deep bays by which the island is indented in every direction form a number of peninsulas, connected with it by narrow strips of land only. The most important of these are *Willow* and *Jasmund* on the N. and *Mönchgut* on the S. side of the island. Rügen, which was originally inhabited by the Germanic Rugii, was afterwards occupied by a Slavonic race, who resisted the influences of Christianity and civilisation down to the middle of the 14th century. In 1478, after the native princes had become extinct, the island was annexed to W. Pomerania, the fortunes of which it thenceforward shared (comp. p. 222).

The train starts from the principal station of Stralsund, and skirts the *Frankenvorstadt* to (13 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Stralsund Harbour*. Here the passengers embark on a steam-ferry-boat, which crosses the *Strelasund* to *Altefähr Station*, where the train for *Bergen* awaits them. Goods-waggons and the mail-van are run directly on to the boat, and ferried across without unloading.

Altefähr (*Curhaus*; *Hôtel Putbus*) is a small bathing-resort. — 4 M. (from Altefähr) *Rambin*. — 7 M. *Samtens*.

From *Samtens* a diligence runs once daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Putbus*. On the road, 4 M. from *Samtens*, lies *Garz* (*Hôtel du Nord*), the ancient *Carenza*, formerly the capital of the island, destroyed by the Danes in 1168. A well-preserved circular wall here is a relic of heathen times. *Schoritz*, 2 M. to the S., was the birthplace of the poet Arndt (b. 1769; d. 1860 at Bonn). — *Putbus*, see p. 225.

14 M. Bergen. — *HÔTEL ZUM BAHNHOF*, new; **PRINZ VON PREUSSEN*; **BATHSKELLER*, R., L., & A. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; *GOLDNER ADLER*, unpretending.





Carriage to the town 1-2, to the **Rugard** and back 3, Putbus $5\frac{1}{2}$, Sass-nitz 13-16, Stubbenkammer 18-21 m.

Bergen, a town with 3700 inhab., is the official capital of Rügen and the neighbouring islands. The conspicuous **Church** with its lofty tower is in the late-Romanesque style and dates from the 12th century. The **Rathhaus** contains a small collection of Rügen antiquities. — To the N.E., $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the town, rises the **Rugard** (320 ft.), crowned by an intrenchment, the remains of a stronghold which was destroyed in 1316, and with a tower to the memory of Arndt, the poet (adm. 20 pf.; Restaurant). The *View is very extensive and picturesque, especially by evening-light.

To **PUTBUS**, 6 M.; railway, see p. 224.

Putbus. — ***FÜRSTENHOF**, in the **Promenade**, pleasantly situated; ***BELLEVUE**, in the **Circus**; **ADLER**, unpretending; **DEUTSCHES HAUS**, in the market; **DÖRSCHLAG's HOTEL**, Luisen-Str. — At Lauterbach, the **VICTORIA HOTEL**, and near it the **FRIEDRICH-WILHELM'S BAD**, both suited for a prolonged stay. — **Felsenkeller**, with garden. — **Carriage** to **Lauterbach** $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m.; omnibus 5-6 times daily, 50 pf. — **Diligences** to **Samtens** viâ Garz (p. 221) and **Miltzow**.

Putbus, the principal place in the island, and residence of the Prince of Putbus, whose estates are 129 sq. M. in area and contain 16,000 inhab., lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the sea. The cheerful little town consists chiefly of the **Promenade** and the **Circus**; the latter is adorned with a monument to the founder.

The **Palace**, in the park, in the late-Renaissance style, completed in 1872, contains some marble statues by Rauch and Thorvaldsen, and several good pictures.

The bathing-places are $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, near **Lauterbach** (hotels, see above), which is charmingly situated on the **Rügen'sche Bodden**. Behind the bath-house is a fine beech-wood called the **Goor**. The beautiful island of **Vilm** (ferry there and back 50 pf.) contains magnificent oaks and beeches.

Near **Neuencamp**, on a small peninsula, 3 M. to the S. of Putbus, is a **Monument** to the 'Great Elector', on the spot where he landed with his army in 1678 for the purpose of wresting the island from the Swedes.

From **PUTBUS** to the **JAGDSCHLOSS**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., a good and well-shaded road. The **Granitz**, a beautiful deer-park in which the Jagdschloss (or 'hunting château') is situated, is entered by a gate (carr. 25 pf.).

The **Jagdschloss**, erected from designs by Schinkel in 1835-46, and situated on an eminence, contains several good modern pictures by **Kolbe** and **Eibel**, and a collection of Rügen antiquities. The platform of the tower, to which an iron staircase ascends, commands a fine *View (fee 75 pf., for a party 2-3 m.). The adjacent **Hôtel Granitz** (R. 2 m.) is well spoken of. The **Kieköver** and other points in the park are worth visiting.

The rugged peninsula of **Mönchgut** is best visited from Lauterbach (steamer daily in summer). **Göhren** and other places are frequented for sea-bathing. The primitive customs and peculiar costume of the natives are interesting.

From the Jagdschloss a road descends to the N. (right) to the **BAEDEKER's N. Germany**. 10th Edit.

(2 M.) hamlet of **Binz** (*Lockenvitz, Potenberg*, in the village; *Strand-Hôtel, Ostsee-Hôtel*, new, on the beach), which is frequented as a bathing-place. The beach is the best in Rügen. The road next passes the picturesque *Schmachter See*, bounded on the W. by wooded hills, traverses the isthmus called the *Schmale Heide*, and then unites with the road from Putbus to Sagard, not far from the (3 M.) forester's house of *Prora*.

Neu-Mucran (poor inn) lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Prora. The road divides here. The branch to the left goes to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Sagard (see p. 227). That to the right leads to **Mucran**, to the N. of which lies the *Dwasieden*, an extensive wood on the steep sea-shore, with the country-seat of Herr von Hansemann (park open to strangers).

From Mucran the road leads by the estate of *Lanken* to the thriving little bathing-places of *Crampas* (Wallfisch, with a terrace; *Victoria, R. 2 m.; Rienow; Stahnke) and **Sassnitz** (**Hôtel Fahrnberg*, **Küster*, **Bellevue*, **Behr*, all these with view; *Nicolai*, *Böttcher*, *Wewetzer's Hôtel Garni*; all often crowded in summer; lodgings from 10-15 m. per week), prettily situated at the mouth of a ravine, near the beautiful forest of Stubbenitz (see p. 227). Best survey from the *Fahrnberg*, a wooded hill between Crampas and Sassnitz, on the slope of which the *Hôtel Fahrnberg* is situated. The bathing arrangements are primitive (charge 30 pf.). Sassnitz may be reached direct from Bergen by railway (to be opened in 1890) in 1 hr., via *Lietzowfähr*, *Sagard* (p. 227), and *Lanken* (see above).

FROM SASSNITZ TO STUBBENKAMMER, about 7 M. We follow the upper margin of the chalk cliffs, the path leading through beech woods and commanding beautiful views of the sea, till we reach the (2 M.) **Wissower Klinken*, a series of chalk cliffs resembling those of Stubbenkammer. Here we turn inland to the (3 min.) *Restaurant Waldhalle*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond which we cross the *Kieler Bach*. We then ascend the steps in the chalk cliffs, passing the Victoria Sicht and the Wilhelm I. Sicht (see below), and reach Stubbenkammer in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. [The carriage-road (6 M.), leading inland from Sassnitz, passes Crampas and traverses beech-woods. A finger-post, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. before Stubbenkammer, indicates the path to the (5 min.) Hertha See (see p. 227).]

***Stubbenkammer** (from the Slavonic *stopien*, steps, and *kamien*, a rock; *Königlicher Gasthof*, with 100 beds, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 m., B. 1 m., D. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., often full; tolerable quarters at *Ruge's at Hagen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M., or at *Eichstädt's at Nipmerow*, 2 M. from Stubbenkammer, or at *Lohme*, 3 M. to the N.), the finest point in Rügen, situated on the E. coast of the peninsula of *Jasmund*, is a furrowed chalk cliff, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 435 ft. The summit, called the **Königsstuhl*, commands a beautiful view. To the left is a rugged precipice of chalk; in the distance the lighthouse of Arcona; to the right the *Kleine Stubbenkammer*. The latter, named the *Wilhelm I. Sicht* since the visit of the emperor in 1865, com-

mands a fine survey of the Königsstuhl itself. A third point, called the *Victoria Sicht*, is a few minutes' walk farther. Between the Königsstuhl and the Kleine Stubbenkammer a winding path descends; passing the clear and cool *Golcha-* or *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Quelle*, to the (10 min.) foot of the cliffs, of which an imposing survey is obtained from below.

An illumination of the cliff at night by means of red-hot charcoal produces a striking effect (each pers. 50 pf.). — An annexe of the Königlicher Gasthof contains an interesting *Museum of Northern Stone Antiquities* (adm. 50 pf.).

The rugged E. side of the peninsula of Jasmund is clothed with a beautiful beech-forest, called the *Stubbenitz*, extending along the coast for 12 M., and said to have been regarded as sacred by the ancient Rugii. In this forest, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Stubbenkammer (finger-post on the road to Sassnitz, to the right, 10 min. from the inn), lies the *Hertha-See*, a small lake about 200 yds. in diameter, on the W. bank of which rises the *Herthaburg*, a semicircular mound, 50 ft. in height. Several 'altars' found in the neighbourhood have been supposed to mark this as the scene of ancient religious rites. One of these, near the foot of the Herthaburg, about a hundred paces to the right of the path from the road to the lake, is provided with runlets which may have been intended for the escape of the blood. Tacitus (Germ. 40) mentions the mysterious rites of the goddess Nerthus, but the form Hertha, which occurs in some editions, is a false reading of comparatively modern origin, and the tradition which points out this spot as the scene of her worship is probably unfounded. Fine view of Arcona through the trees.

The promontory of Arcona (*Schilling*, near the lighthouse, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), the northernmost point of Rügen, 206 ft. above the sea, is crowned with a lighthouse 75 ft. in height. The view embraces the coast of Jasmund the island of Hiddensee, and the Danish island of Möen in the distance. Here once stood an ancient stronghold of the Wends, consisting of a circular intrenchment 20-40 ft. high, with the temple of their four-headed idol Swantevit. It was destroyed by the Danes in 1168.

The traveller is recommended to return from Arcona by Altenkirchen (see below) and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Breege (*Lockenvitz; Weissbach*), a large fishing-village and bathing-place on the N. shore of the Breeger Bodden (called at by the steamer from Stralsund to Polchow). From Breege a sailing-boat may be taken direct to Vieregg (in 1 hr.; 3 m.); or the traveller may cross by the ordinary ferry from Cammin (3 M. from Breege) to Vieregg in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Between Vieregg and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Neuenkirchen (Inn) rise the *Hochhügeln* hills, used in ancient times as places for sacrifice and burial, whence a view of the N. part of the island is enjoyed. Bergen (see p. 224) is 11 M. distant. The carriage-road from Arcona to Bergen via *Altenkirchen* (Inn), *Wieck*, the *Wittow Ferry*, and *Trent* is uninteresting.

To the W. is the island of Hiddensee (also called at by the Stralsund steamer), inhabited by fishermen. The *Dornbusch* (220 ft.), at the N. end of the island, affords fine views. It is reached from the steamboat-station via ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kloster* (Inn), with the ruins of a Cistercian convent.

Most travellers prefer to return direct from Stubbenkammer to Stralsund. A tolerable road leads via *Nipmerow* (p. 226), *Poissow*, and *Volksitz* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sagard* (*Fürstenkrone; Pankow*), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Sassnitz, whence the railway mentioned at p. 226 runs

viâ Bergen to Stralsund; the traveller may proceed to *Polchow*, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Sagard, and return thence to Stralsund by steamboat (3-6 times weekly). To the N. of Sagard and E. of *Quoltitz* is a so-called 'Opferstein', or altar, resembling those already mentioned (p. 227). To the S. of Sagard, immediately to the left of the Bergen road, is the *Dubberworth*, the largest tumulus, or 'giant's grave', in Rügen. The railway from Sagard to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Bergen crosses the narrow passage between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Jasmunder Bodden* by a bridge and an embankment at the *Lietzow Ferry* (Inn).

31. From Berlin to Dantsic viâ Stettin.

312 M. RAILWAY to *Stettin*, 83 M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (express fares 13 m. 50 pf., 10 m.; ordinary 12, 9, 6 m.). From *Stettin* to *Dantsic*, 229 M., in $8\frac{1}{4}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 29 m. 90, 22 m. 40 pf., 15 m.).

Berlin, see p. 1. — $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bernau*, a small town, was gallantly defended by its inhabitants against the Hussites in 1432. Armour, said to have been captured on that occasion, and other antiquities are shown in the mediæval tower of the *Berliner Thor* (adm. 50 pf.). — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Biesenthal*, a small place with mineral baths.

28 M. *Eberswalde* (**Deutsches Haus*; *Pommersches Haus*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a busy town with 13,200 inhab. on the *Finow Canal*, has lately been frequented by the Berliners as a summer-resort. The large Foresters' Academy contains appropriate collections. On the way to the *Gesundbrunnen* is a bust of *O. F. von Hagen* (d. 1880), an authority on forestry, erected in 1884.

A branch-railway runs hence in 35 min. (fares 1 m. 70, 1 m. 30, 80 pf.) to (12 M.) *Freienwalde*, a small watering-place.

Beyond *Eberswalde* the *Finow Canal* is crossed.

45 M. *Angermünde* (*Wegner*; *Railway Restaurant*), an ancient town with a lofty Gothic church of the 14th and 15th centuries. — From *Angermünde* to *Stralsund*, see R. 27.

A branch-line runs hence to *Schwedt*, on the *Oder* ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 60 pf., 1 m.).

FROM ANGERMÜNDE TO FRANKFORT ON THE ODER, 60 M., railway in 5 hrs. (fares 8 m. 70, 6 m. 50, 4 m. 30 pf.). — $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wriezen*, a small town on the *Alte Oder*. — 60 M. *Frankfort on the Oder*, see p. 249.

The line traverses the valleys of the *Randow* and *Welse*, and the *Pommerensdorfer Wiesengrund*.

83 M. *Stettin*. — Arrival. The *Central Station* is that of the *Berlin-Stettin Railway* (Pl. B, 7); that of the *Breslau-Freiburg Railway* (Pl. F, 8; p. 230), is no longer used for passenger traffic.

Hotels. **HÔTEL DE PRUSSE*, Luisen-Str. 10 (Pl. C, 5), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m.; **HÔTEL DU NORD*, **DREI KRONEN*, and **DEUTSCHES HAUS*, in the Breite-Str. (Pl. C, 5, 6); *BODE's HOTEL*, König-Str. 8; *KAIERHOF*, Bollwerk 37; *ZWEI GOLDENE ANKER*, Bollwerk 9; *GUTKE's HOTEL GARNI*, Grüne Schanze 4; all these near the station. The hotel-charges are much raised at the time of the wool-market (19-20th June).

Restaurants. **Kettner & Sohn*, Breite-Str. 18; *Tessendorf*, Rossmarkt-Str. 14 (oysters); *Schönherr*, Schuh-Str. 12; *Aux Caves de France*, Kleine Dom-Str. 5. — **Beer.** **Webersberger*, Parade-Platz 9; **Concerthaus*, **Wiener*

Café, both at the Königs-Thor. — *Jenny*, confectioner, with garden, Kleine Dom-Str. 20.

Tramways. 1. From Bellevue (Pl. A, 7), at the S. end of the town, through the Friedrichs-Str. and Linden-Str. (Pl. B, 6) and over the Rossmarkt (Pl. C, 5) to the Königs-Thor (Pl. C, 5) and on to Grabow-Frauendorf. 2. From the Central Station (Pl. B, 7) through the Breite-Str. to Westend. 3. From the Station through the Breite-Str. to the Rossmarkt (Pl. C, 5) and thence via the Pölitzer-Str. (Pl. C, 4-1) to Grünhof. 4. From the steam-boat-pier (Pl. D, 6) to the railway-station and through the Oberwieck to Cap-Chéri (see Pl. A, 8).

Steamboats (landing-place, Pl. E, 5). To Copenhagen, see p. 201; to Rügen, see p. 224.

Post Office, Grüne Schanze 20 (Pl. C, 6). — **Telegraph Offices**, at the Post Office, the Railway Station, and the Exchange in the Heumarkt. — **Cab**, per drive for 1 pers. 60 pf.; each additional person 20 pf.

Baths. *Pioneer Swimming Bath* near the Parnitz-Thor; in the Neustadt: *Victoria-Bad*, Wilhelm-Str. 20 (Pl. B, 6).

United States Consul, Mr. Andrew F. Fay.

Stettin, the capital of the Province of Pomerania, and the headquarters of the 2nd Corps d'Armée, with 100,000 inhab. and a garrison of 3000 soldiers, originally belonged to the Dukes of Pomerania, who became extinct in 1637, then to Sweden from 1648 to 1720, and has since been Prussian. It is a commercial and manufacturing town of great importance, situated on both banks of the *Oder*, the principal part being on the left bank, while on the right bank lie the quarters which were formerly the suburbs of *Lastadie* (i. e. 'wharf') and *Silberwiese*, connected with the left bank by four bridges, including a handsome railway swing-bridge.

The *Quay*, extending from the station to the steamboat-pier, is the scene of brisk traffic, the water being sufficiently deep (16 ft.) for vessels of considerable size. Stettin possesses 103 sea-going craft, of which 64 are steamboats. The chief exports are corn and spirits; and the chief imports petroleum, train-oil, French wines, and herrings. Stettin is also the most important manufacturing place in Pomerania, the staple industries being sugar-refining, ship-building, machine-making, and the manufacture of chemicals.

The town contains little to interest the traveller. It was considerably extended to the S.W. about thirty years ago by the addition of the 'Neustadt', which possesses a number of handsome buildings. Among these are the *Hauptwache* (Pl. B, 5), the *Officers' Casino*, the *Residence of the Commandant*, the *District Court*, and the *Berlin and Stettin Railway Offices*. The Kirch-Platz (Pl. B, 6) commands a fine view of the town. The *Stadt-Museum*, Elisabeth-Str. 10, contains a few modern pictures (open Sun. and Wed. 10-2). Opposite the *Post Office* is the new *Rathhaus* (Pl. B, 6).

The *Berliner Thor* and the *Königs-Thor* (Pl. B, 5; C, 5) are handsome structures of the time of Fred. William I.; outside them a number of new buildings are rapidly springing up on the site of the old fortifications, the demolition of which was begun in 1874. Outside the Königs-Thor is the new *Concert-Haus* (Pl. C, 4).

The Königs-Platz is adorned with a copy in bronze of a *Statue*

of *Frederick the Great* (Pl. C, 5) by Schadow, erected in 1793. The original, an admirable work in marble, now unfortunately much injured, is in the Landhaus, Luisen-Str. 28. In front of the new *Theatre* (Pl. C, 5), also situated in this Platz, stands a marble *Statue of Frederick William III.*, by Drake.

The conspicuous old *Schloss* (Pl. D, 5) was begun in 1503, the N. and W. wings were completed in 1577, and the building was altered in the 18th cent. and again recently. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania, and is now occupied by courts of justice and government-offices. It also possesses a collection of Pomeranian antiquities (open in summer on Sun., 11-1; at other times on application). The court is adorned with a bust of the Great Elector, in bronze, by Wichmann. The church contains the burial-vault of the dukes. The grotesque face of the clock in the tower of the S. wing may also be noticed. The tower commands a fine view of the town and environs.

Near the Parnitz-Thor is the conspicuous Railway Station of the line to Breslau (Pl. F, 8; p. 231).

The *Church of St. James* (Pl. C, 5) is an important-looking building on an eminence in the centre of the town. The oldest part dates from the 13th cent., and the whole was remodelled after the siege of 1677. — *Ss. Peter and Paul* (Pl. D, 5), the most ancient church in Pomerania, was founded in 1124, and after various vicissitudes restored in 1816-17. The modern stained glass was presented by Frederick William IV. and Emperor William I.

FROM STETTIN TO SWINEMÜNDE (railway via Pasewalk in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 221) a steamer daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) in summer at noon, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 4 m., 3 m.). Immediately after starting, we obtain a fine view of the busy town. To the left lie the villages of *Grabow* and *Bredow*, the latter containing the extensive workshops of the Vulcan Ship-building Company and that of Möller & Holberg. Then *Züllchow*, with several large factories. *Frauendorf*, with the *Elisenhöhe*, is visible among the trees on the slope to the left. *Gotzlow*, with the wood-clad *Julo*, is a favourite popular resort. The boat next passes the *Damm'sche See* (to the left the small town of *Pölitz*), and enters the broader *Papenwasser*, where the little town of *Stepenitz* is seen on the right. Two hours after starting the steamer reaches the *Stettiner Haff*, a fresh-water basin 62 M. in circumference, divided into the *Grosse* and *Kleine Haff*, from which the Oder empties itself into the Baltic by means of three channels, the *Peene*, the *Swine*, and the *Dievenow*, thus forming the two large islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*. The long windings of the *Swine* are avoided by means of the *Kaiserafahrt*, a canal which is protected against silting up by large moles and is deep enough for the passage of the largest ships. The steam-boat enters the canal. To the right in the distance rise the wooded *Lebbiner Sandberge*. The *Friedrichsthaler Forst*, which is here intersected by the canal, extends as far as Swinemünde.

Swinemünde (*Hôtel de Prusse*, well spoken of; *Drei Kronen*, good cuisine, R. 3 m.; *Hôtel du Nord*, unpretending; all at the harbour; *Deutsches Haus*, in the market-place; *König Wilhelmsbad*, on the beach), the capital of the two islands, with 9000 inhab., situated in *Usedom*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the mouth of the *Swine*, was founded in 1740, and is now the seaport for the heavier vessels trading with Stettin. At the mouth of the *Swine*, which is protected by fortifications, are two massive breakwaters, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 M. in length, forming the entrance to the harbour. On the E. bank are new







docks and a lighthouse 210 ft. in height, commanding an extensive view. Swinemünde is also a fashionable sea-bathing place, with about 5000 visitors annually (visitors' tax 6 m.). The beach, 1 M. to the N. of the town, is reached by a shady road. A pleasant excursion may be made to the (3 M.) *Golmberg*, which commands a wide view. — *Ostswine* and *Osternothhafen* are small bathing-resorts on the other side of the Swine.

The road to *Heringsdorf*, 5½ M. from Swinemünde (omnibus at the station; one-horse carr. 4½, two-horse 6 m.), passes the fishing-village of *Ahlbeck* (*Wendicke*; *Strand-Hôtel*; **Heyn*, unpretending; private apartments cheaper than at Heringsdorf; visitors' tax 2-6 m.), a rising sea-bathing place with 4000 visitors annually.

Heringsdorf (*Curhaus*, **Lindemann's Hotel*, both by the sea, D. 2½ m.; *Schmidt*, cheaper; visitors' tax 6 m.; lodgings for June and July 250-600 m., afterwards cheaper; full in the season), charmingly situated in the midst of beech-woods, is the most fashionable of the Baltic sea-bathing places (6500 visitors annually). The beach and the wooded heights near it afford pleasant walks. Fine views from the **Kulm*, the **Lange Berg* (3 M. to the W.; view-tower), the **Wolgastsee* at Ahlbeck (2 M.), and the *Streckelberg* (165 ft.; 10 M. to the N.W.). — *Vineta*, the traditional fortress and prosperous capital of the Wend settlers on the coast of the Baltic, is said to have been situated at the base of the Streckelberg, until at a very remote period it was overwhelmed by the sea. — Farther to the W. is *Zinnowitz* (see p. 222).

FROM STETTIN TO MISDROY. Steamboat to Laatzig in 3 hrs.. daily in summer except Sun., at 12.30 p.m. (fares 3½ and 2½ m.). — Steamboat-route as far as the entrance to the Kaiserfahrt, see p. 230; our vessel then steers to the N. across the *Vietziger See* and stops at *Laatzig*, whence we proceed by road to (2 M.; omn. 50 pf.) Misdroy.

Misdroy (**Deutsches Haus*; **Drei Kronen*; **Strand Hotel*; lodgings 120-400 m., often full; visitors' tax 5 m.), a well-organised bathing-place (8000 visitors), is pleasantly situated between two wooded heights on the N.W. coast of the island of *Wollin*. Pretty walks near the conspicuous new church, to (1 M.) *Liebeseele*, on the road to Swinemünde, or along the beach, to the *Kaffeberg* (1½ M.; view), to the *Jordansee* (6 M.), etc. Steamer between Swinemünde and Misdroy daily (30 pf.).

FROM STETTIN TO WOLLIN AND CAMMIN, steamboat in 4½ hrs. daily; except Sundays and holidays, at 12.30 p.m.; fares 3, 1½ m. — *Wollin* (Stadt Worms), the ancient capital of the island, is now an unimportant place. *Cammin* (Meyer's Hotel), has a cathedral of 1175. Steamer four times a day, in ½ hr., from Cammin to *Berg-Dievenow*, another watering-place.

RAILWAY FROM STETTIN TO BRESLAU, via *Reppen*, *Rothenburg*, and *Glogau*, 218 M., in 8-11 hrs. The stations on this line, the most direct between Stettin and Breslau, are of little importance. 61½ M. *Cüstrin*, see p. 232. 81 M. *Reppen*. From Reppen to Breslau, see p. 250.

CONTINUATION OF RAILWAY FROM BERLIN TO DANTSIC. As the train quits Stettin we obtain a view of four railway-bridges adjoining each other. The line crosses the *Oder*, and then, near (87 M.) *Finkenwalde*, the *Reglitz*, an arm of the Oder. — 89 M. *Altdamm*.

FROM ALTDAMM TO COLBERG, 76 M., railway in 6 hrs. (fares 7 m. 40 pf., 5 m.). — 76 M. *Colberg*, see p. 232.

Beyond (97 M.) *Carolinendorf* the train passes the *Madü-See* (12½ M. long and 1¾ M. broad), the largest lake in Pomerania, famous for its lampreys.

105 M. *Stargard* (**Prinz von Preussen*, R. 1½-2 m.; **Hôtel du Nord*, in the Markt; *Baumann's Hotel*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Kaisershof*, Gerichts-Str.), on the navigable *Ihna*, the most important town in E. Pomerania, with 22,100 inhab., is surrounded by a well-

preserved wall, with handsome towers and gateways (Johannis-Thor, Rothes Meer, Pyritzer Thor, Mühlen-Thor). The *Marienkirche*, of the 14th and 15th cent., is richly adorned externally, and of imposing dimensions in the interior. The *Rathhaus* of the 16th cent. and the *Protzen'sche Haus* adjoining the church deserve notice. In the Exerciergearten rises a *War Monument*, and near the station are three large *Barracks*.

A railway runs from Stargard, via Kreuz, to (107 M.) *Posen* (p. 250) in 4-6 hrs. — From Stargard to *Cüstrin*, see p. 233.

130 M. *Ruhnow* (route to Konitz, see p. 233). — 174 M. *Belgard* (Ottow's Hotel; branch-line to *Neu-Stettin*, p. 233).

FROM BELGARD TO COLBERG, $22\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway via Cörlin in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 m. 90, 2 m. 20, 1 m. 40 pf.). — *Colberg* (*Hôtel de Prusse*), a town of 16,500 inhab., lies on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the *Persante*. It was formerly a fortress of great strength, and successfully resisted attack during the Seven Years' War and in the war of 1806-7. The tasteful *Rathhaus*, in front of which stands a bronze statue of Fred. William III. by Drake, was built by Zwirner (d. 1861), the late architect of Cologne Cathedral. The *Marienkirche*, a vast Gothic pile with nave and double aisles, is richly adorned with paintings of the 14th cent. (on the vaulting of the nave and inner aisles), representing events of New Testament history, balanced by their prototypes from the Old Testament. It also contains an old candelabrum, figures of the Apostles of 1327, carved wood-work of 1523, and other interesting antiquities. The harbour is of considerable size. — The station lies to the N., between the town and its marine suburbs of *Münde* (Neues Gesellschaftshaus; *Münde*; Altes Gesellschaftshaus) and *Strandstadt*. Sea-bathing and salt-water baths on the beach, not far from the station. — From Colberg to *Altadamm*, see p. 231.

$188\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cöslin* (*Kronprinz*; *Deutsches Haus*), a district-town with 18,000 inhab.; in the market-place a statue of Fred. William I. On the adjacent *Gollenberg* stands a monument in memory of the Pomeranians who fell in 1813-15. — 213 M. *Schlawe*, on the *Wipper*.

Schlawe is the junction for the unimportant line from *Rügenwalde* via *Zollbrück* to *Neu-Stettin* (p. 233). Near stat. *Hammermühle* lies *Varzin*, an estate of Prince Bismarck, 15 M. to the S.E. of *Schlawe*.

230 M. *Stolp* (*Hôtel de Prusse*; *Mundt's*; *Bismarck*), once one of the Hanseatic towns, with 22,400 inhab., lies on the *Stolpe*, which reaches the sea 12 M. lower down. The *Marienkirche* dates from the 14th century. Branch-lines diverge here to *Stolpmünde* and to *Zollbrück* and *Neu-Stettin* (p. 233). — The line runs between ranges of low hills, that to the S. being called the *Schönberge*. Near the *Oxhöfter Spitze* (p. 241) the train reaches the Bay of Dantsic.

312 M. *Dantsic*, see p. 235.

32. From Berlin to Dantsic via Dirschau.

RAILWAY to *Dantsic* direct, 284 M., or via *Bromberg*, 305 M.; express in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 41 m., 30 m. 50, 21 m. 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 36 m. 70, 27 m. 50, 18 m. 40 pf.). *Sleeping-Carriages* are attached to the trains.

Berlin, see p. 1. — At (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hoppegarten* the great Berlin race-meetings are held in spring and autumn. — $41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Werbis*, the junction of the line from Frankfort on the Oder to *Angermünde* (p. 228).

351 M. Cüstrin (*Krappe; Sparenberg; Kronprinz; Muhme*) is a strongly fortified town with 15,100 inhab., at the confluence of the *Warthe* and *Oder*. Frederick the Great, when crown-prince, was once imprisoned by his stern father in the castle here; and on the ramparts, in view of the room where he was confined, his friend Lieut. v. Katte, who was to have accompanied Frederick in his intended flight to England, was beheaded on 6th Nov., 1730. — Cüstrin is the junction for the line from Stettin to Breslau via Reppen (see p. 231).

At Zorndorf, 4½ M. to the N., Frederick the Great and Seydlitz with 30,000 Prussians defeated 50,000 Russians under Fermor, 25th Aug., 1758.

From CÜSTRIN TO STARGARD, 61 M., railway in 4½ hrs. (fares 9 m. 90 pf., 8 m., 5 m.). The country is flat but pleasing. Numerous unimportant stations. — 61 M. *Stargard*, see p. 231.

From CÜSTRIN TO FRANKFORT ON THE ODER, 18½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 2 m. 50, 1 m. 90, 1 m. 30 pf.). — 18½ M. *Frankfort on the Oder*, see p. 249.

The line crosses the *Oder* and the navigable *Warthe*.

80 M. Landsberg (**Pasedag's Hotel*, R. 2½ m.; **Krone*, R., L., & A. 2½ m.; **Goldnes Lamm*, R. 1¾ m.; **Rail. Restaurant*), with 25,000 inhab., and engine and other factories, is picturesquely situated on the *Warthe*. In the Parade-Platz is a monument in memory of 1870-71. The top of the plateau, near the old entrenchments, commands pleasant views.

At (116 M.) Kreuz (*Rail. Restaurant*) the lines to Stettin and Posen diverge (see p. 232).

153 M. Schneidemühl (*Goldener Löwe; Schäfer*), a town with 13,000 inhab., the junction for branch-lines to Posen, Neu-Stettin, Stolp, Konitz (see below), and Belgard (p. 232), to Zollbrück and Kügenwalde (p. 232), and to *Deutsch-Crone*. The direct line to (266 M.) Dirschau (p. 235) also diverges here, passing several unimportant stations, of which Konitz (**Priebe*), junction for the Central Pomeranian Line from Ruhnow (p. 232), need alone be mentioned.

The Bromberg line leads across the fertile plain of the *Netzebruch*, passing several small stations.

207 M. Bromberg (**Lengning's Hotel*; **Hôtel Moritz*; *Rio's Hotel*; *Schwarzer Adler*; **Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Brahe*, with 36,300 inhab., the seat of the government of this district, owes its commercial importance to a canal constructed by Frederick the Great, which connects the *Vistula* and the *Oder*, two of the greatest rivers in Europe. A monument to Frederick adorns the market-place. The *Wiesmannshöhe*, to the S. of the town, is prettily laid out and affords a fine view. There is another pleasant promenade near the locks on the canal. — From Bromberg to Posen, see p. 253.

From BROMBERG TO INSTERBURG, 218 M., railway in 8¼-12½ hrs. (fares 27 m. 80, 20 m. 90, 13 m. 90 pf.; express 31 m. 20, 23 m. 20, 16 m. 30 pf.). — 12½ M. *Schulitz*. Beyond (31 M.) *Thorn* station, the train crosses the *Vistula* by a massive iron bridge to (32 M.) the town of *Thorn*.

Thorn (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Drei Kronen*, both well spoken of; *Victoria*,

R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 75 pf.; *Schützenhaus Restaurant*, with garden), with 24,000 inhab., is an old fortified town of some importance, on the *Vistula*. It was founded by the Knights of the Teutonic Order in 1231, and passed to Poland in 1454 and to Prussia in 1793. The handsome *Rathhaus* of the 13th, 14th, and 16th cent. contains a small museum (open daily 12-1) on the first floor (*Restaurant in the massive vaulted Rathskeller). On 7th Dec., 1724, the burgomaster Rösner and nine Protestant citizens were beheaded in front of the Rathhaus by order of the Polish government, in consequence of religious disturbances in the town, an incident known as the 'Blood Bath of Thorn' ('Thorner Blutbad'). The new *Post Office*, opposite the Rathhaus, is built in the same style as the latter. At the corner of the market-place is a bronze statue (by Tieck) of *Copernicus* (d. 1543), who was born at Thorn (*Copernicus-Str. 168*) in 1473 (his grave is at *Frauenburg*, see p. 244). The *Schiefe Thurm* (i. e. leaning tower) and the old *Schloss* (erected in 1260, destroyed by the townspeople in 1420) also deserve inspection. The adjacent *Junkerhof* has been restored. The *Church of St. John*, an imposing edifice of 1231-1260, possesses nave and aisles of equal height and an unusually low choir; the 1st chapel to the right contains a monument to Copernicus, and an antique brazen font, with an illegible inscription; in the choir is the fine monumental brass (1360) of Burgomaster Johann von Soest and his wife (sacristan, *Johannis-Str. 99*). The *Marienkirche*, founded seven years later, is a building of the same description, but its effect is somewhat marred by the addition of a gallery, with chapels beneath, in the left aisle. The pulpit, organ, and choir-stalls are good specimens of wood-carving. In a recess to the left of the high-altar is the tomb (sarcophagus with recumbent figure) of a Swedish princess, who died in Thorn (sacristan in the court). The *Church of St. James* is a handsome brick edifice of 1309, with a curious E. gable; fine carvings in the interior. The *War Monument*, outside the inner Culmer Thor, is a peculiar structure of coloured bricks and terracotta. Thorn is famous for its 'Pfefferkuchen', a kind of gingerbread (sold by *Weese*, *Elisabeth-Str.*). — From Thorn to *Warsaw*, express in $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to *Posen*, see p. 253; to *Marienburg*, see below.

Various small stations. — 218 M. *Insterburg*, see p. 248.

FROM THORN TO MARIENBURG, 85 M., railway in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 8 m. 30, 5 m. 60 pf.); only one through-train daily. Several insignificant stations. From (23 M.) *Kornatowo* a branch-line diverges to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Culm* (*Schwarzer Adler*), an ancient stronghold of the Teutonic Order (p. 242), on the lofty right bank of the *Vistula*. — 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Graudenz* (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Trettin*; *Gold. Löwe*), with 17,300 inhab., a strong fortress, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Vistula*, which successfully resisted the French in 1807. The commandant, Von Courbière, when summoned to surrender, with the announcement that the kingdom of Prussia had ceased to exist, replied: 'Then I am king of Graudenz'. Branch-lines to (14 M.) *Laskowitz* (see below) and (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jablonowo*. — 60 M. *Marienwerder* (*Hetzner*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{3}{4}$ m., B. 75 pf.; *Hintz*; *Magdeburg*), a town of 8100 inhab., and the seat of government for the district. It was founded by the Teutonic Order in 1233 and was at first the seat of the bishops of Pomesania (W. Pomerania). The Peace of Thorn (1466) left it in the hands of the Order. It possesses many architectural monuments of the 13-14th cent., including a *Cathedral* and a *Schloss* with two towers (*Danziger*). The former, begun in 1343, is a handsome Gothic building, recently restored. A good survey of the church may be had from the gallery in the choir. In a chapel to the left of the choir is the *Tomb of Graf von der Gröben (d. 1643), who was an admiral under the Great Elector; the reliefs refer to the Elector's colonising efforts on the W. coast of Africa. The 'Wetki-Platz', a terrace near the castle, commands a view of the valley of the *Vistula*. — 85 M. *Marienburg*, see p. 242.

The line follows the course of the *Vistula*, at a distance of 4-6 M. from it. 239 M. *Laskowitz*, the junction of a line to Graudenz (see above).

274 M. *Pelplin*, the residence of the Bishop of Culm, has a fine cathedral. The train crosses the *Ferse*.

286 M. *Dirschau (Deutsches Haus)*, a town of 11,200 inhab., where the passage of the Vistula in winter was formerly often attended with great difficulty, now possesses a handsome *Railway Bridge*, completed in 1857, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. Railway to *Königsberg*, see R. 33. — From (299 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Praust* a branch-line runs in 2 hrs. to (25 M.) *Carthaus (Bergmann)*, situated in a wooded and hilly lake-district, with an old Carthusian monastery. The *Thurmberg* (1120 ft.), 9 M. farther to the S., is one of the highest hills between the Harz and Ural Mts.

305 M. **Dantsic.** — Arrival. There are two railway-stations at Dantsic, the *Prussian E. Railway Station* at the *Legethor* (Pl. B, 7), for the line to Dirschau (Berlin), Marienburg, and Königsberg (see above and R. 33), and the *Berlin and Stettin Railway Station* outside the *Hohe Thor* (Pl. B, 2, 3), for the line to Neufahrwasser and to Oliva, Zoppot, Stettin, and Berlin (see p. 241 and R. 31).

Hotels (none of them quite first-class; bedrooms often poor). — *Hôtel du Nord* (Pl. b; C, 5), Langemarkt 19, R. 2, D. 2, omn. 1 m., B. 75, L. 60, A. 50 pf.; *ENGLISCHES HAUS* (Pl. a; C, 5), Brotbänkengasse 16, R., L., & A. 2 m. 50, B. 80 pf., D. 2 m. 50 pf., omn. 1 m., once the English cloth-makers' hall, fine view from the old tower; *WALTHER'S HOTEL* (Pl. d; B, 5), Hundegasse 26; *Hôtel de Berlin* (Pl. e; B, 5), Vorstädtischer Graben 18; *DREI MOHREN* (Pl. f; B, 5), Holzgasse 28; *Hôtel de Thorn*, Reitbahn (Pl. B, 4); *SCHERBAK* (Pl. g; B, 5), Hundegasse 17, R. & A. 2 m., L. 60, B. 80 pf.; *Hôtel St. Petersburg* (Pl. c; C, 5), Langemarkt 13, with restaurant; *OLIVA*, Holzmarkt 7; *DEUTSCHES HAUS* (Pl. h; B, 3), Holzmarkt 12, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *KINDER* (Pl. i; B, 6), Holzschniedegasse 7, near the E. Railway Station; *STERN*, Heumarkt 4.

Restaurants. **Rathskeller*, in the Artushof; *Leutholz*, Langemarkt 11; *Denzer*, Langemarkt 16; *Aycke*, Hundegasse 127, good cuisine. — **Beer.** *Gambrinus-Halle*, with garden, at the Ketterhager Thor (Pl. B, 5); *Kiesau*, *Augustiner*, *Zum Lustdichten*, *Pschorrhaus*, *Thimm*, *Selonke*, all in the Hundegasse; *Hôtel St. Petersburg*, see above; **Junkerhof*, *Küster*, Brotbänkengasse. — **Confectioners.** *Grentzenberg*, No. 12, and *A Porta*, No. 8, Langemarkt; *Jahr*, Jopengasse 34. — *Wiener Café*, Langemarkt 9.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 4), open Sept. to April, parquet $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 2, first circle 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Wilhelms-Theater* (Pl. E, 5), Langgarten 31, outside the Grüne Thor, with theatrical performances, concerts, etc.

Popular Resorts. *Schützenhaus* (Pl. A, 3), in the Promenade, concerts; *Stern Inn*, in the Promenade.

Amber. *Perlach*, Jopengasse 54; *Jantzen*, Heiligegeistgasse 114, and others. — **Goldwasser**, a kind of liqueur peculiar to Dantsic, is prepared by *Isaac Wed Ling Wittwe & Eydam Dirck Hekker*, Brcitegasse 52, and others.

— **Photographs.** *Kuhn*, Langgasse 15.

Cabs. From the station to the town, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3 pers. 1 m., 4 pers. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; boxes 25 pf. each, for several 50 pf. — **Drive in the town**, not exceeding 20 min., 50 pf., 75 pf., 1 m.; not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 75 pf., 1 m., $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; under $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 1 m., $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. — To the *Jäschkenthal Road* at *Langfuhr*, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; *Zinglershöhe*, *Jäschkenthal*, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2 m.; *Neufahrwasser*, 2, $2\frac{3}{4}$, 3 m.

Tramways. In the Town (10 pf. per trip): 1. From the Weidengasse to the *E. Railway Station* and *Fischmarkt*; 2. Weidengasse to the Langemarkt and the *Railway Station* at the Hohe Thor; 3. Langgarter Thor to the Langemarkt and Hohe Thor Station. — To the Suburbs: 4. From the Langemarkt to *Langfuhr* (p. 241; 25 pf.), every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in the morning, and every 10 min. in the afternoon; 5. From the Heumarkt to *Ohra* (see Map; 20 pf.), every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in the morning and every 10 min. in the

afternoon; 6. From the Hohe Thor to *Schidlitz* (p. 241), every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in the morning, every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. in the afternoon.

Steamboats to *Neufahrwasser* (p. 240) and the *Westerplatte*, hourly in the morning, every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. or oftener in the afternoon, 25 pf. (starting from the quay outside the Johannisthor, Pl. D, 4); to *Heubude* (p. 241), *Plehnendorf*, and *Neufähr* (p. 241), every hour or oftener (from the quay at the Grüne Thor, Pl. C, 5). — There is also regular communication with *Elbing*, *Stettin*, and other Baltic ports.

Post Office, corner of the *Langgasse* and *Postgasse* (Pl. B, 4). — **Telegraph Office**, in the same building, entrance from the *Postgasse*.

Sea Baths. The most frequented are at **Westerplatte*, *Zoppot* (p. 241), *Brösen*, and *Weichselmünde* (p. 240). Steamboats and railways, see above.

— **Warm Baths.** *Jantzen*, Vorstädtischer Graben 34.

Chief Attractions. *Langemarkt* and *Langgasse*, *Rathhaus*, *Artushof*, *Marienkirche*, the Franciscan monastery (Museum), and excursion to the *Zinglershöhe* (p. 241) or *Westerplatte* (p. 240).

Dantsic, or *Danzig*, Pol. *Gdansk*, with 114,800 inhab., including a garrison of 7000 men, the capital of the district of the same name, a strong fortress, one of the most important commercial towns in the North, and now a manufacturing place also, lies 3 M. from the Baltic, near the influx of the united *Mottlau* and *Radaune* into the *Vistula*. The *Mottlau* flows through the town in two branches, and separates the *Altstadt*, *Rechtstadt*, and *Vorstadt*, the older parts of the town on the left bank (enumerated from N. to S.), from the modern *Niederstadt* and *Langgarten* on the right bank; between the branches is the *Speicherinsel*. The *Radaune* enters the town by an artificial channel near the *Hohe Thor*, and then separates the *Altstadt* from the *Rechtstadt*.

Dantsic first appears in history in 997, and about the year 1200 became capital of the Duchy of *Pommerellen*. In 1310 it came into possession of the Teutonic Order, whose fostering care inspired the town with new life. The German *Rechtstadt* was then added to the still half Slavonic *Altstadt* and soon became the centre of the business of the city. About the year 1360 the citizens of Dantsic joined the Hanseatic League (p. 192) and took an active part in the wars of their allies against the Northern kingdoms and the pirates, in which they were aided by the Teutonic knights. Owing to its extensive trade, the wealth and population of the town increased rapidly, and it soon became not only the most notable place in the Teutonic dominions of Prussia, but one of the most important of mediæval commercial cities. As the power of the Teutonic order began to decline, and that of the towns to increase, the latter found the supremacy of the Order irksome. They accordingly combined to form a league, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in throwing off the yoke. Dantsic, after having destroyed the castle of the Teutonic knights which adjoined the *Altstadt*, placed itself under the protection of the kings of Poland. In this anomalous position as an independent state, under Polish supremacy, the city enjoyed extensive privileges, and absorbed almost the entire trade of Poland. When the Hanseatic League took part in the English Wars of the Roses, the ships of Dantsic frequently returned home laden with booty. The city embraced the Reformation at an early period, but continued its connection with Roman Catholic Poland. During the incessant wars in which the kingdom was involved in the 16-18th cent. the town was frequently besieged, but never surrendered, except to the Russians in 1794. The second partition of Poland in 1793 at length restored Dantsic to German supremacy. In 1807 the Prussian Marshal Kalckreuth surrendered the town, after an obstinate resistance, to the French Marshal Lefebvre, who in consequence of this success was created 'Duke of Dantsic'. Dantsic remained in the possession of the French until it was surrendered in 1814 by the French Marshal Rapp to the Russian and Prussian armies.







under the Duke of Wurtemberg, and when peace was concluded shortly afterwards it was again assigned to Prussia.

Of all the larger towns in N. Germany, Dantsic alone rivals Lübeck in the preservation of its mediæval characteristics. The wealthier citizens began here earlier than elsewhere to erect dwelling-houses in a substantial style, at first in plain brick, and afterwards with enrichments in sandstone, in consequence of which destructive fires were of comparatively rare occurrence, and the general features of the city have long remained unaltered. From each period of its history, including the middle ages, the 17th cent., and the ~~rococo era~~, numerous monuments of different kinds have been handed down to us, so that we are enabled to make a complete survey of the progress of architecture at Dantsic from the 14th cent. down to modern times. The appearance of the streets with their narrow, lofty, and richly-decorated gable-façades, is still very antiquated, although a peculiarity of Dantsic, the 'Beischläge' or raised landings with open-air seats, are gradually being removed, as interfering with modern traffic. They somewhat resemble the Florentine loggias, and like them were used for family meetings. In the interior also many of the houses still possess traces of their former splendour, such as spacious corridors with carved staircases, ceiling-paintings, handsome cabinets and antique furniture, pictures and utensils of various kinds, all of which however are fast disappearing before the march of modern improvement. (*Herr Gieldzinski*, Langemarkt 18, possesses an interesting collection, which he willingly shows to strangers.)

The town owes its importance as a *Seaport* to its situation at the mouth of the Vistula, which forms the great highway of the extensive Polish corn-trade. This river and the Mottlau, which has been dredged to a depth of 16 ft., admit vessels of considerable tonnage into the very heart of the town. The corn-trade of Dantsic is the most extensive in Europe, with the exception of that of Odessa. The vast magazines on the *Speicherinsel* (p. 236) are capable of containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels. The timber-trade, the dépôts of which are in the *Langgarten* quarter, to the E. of the Speicherinsel, is also very considerable. Amber-wares are a speciality of Dantsic. The *Lange Brücke*, a quay on the Mottlau, flanked with booths of every kind, is the principal resort of the bargemen.

Dantsic was the cradle of the infant navy of Germany, the headquarters of which were removed to Kiel and Wilhelmshaven in 1865.

The **RECHTSTADT** is the most interesting quarter. The **Langemarkt* and **Langgasse* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) form a single broad street intersecting the town from W. to E., flanked with handsome gabled edifices of the 16-18th century, many of which, till within the last few years, were provided with 'Beischläge' (see above). The *Steffen House*, Langemarkt 41, is among the most striking.

The handsome ***Rathaus** (Pl. C, 4), situated at the corner where the *Langgasse* expands into the *Langemarkt*, dates from the 14th century. The slender tower (146 ft.) has a spire, which was added in 1559-61, containing a set of chimes of great repute. The figure at the top is said to be King Sigismund Augustus of Poland.

The **Interior**, recently admirably restored (custodian to the left, in the 'Botenzimmer'; 50 pf.), is best visited in the morning, before office-hours.

GROUND FLOOR. To the left the *Sommer-Rathsstube* (council-chamber), with a finely carved doorway of 1593, richly-carved and inlaid panelling, and ceiling-paintings of 1596, which recall Venetian work of the

same kind. Chimney-piece of 1593. Among the mural paintings those representing a listener (in the corner between the door and the window) and a man enjoining secrecy (at the door leading to the Winter-Rathsstube), are in allusion to the use of the apartment. Adjacent is the *Winter-Rathsstube*, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style; the mural paintings date from 1611. To the right on the ground-floor is the old hall of the 'Wette', the (modern) vaulting of which rests on a single octagonal column of granite. — An ingenious winding staircase of oak (16th cent.) ascends to the FIRST FLOOR, containing the *Empfangszimmer*, or reception-room (which resembles the Sommer-Rathsstube in its decorations, but is of later date; carved door of 1607; chimney-piece of 1594; pictures by Anton Möller, 1602), the handsome *Arbeitszimmer* of the burgo-master (formerly the chapel), the *Municipal Archives*, &c.

The *Neptune Fountain* in the Langemarkt was cast in Holland in 1633.

Beyond the fountain a broad flight of steps ascends to the **Artushof*, or *Junkerhof* (Pl. C, 4, 5), used as an Exchange since last century, the former name being said to be derived from the mediæval tradition of King Arthur, and the latter from the 'Junker', or wealthy merchants of Dantsic, who formerly assembled here. The present edifice was erected in 1480-81 on the site of an older building. On the lower part of the façade, added in 1552, are medallion-portraits of the Emp. Charles V. and his son Don John of Austria.

The *HALL (generally open in the forenoon, entrance by the adjoining house on the left; business-hours 11-2), with fine vaulting borne by four slender pillars of granite, belongs architecturally to the building of 1480, but was afterwards very quaintly decorated with pictures, reliefs, and statues of subjects derived from Christian and pagan traditions. To the right of the entrance a Last Judgment by Möller, 1602; Madonna by Stech; Actæon, a strange combination of painting, relief, and antlers; Head of Christ, by Stech; Siege of the Marienburg in 1410 (p. 242); Departure of mediæval warriors, a small, but good picture; frieze representing the history of the 'Children of Haymon'; Orpheus playing to his spell-bound audience (with a cleverly-painted burning light), &c. By the end-wall, Augustus III. of Poland, in marble, by Meissner.

The Langemarkt is terminated on the E. by the *Grüne Thor* (Pl. C, 5; outside of which is the Lange Brücke, p. 237), which contains the *Natural History Collection of the West Prussian Provincial Museum* (strangers admitted on application). Opposite, on the Speicherinsel, rise the handsome Renaissance buildings of the *Sparkasse* (Pl. C, 5). — To the S. in the *Winter-Platz* (Pl. C, 5), with flower-beds and a monumental *Fountain*, are the *General Post Office* and the *Städtisches Gymnasium*. The Langgasse ends on the W. at the *Langgasser-Thor* (Pl. B, 2), erected in 1612. Opposite the latter is the lofty *Stockthurm* (1346 and 1508), now a military workshop, adjoining which is the *Hohe Thor* (Pl. B, 4), a handsome fortified gateway erected in 1558, in the 'baroque' style, and restored in 1884. — The *Synagogue*, built in 1886-7, is in the street called *An der Reitbahn* (Pl. B, 4).

In the neighbouring Kohlen-Markt is the *Old Arsenal* (Pl. B, 4), a curious-looking edifice erected in 1605, in the degraded style of the period, with pediments and towers. Adjacent is the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4), covered with a flat dome.

 The new *Landeshaus for West Prussia*, built in the Renaissance style by Ende and Böckmann, stands in the Neugarten (Pl. A, 3), outside the Hohe Thor; opposite rise the new *Government Offices*.

The **Church of St. Mary* (Pl. C, 4), a noble pile, founded in 1343, and gradually increased to its present size between that date and 1502, possesses aisles and a transept flanked with chapels between the flying buttresses. Massive W. tower, 248 ft. in height, and ten slender turrets on the gables. The beautiful and varied vaulting of the interior is borne by 28 pillars. The church contains several treasures of art (sacristan, Korkenmachergasse 4; tickets of admission, 50 pf., 4-6 pers. 2 m., 12 pers. 3 m. 50 pf., obtained at the baker's opposite the sacristan's house).

Gothic **HIGH-ALTAR*, executed in 1511-17 by *Michael* of Augsburg, who had settled in Dantsic, with four wings, on which are represented scenes from the life of the Virgin partly in wood-carving, and partly in painting. Fine candelabra of the same date. The architectural summit was afterwards removed, but was restored by Wendler in 1870. The whole altar is 65 ft. in height. Behind the altar and in the aisles are several *STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS*, presented by Frederick William IV. in 1844, the first works of the Berlin establishment, which was then presided over by the afterwards celebrated general Vogel v. Falkenstein. Adjoining the altar is a *CIBORIUM*, formerly gilded. The chapel of the eleven thousand virgins (S. aisle, near the choir) contains a large **CRUCIFIX*, admirably carved in wood. — The Dorotheen-Capelle in the N. aisle contains the **LAST JUDGMENT*, the gem of the cathedral, a large altarpiece with wings, which is now generally admitted to be by *Memling* of Bruges; on the outside of the wings, the donor and his wife. The picture, painted before 1473, was purchased by the Portinari, agents of the House of Medici, and consigned to a shipper, probably for transmission to Florence. In 1473, however, in the Hanseatic wars, the vessel was captured by a Dantsic cruiser, under the command of P. Beneke, and the picture was presented by the ship-owners to the church of St. Mary. The French carried it to Paris in 1807, but it was restored after the war. Large *FONT*, cast in the Netherlands in 1554. Two well-executed *CANDELABRA* in brass, in the nave. The *RINHOLDS-CAPELLE*, to the N.W. of the font, contains a small altar with fine carving of 1516 and good pictures by the *Master of the Death of the Virgin* (Cologne). The *ALLERHEILIGEN-CAPELLE*, to the N.E. of the font, contains the church 'Tresor', consisting of ecclesiastical vessels and sacerdotal vestments of the 12-16th centuries. In front of the Schuhmacher-Capelle is interred the poet *Martin Opitz*, who died here of the plague in 1639. Tombstone renewed in 1873.

The *TOWER* commands a good survey of the town and the plain of the Vistula. The large bell weighs six tons.

Behind the choir of St. Mary's is the *Frauengasse* (Pl. B, C, 4), the quaint mediæval houses in which are the most characteristic in the town.

The other churches, all brick structures in the Gothic style, are inferior in interest to St. Mary's. *St. Catharine's* (Pl. C, 3), said to have been erected before 1300, and extended in the 15th cent., has a tower containing musical bells. *St. John's* (Pl. C, 4), completed in 1465, is of noble proportions, but disfigured by restoration. *Trinity* (Pl. B, 5), completed in 1514, has a curious, richly-decorated, triple W. gable, seen to best advantage from the Promenade outside the Hohe-Thor. — Adjoining St. Catharine's is the

Grosse Mühle, with the dilapidated but interesting *Müllergewerk-haus*. Not far off, in the Pfefferstadt (Pl. B; 3), are the *Law Courts*.

Adjoining the Trinity Church is the handsome old ***Franciscan Monastery** (Pl. B, 5), a late-Gothic building of the 15th and 16th cent., recently restored. It contains the *Town Museum*, open to the public on Sun. and Wed., 11-2, free; on other days, except Sat., 10-3, adm. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The GROUND FLOOR, with its vaulted rooms, and the fine CLOISTERS are occupied by a Museum of *Dantsic Antiquities*, casts, and the art-indus'rial collections of the Provincial Industrial Museum. The FIRST FLOOR contains casts from the antique. On the SECOND FLOOR a series of well-lighted rooms contain the public PICTURE GALLERY, which consists chiefly of modern works, about 150 in number: *E. Hildebrandt* (of Dantsic), Winter-landscapes; and Under the Equator; *Calame*, Palermo; *Gust. Richter*, Portrait of Hildebrandt; *Rob. Reinick* (of Dantsic), Three Italian landscapes; *Bendemann*, Portrait of Rob. Reinick; *E. Meyerheim* (Dantsic), Genre-scene; *P. Meyerheim* (son of the former), A family of monkeys; *Rosenfelder*, Pancratius Klemme, released from the bishop's prison (history of Dantsic); *Schrader*, Pope Gregory VII. and Crescentius; *Nordenberg*, Norwegian game; *Meyer of Bremen*, *Enhuber*, *Stryowski*, Genre-scenes; *Von Kameke*, *Kalckreuth*, *Elssasser*, *Eichhorn*, *Gude*, Landscapes, etc. (the inscriptions on the pictures make up for the want of a catalogue). — The exhibitions of the Dantsic Kunstverein also take place here.

The *Kabrun Gallery*, formerly at the Handels-Academie, but now placed here, consists of about 350 works, chiefly of the Netherlands schools, 2000 drawings and water-colours, and 10,000 engravings and wood-cuts.

The old *Jacobskirche* (Pl. C, 2), Schüsseldamm 62, the tower of which is now surmounted with the spire of the old Jacobsthor, contains the *Municipal Library* (open 2-5 in summer, 2-4 in winter).

Dantsic was the first town on the continent to utilise its sewage for the fertilisation of the sterile moorland. The pump-station on the *Kämpe* (Pl. D, E, 3, 4) and the irrigation-fields on the dunes at Heubude (p. 241) are interesting to sanitary engineers.

A pleasant walk, with varying views of the town, is afforded by the *Ramparts*, which are open to the public, and have approaches near the different gates. *View of the picturesque town and its environs from the *Bischofshöhe* inn, at the entrance to the fort on the *Bischofsberg* (Pl. A, 5, 6), an ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Hohe Thor (p. 238). To the left rises the *Hagelsberg*.

The ***Environs** of Dantsic surpass in picturesqueness those of any other German seaport. The finest points are easily reached by railway or steamboat, and some of them by tramway. Comp. the *Map*.

MOUTH OF THE VISTULA. By *Steamboat* (p. 235; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to Neufahrwasser, and back by *Railway* (p. 235; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 60, 40, 30 pf.). The steamer proceeds through the crowded Mottlau, and enters the Vistula immediately after the first station. Passing the imperial wharf (apply to gate-keeper) and the new *Schichau Building Yard* for iron-clads on the left, and the fortified island of *Holm* on the right, it reaches Weichselmünde, a fortress and fishing-village, with a sea-bathing resort a little way off. Nearly opposite Weichselmünde lies Neufahrwasser, the next station, a suburb of Dantsic, with docks enlarged in 1871. The steamer then goes on to the *Westerplatte*, an excellent bathing-place.

Restaurant with garden near the landing-place. Paths through the woods (well provided with guide-posts) lead hence to the bathing-place and to the *Strandhalle* (Restaurant), on the crest of the sand-hills. View from this point and from the 'Kaisersteg', which projects into the sea in front. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther along the beach is a granite pier, 960 yds. long, with a small lighthouse (adm.; fee). We may return along the channel leading to the harbour, now forming the sole outlet of the Vistula, to (20 min.) the steamboat landing-place or the ferry. Near the station is a large lighthouse. — To the W. is *Brösen*, a small bathing-place.

The EXCURSION TO HEUBUDE AND NEUFÄHR is also most conveniently made by *Steamboat* (p. 235). The village of *Heubude* (*Specht's Restaurant*) is prettily situated about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Dantsic, near a lagoon separated from the sea only by a broad strip of sand-hills. The irrigation-fields (comp. p. 240) lie about 1 M. to the N. (very sandy path). — At *Neufähr*, 3 M. farther to the E., the Vistula forced a new passage for itself to the sea in 1840, but strong dykes have since been erected to prevent the recurrence of such an event. The *Quellenberg* on the sand-hills commands a wide view.

*EXCURSION TO LANGFUHR, OLIVA, AND ZOPPOT by the Stettin Railway (R. 31), or by tramway, the latter starting at the Langemarkt (Pl. C, 5). Also pleasant walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. to Oliva via *Schidlitz* (view from *Weinberg Inn*), *Mattern*, and *Freudenthal*.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Langfuhr* (*Tite's Hotel*), a suburb of Dantsic, with numerous villas, the first station on the railway, is connected with the *Oliva Gate* by a double avenue of fine limes, planted in 1767-70. A road to the left, in the middle of it, ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the **Johannisberg* (on the slope of which is the **Zinglershöhe* inn), the top of which (*Königshöhe*, 320 ft.) commands a noble and extensive prospect of the environs of the town (only the towers of Dantsic itself are visible) and sea, with the lighthouse on the promontory of *Hela* to the left. We may descend for variety by the pretty *Jäschkenthal* (*Schröder's Inn*).

At stat. *Oliva* (**Thierfeld; Karlshof*), a village $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of *Langfuhr*, there is a once celebrated *Cistercian Abbey*, suppressed in 1829, the *Church* of which, dating from the 17th cent., is now that of the parish (sacristan in the yard to the right; adm. 1 m. for 1-4 persons). In the aisle immediately to the left of the entrance is the tomb of the Von Koss family. Good 15th cent. carving on one of the choir-stalls in the left transept. The choir contains figures of Polish kings and Dukes of Pommerellen, and tombs of the latter. The *Refectory* is adorned with portraits of all the abbots since the foundation of the abbey in 1170. The peace which closed the sixty-one years' Northern war was concluded here between Sweden and Poland on 3rd May, 1660; the documents were deposited beneath a black marble slab in the cloisters. The *Palace* of the abbots, now the property of the crown, possesses a beautiful **Garden*.

The **Carlsberg* (350 ft.), immediately at the back of *Oliva*, is a favourite point of view. The survey (tower, adm. 10 pf.) of the environs is remarkably picturesque, in some respects surpassing that from the *Johannisberg*. At its foot is the *Schweizerhaus Restaurant*.

Stat. *Zoppot* (**Curhaus*, on the beach; *Schulz; Strand-Hôtel; Victoria, Pommerscher Hof*, near the station), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther N., is a sea-bathing place, near which are the *Thalmühle*, *Kaiserstuhl*, and *Königs-Höhe*, all good points of view. The **Adlershorst* (200 ft.), a promontory $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. (reached by boat, or by railway to *Klein-Katz*), commands a charming survey of the bay of *Zoppot* and of another bay farther N., formed by the *Oxhöfster Spitze*.

33. From Dirschau (Berlin) to Königsberg.

101 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 m., 9 m. 70, 6 m. 50 pf.; express fares 14 m. 60, 10 m. 90, 7 m. 60 pf.). — From *Berlin* to Königsberg, 365 M., express in $11\frac{3}{4}$ - $12\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 53 m. 10, 39 m. 40, 27 m. 60 pf.). From *Dantsic* to Königsberg, 120 M., express in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 16 m. 20, 12 m. 10, 8 m. 10 pf.).

From Berlin to (264 M.) *Dirschaus*, see R. 32. — After crossing the Vistula by the *Railway Bridge* mentioned at p. 235, the train traverses a fertile plain, called the *Marienburger Werder*, between the Vistula and its tributary the *Nogat*. This district lies below the highest level of these rivers, and is protected from inundation by embankments. Just before reaching Marienburg the train crosses the *Nogat*; the bridge is embellished with statues of Hermann von Salza and Duke Albert of Prussia. The station lies outside the town.

10½ M. **Marienburg** (**Marienburg*, opposite the castle; **König von Preussen*; *Leipzig*; *Werderscher Hof*), an ancient town on the *Nogat*, with 10,000 inhab., was long the seat of the powerful knights of the Teutonic Order. The market-place, flanked with 'Lauben' or arcades, contains the Gothic *Rathhaus*, built at the end of the 14th century. The handsome *Marienthor* and the *Roman Catholic Church* are of the same period. At the N. end of the main street rises a small Gothic *Obelisk* to the Burgomaster Blume (see p. 243).

The **SCHLOSS*, the grandest mediæval secular edifice in Germany, was at once the residence of the Grand Master and a fortress. The N. and W. façades (the latter best viewed from the left bank of the *Nogat*, with the picturesque town in the foreground) are the finest. It consists of three parts, the *Alte*, or *Hoch-Schloss*, the *Mittelschloss*, and the *Vorburg*, to the N., of which last a part only is now extant, though it originally extended as far as the round 'Butter-Milk Tower' (or 'tower with the slanting windows'), near the railway-bridge. Principal entrance on the N. side. In front of the *Mittelschloss* rises a *Statue of Frederick the Great*, who annexed this province to Prussia, erected in 1877. The castellan, who shows the *Mittelschloss*, and also the *Marienkirche*, lives in the W. wing of the former building (Pl. a, p. 244).

The Teutonic Order, founded in 1191, began in 1231 under the auspices of the Grand Master *Hermann v. Salza* to undertake the conquest and conversion of the heathen Prussians. Each conquered piece of land was protected by castles and provided with German colonists. In this manner *Marienburg* was founded in 1274, at first merely as the seat of a commander of the Order. In 1309, however, *Siegfried v. Feuchtwangen* transferred the residence of the Hochmeister hither, and the castle was extended so as to render it worthy of its new dignity. In 1335 *Dietrich v. Altenburg* began to erect the *Mittelschloss*, which was magnificently completed under *Winrich v. Kniprode* (1351-82). This was the golden age of the Order, after which it rapidly declined. Its moral foundations were sapped by luxury and internal dissensions, and at the same time Poland became its bitter and implacable enemy. Disputes with regard to the frontier caused the outbreak of hostilities in 1407, and in 1410 the Grand Master *Ulrich v. Jungingen* fell at the bloody battle of *Tannenberg*. The greater part of the Teutonic dominions now succumbed to the Polish yoke; and although the *Marienburg* under the gallant *Heinrich v. Plauen* (1410-13) with the remnant of his knights successfully resisted a siege, and the Peace of Thorn was concluded in 1411, the power of the Order was irretrievably gone. Numbers of the towns and noblesse went over to Poland (see p. 236). The mercenaries employed by the Order moreover rebelled when their pay was in arrear, and one castle after another was pledged to them. At length in 1457 the *Marienburg* itself thus fell into their hands and was sold to the Poles, who at the same time seized the whole of W. Prussia, the possession of which,

with the exception of the district of Marienwerder, was confirmed by the second peace of Thorn (1466). The Grand Master escaped to Königsberg, and thenceforth retained E. Prussia only as a fief from the king of Poland. The town of Marienburg, however, under its faithful and undaunted burgo-master *Bartholomew Blume*, continued to resist the attacks of the enemy, and did not succumb until three years later. During the Polish supremacy (down to 1772) the Marienburg fell into decay, and was frequently altered and disfigured, but at length in 1817-20, in consequence of the enthusiasm aroused by the wars of independence, the public interest in the venerable building was revived, and the Grand Master's residence in the Mittelschloss, the finest part of it, was restored.

The HOCHSCHLOSS, next to the town, encloses a quadrangle, formerly surrounded with cloisters, and is now undergoing restoration. The portions of the cloisters that have been reconstructed and the N.E. gable give some idea of its former beauty. In the N. wing is the **Marienkirche*, a pure Gothic structure, with handsome vaulting and sculptural ornamentation, recently restored. The church is entered by the elegant 'Golden Gate' in the upper part of the cloisters. A niche on the exterior, on the E. side, contains an inlaid Statue of the Virgin, 26 ft. in height, dating from 1341. To the W. is the *Chapter Room*, where the knights assembled for councils and elections. The *Chapel of St. Anna*, under the church, contains the ancient burial vault of the Grand Masters, some of whose names are still legible on the monuments.

The *MITTELSCHLOSS, adjoining the Hochschloss and forming an irregular quadrangle, about 100 yds. in length and 90 yds. in width, contains the sumptuous apartments of the Grand Master and knights, with their three 'Remter' or halls. On the ground-floor are a number of official apartments — the treasurer's room, council-room, archives, etc. On the first floor a long passage leads to the **Master's Great Hall*, the bold vaulting of which is borne by a single granite pillar, 10 in. thick and 38 ft. in height. During the siege of 1410 this pillar formed the principal aim of the Polish cannon, a ball from which is still to be seen built into the wall. The stained glass illustrates the history of the Order. Over the door and on the E. wall are portraits of celebrated Grand Masters and generals. The vaulting of the *Master's Small Hall* is also borne by a single column of granite. The windows display the arms of the Grand Masters. The *Chapel* contains a few old pictures, and the adjoining *Armoury* among other curiosities a field-altar of the Grand Master, dating from 1388, discovered in the cathedral-treasury at Gnesen in 1823. One of the finest apartments in the Schloss is the **Convent Remter*, or assembly-hall, with remarkably light and elegant groined vaulting, borne by three red granite pillars, 9½ in. thick. Stained-glass windows with subjects relating to the Order. The *Battlements* of the Schloss afford a good survey of the environs. The vast *Cellars* are also worthy of inspection.

A railway runs from Marienburg to Warsaw via *Deutsch-Eylau*, *Illowa*, and *Mława* (in 11½ hrs.). — From Marienburg to Thorn, see p. 234.

28½ M. Elbing (**Hôtel de Berlin*; *Königlicher Hof*), a commercial town on the *Elbing*, with 38,300 inhab. and large ship-building yards, somewhat resembles Dantsic in the older parts, but contains nothing of special interest. The public museum is accessible on application. *Vogelsang*, *Panklau*, and the old monastery of **Cadienen* (2 hrs.) are among the finest points in the beautiful environs. Pleasant excursion by steamboat to *Kahlberg*, a small watering-place. There is also regular communication by steamboat with Dantsic (8 hrs.) and Königsberg (via *Pillau*, 8 hrs.).

The train now describes a wide circuit, so as to avoid the hills to the E. of the Haff. 63 M. Braunsberg (**Rheinischer Hof*; *Adler*), a town with 11,500 inhab., on the *Passarge*.

From Braunsberg, diligence thrice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to (7 M.) the small town of **Frauenburg** (*Zum Copernicus*), the seat of the Bishop of Ermeland, with a fine Gothic **Dom* of the 14th century. The celebrated Copernicus (p. 234) died here as a canon in 1543.

101 M. Königsberg. — Hotels (none of them quite first-class). **DEUTSCHES HAUS** (Pl. a; D, 3), Theater-Str., R. 3, L. 1 m., A. 80 pf., D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m.; **HÔTEL DE PRUSSE** (Pl. b; C, 4), Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 60, R. 3, L. $\frac{3}{4}$ m., A. 60 pf., D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **KÖNIGLICHER HOF** (Pl. c; C, 4), Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 25; **CENTRAL HOTEL**, near the theatre (Pl. D, 2); **HÔTEL DU NORD** (Pl. e; C, 2, 3), Steindamm 117, R. & L. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.; **SCHWAN** (Pl. g; E, 3), Mittelanger 28; **HÔTEL DE RUSSIE** (Pl. f; C, 2), Steindamm 124; **KRONPRINZ VON PREUSSEN** (Pl. h; C, 4); **SANSOUCI**, near the stations.

Restaurants. **Gerstenmeyer*, Parade-Platz; **Centralhalle*, in front of the theatre; *Königlicher Hof*, see above; *Börsen-Restaurant*, in the Exchange (p. 247); *Bellevue*, on the Schlossteich, with garden; *Hotel de Berlin* (Pl. d; C, 2), Steindamm. — **Wine.** *Juncke*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 10; *Spiegel*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 4; *Ehlers*, Altstädtische-Kirchen-Str. 2; *Skibbe*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 16; **Blut-Gericht*, in the Schlosshof (p. 245), good wines. — **Café.** **Bauer*, Theater-Str. — **Confectioners.** *Zappa*, Französische-Str. 14; *Plouda*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 6; *Steiner*, Junker-Str.; *Buccella*, Post-Str. 3, sells the best 'marchpane', a speciality of Königsberg.

Cabs: 1 pers. 60 pf., 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. per drive.

Tramways intersect the town in various directions (see Plan).

Steamboats: to *Elbing*, viâ Pillau, twice weekly in 9 hrs. (fares 3 or 2 m.); to *Memel*, daily except Sun. in summer, in about 6 hrs. (railway to Cranz, thence by steamer, touching at Rossitten, Nidden, and Schwarzort) in connection with the express-train to Berlin (fares 9 or 6 m., return-fare $13\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 m.; leaving Königsberg about 12.40 p.m., returning from Memel 7.30 a.m.); to *Tilsit*, thrice weekly in 12 hrs. (fares $4\frac{1}{2}$, 3 m.); to *Dantsic*, etc.

Exhibitions of Paintings, *Hübner & Matz*, Parade-Platz 5; *Bon*, Junker-Str. 7.

Amber Wares. *Liedtke*, Prinzessin-Str. 2.

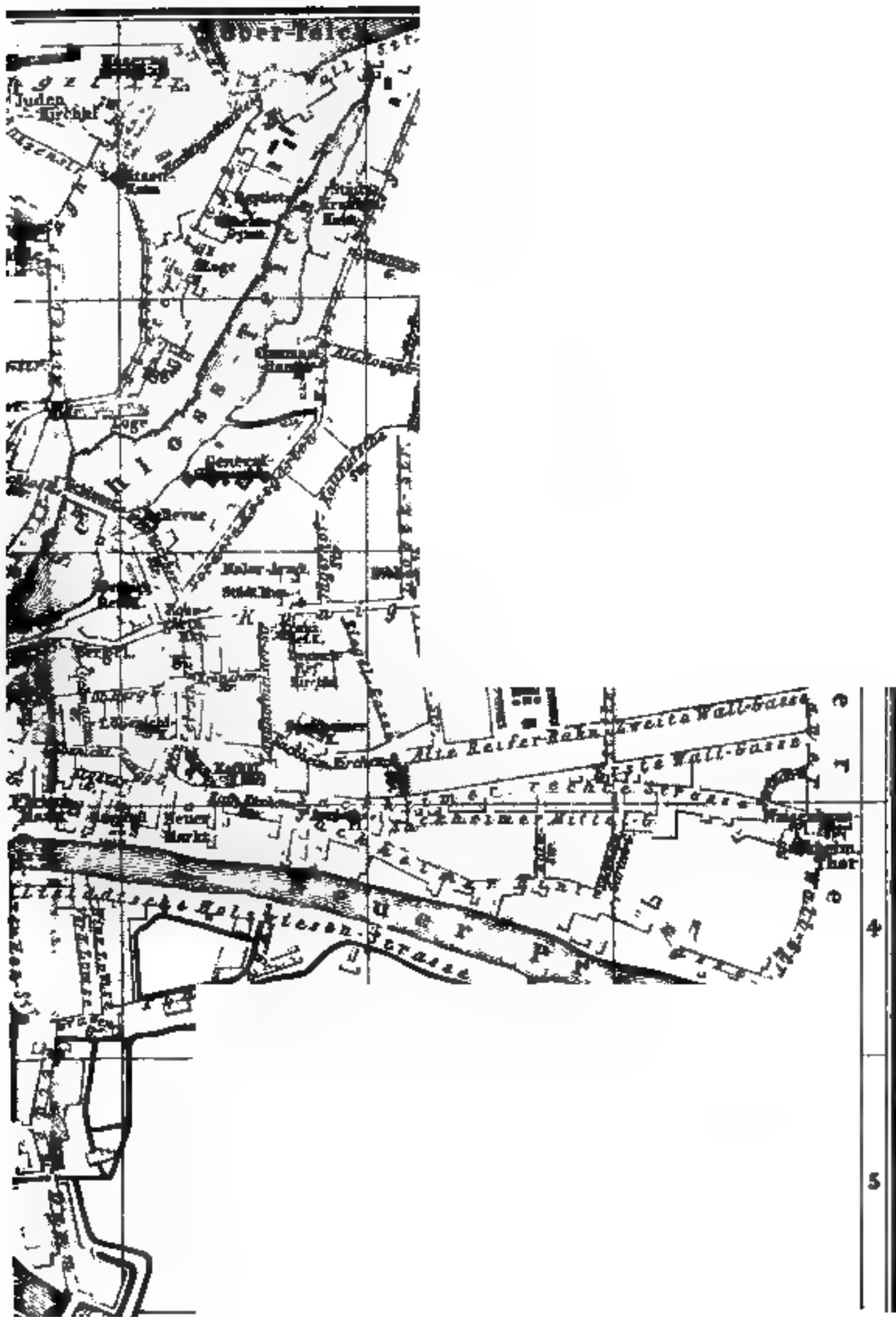
Chief Attractions. Palace, Monuments of Kant, Frederick I., and Frederick William III., New University, Stadt-Museum, *Cathedral, New Exchange.

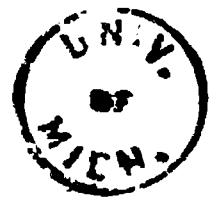
Königsberg, the second capital of Prussia, the seat of the provincial government and headquarters of the 1st Corps d'Armée, with 150,000 inhab. and a garrison of 7000 men, lies on undulating ground on the *Pregel*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from its influx into the *Frische Haff*. The city consists of three quarters, which were anciently independent of each other: the *Altstadt* (on the W. side, between the Schlossteich and Pregel), the *Kneiphof* (an island in the Pregel), and the *Löbenicht* (on the E. side, between the Schlossteich and the new Pregel). To these have now been added the former suburbs of *Sackheim*, *Rossgarten*, *Tragheim*, etc. Königsberg is now an important fortress; its extensive fortifications, including a girdle of twelve outlying forts, were commenced in 1843. The trade of the place is improving, and extensive goods-stations have been built to the W., on the Pregel. The shipping business is also increasing, but small vessels only can enter the Haff, the larger being obliged to unload at Pillau. The traffic with the corn-growing districts of the interior is carried on by means of numerous barges; the other important commodities are timber, flax, hemp, brandy, and tea.

Königsberg was originally a fortress of the knights of the Teutonic Order, and was named after their ally *King Ottocar of Bohemia* (1255). After the fall of the Marienburg (p. 242) the town became the residence of the Grand

Schloss Marienburg.







Master, and afterwards (1525-1618) that of the *Dukes of Prussia*. The *Elector Frederick III.* of Brandenburg assumed the title of King of Prussia here in 1701, and after the disasters of 1806 *Frederick William III.* and his court retired to Königsberg, where schemes for the salvation of the tottering kingdom were zealously canvassed by *Baron Stein*, *W. v. Humboldt*, *York*, and other illustrious men of the period. Königsberg is also celebrated as the scene of the labours of the philosopher *Kant* (1724-1804), *Herder*, *Hamann*, and other distinguished scholars.

The **Palace** (Pl. D, 3), an extensive building, enclosing a large quadrangle, with a lofty Gothic tower, situated nearly in the centre of the city, was formerly a seat of the Teutonic Order. It was restored in 1532-54, and frequently altered in the 18th century. It now contains the apartments of the royal family (with memorials of Queen Louise, etc.) and those of the president of the province, government-offices, and the Archives (open daily 9-1).

The W. wing contains the **SCHLOSSKIRCHE**, where *Frederick I.* of Prussia was crowned in 1701, and *William I.* in 1861. The Province of Prussia is the cradle of the 'Landwehr', the names of numerous members of which, who fell in 1813, are recorded on the walls of the church. Above the church is the spacious **Moscowiter-Saal**, employed for festivals, exhibitions of art, etc. (custodian in the E. wing, opposite). It was built by the Russians, at the time of the Seven Years' War, during their occupation of the town in 1758-62, and is one of the largest halls in Germany. — The **Blutgericht**, in the N. wing, formerly the torture-chamber of the Schloss, is now a wine-room (p. 244). In the N. wing also is the **Prussian Museum** of prehistoric antiquities, belonging to the 'Prussia' antiquarian society (open Sun. 11.30-1.30; custodian, Schlosssteichgasse 8).

The **Tower**, the summit of which is 330 ft. above the Pregel, commands an extensive prospect (custodian in the S.W. corner of the court).

The **Statue of Frederick I.** (Pl. 1), in front of the E. portal of the palace, by *Jacobi* and *Schlüter*, was erected in 1801.

The **Post Office** (Pl. C, 3) is situated a few paces to the W., and adjoining it is the modern **Altstädtische Kirche** (Pl. 13), originally designed by *Schinkel*, whose plans, however, were much reduced and modified.

In the vicinity are the **Parade-Platz** and **Königs-Garten** (Pl. D, 2), bounded on the N.E. by the **Theatre** (Pl. 18; F, 3), and on the N.W. by the New University, and embellished with an equestrian ***Statue of Frederick William III.** (Pl. 2) by *Kiss*, erected in 1851.

Reliefs. 1. Domestic life of the king at Königsberg in 1807-9; 2. The king delivers to Hardenberg the new laws enacted during these years, Scharnhorst and Stein approving; 3. Foundation of the Landwehr in 1813; York between Counts Alexander and Lewis Dohna gives a musket to a student; Bardeleben leaning on his sword; to the right in the corner the burgomaster in the Landwehr uniform; to the left a soldier of the national cavalry regiment. The 4th (Hans von Auerswald returning from the campaign clasps the hand of Bessel, the astronomer) and 5th scenes represent the blessings of peace.

To the S.W. in the same Platz is the ***Monument of Kant** (Pl. 3), in bronze, by *Rauch*, completed in 1864. The modest house in Prinzessen-Str. (Pl. D, 3) in which Kant lived from 1793 till 1801 is marked by an inscription above the door. For a description of Kant's grave, see p. 247.

The new **University**, completed in 1862, is a fine Renaissance

structure by *Stüler*. The façade is adorned with an equestrian figure in relief of *Duke Albert of Prussia*, the founder of the University in 1544. Below are niches containing statues of *Luther* and *Melanchthon*; above, medallion-portraits of celebrated Königsberg professors. The university is attended by about 1000 students.

Interior. Handsome staircase, borne by marble columns. The SENATE HALL contains a portrait of the late Emp. Frederick III. as rector, by *Lauchert*, and a bust of *Kant* in his 80th year, by *Hagemann* and *Schadow*. The adjacent *AULA is adorned with admirable frescoes, representing the different branches of art and science, and pleasing allegories in the arches above. The carved chairs are also worthy of notice.

The Schlosssteichgasse leads from the Königsgarten to the E. to the **Schlosssteich** (Pl. D, E, 3-1), a sheet of water which intersects half the town from S. to N., and is a great ornament to the town, being surrounded by public and private gardens. The bridge across it, commanding a pretty view, is for foot-passengers only. Ferry 15 pf.; boat per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. for 1-2 pers. 25 pf.

Traversing the Weissgerbergasse and crossing the Rossgärt'sche Markt, the traveller enters the long KÖNIGS-STRASSE (Pl. E, F, G, 3), where a column rises to the memory of the Prussian minister v. *Schön* (Pl. 4). No. 57, near the monument, is the *Maler-Academie*, containing the —

***Stadt-Museum** (Pl. E, 3), a choice collection of 300 pictures, chiefly modern (Sun. 11-2, Wed. 11-1; at other times fee 1 m.; custodian Jägerhof-Str. 7, near the museum). Catalogue 25 pf.

The Collection is on the upper floor; it contains 52 works by old Italian masters, including *Fra Filippo Lippi*, *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, *Lorenzo di Credi*, *Innocenzo da Imola*, *Garofalo*, *Guido Reni*, *Giov. Bellini*, and *Cima da Conegliano*, but the genuineness of some of the works may be doubted. There are also early Netherlands masters: 57. *Jan Steen*, 59. *Jan van Goyen*, etc.; then a number of portraits of famous citizens of Königsberg, and more than 200 PAINTINGS OF MODERN MASTERS, which form the most important part of the collection: 150. *A. Adam*, Horses; 167. *C. W. Hübner*, The distress; 173. *Köhler*, Finding of Moses; 174. *Kolbe*, Battle of the Lechfeld; *E. Pistorius*, *181. Village-fiddler, 224. Cellarman by a cask; 182. *E. Le Poittevin*, The Bay of Naples; 189. *Schotel*, Wreck; 191. *A. Schröder*, Till Eulenspiegel; 198. *H. Stilke*, Emigration of Syrian Christians after the destruction of Ptolemäus, 1291; *210. *P. Delaroche*, Night of St. Bartholomew; 215-218. *Gudin*, Sea-pieces; 235. *Ary Scheffer*, Mourning mother and two children; 238. *Jul. Schrader*, The daughter of Jephtha; 240. *E. Verboeckhoven*, Man with a calf; 248. *C. Girardet*, 'Souvenir de Suisse'; *249. *L. Rosenfelder*, Seizure of the Marienburg by mercenaries of the Teutonic Order, 1457; *252. *Kalckreuth*, Lake in the Pyrenees; *253. *K. F. Lessing*, Monk praying at the coffin of Henry IV.; *254. *Brendel*, Sheep; 255. *W. Sohn*, Gipsy; 258. *A. Achenbach*, Near Scheveningen; *262. *W. Camphausen*, Blücher und Wellington after the Battle of Waterloo; *264. *A. Tidemand*, Administration of the Sacrament in a Norwegian cottage; *267. *L. Knaus*, Gipsies resting; 273. *Piloty*, The Abbess of the nunnery of Chiemsee protecting it against plundering soldiers; 278. *Max Schmidt*, Forest-scene; 279. *W. Lindenschmit*, Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower visited by his relatives; 283. *Crofts*, Retreat of the French at Gravelotte; *284. *Franz Defregger*, Poaching scene; *285. *Brandt*, Cossacks of the Ukraine; 290. *Scherres*, Cottages on a moor; *291. *Defregger*, Andreas Hofer on the way to execution; 297. *E. Bracht*, Cave of St. Saba, in the valley of the Kedron, near Jerusalem; *301. *E. Grützner*, Convent-kitchen. — The wings contain a Collection of Casts.

No. 65 in the same street is the *University Library* (Pl. F, 3), con-

taining 220,000 vols. and MSS. of Luther, etc. (Mon. & Thurs. 10-4, Tues., Wed., Frid., and Sat. 10-3). Farther on are the *Landeshaus*, with a painting by Brausewetter, representing the assembling of the East Prussian Estates in 1813; and the *Königs-Thor* (Pl. G, 3, 4), with the statues of Ottocar of Bohemia, Duke Albert of Prussia, and King Frederick I.

In the quarter called the *Kneiphof*, on an island in the Pregel, rises the Gothic **Cathedral** (Pl. D, 4), begun in 1333, but not completed till the middle of the 16th cent. (sacristan Dom-Str. 15, S. of the church). One of the W. towers is unfinished.

The ***CHOIR**, now disused, contains some late-Gothic wood-carvings and ancient monuments in the Renaissance style, the chief of which is that of Albert I., Duke of Prussia (d. 1568), the founder of the university, and a most important personage in the annals of the city. On the N. side the tomb of the Chancellor Kospoth. A number of Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order and Prussian princes are interred in the vaults. — The Cathedral contains the *Wallenrodt Library* (open Tues. and Frid., 3-4).

The 'Stoa Kantiana' adjoining the cathedral, on the N. side of the choir, contains the grave of the illustrious thinker *Immanuel Kant* (1728-1804). Keeper in the Kneiphof Gymnasium (see below).

The bones of the 'Sage of Königsberg' rest under a stone with an appropriate inscription, above which, on a marble pedestal, is a repetition in Carrara marble of the bust mentioned at p. 245. On the wall behind is a copy of Raphael's School of Athens, painted in grisaille by *Neide*. On the opposite wall are the words 'Der bestirnte Himmel über mir, das moralische Gesetz in mir' ('The Starry Heavens above me, the Moral Law within me'), from Kant's 'Kritik der praktischen Vernunft'.

The *Old University* and the *Kneiphof Gymnasium* adjoin the cathedral. In the former is the Municipal Library (open Wed. and Sat. 2-4).

A cube of polished granite in the Altstädtischer Kirchen-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3) marks the site of the altar of the former Altstädter church and the grave of Hans Luther (d. 1575), the eldest son of the Reformer.

On the left bank of the Pregel, between the bridges (Grüne and Köttel-Brücke) crossing from the Kneiphof, rises the **Exchange** (Pl. C, 4), a handsome building designed by Müller of Bremen and completed in 1875. The principal façade is to the W.; the allegorical figures of the four quarters of the globe are by Hundrieser of Königsberg. Business-hours 12-2; at other times the interior is shown by the custodian.

The **Observatory** (Pl. B, 2), on an old bastion to the W. of the city, built in 1811-13, was fitted up by the astronomer Bessel (d. 1846). Near it are the *Botanical Garden*, Butterberg Nos. 2-3, the valuable *Zoological Museum* (Pl. 24), Sternwarten-Str. 5-6, the *Chemical Laboratory*, and several institutions belonging to the medical faculty of the university. The hilly ground between the observatory and the fortress is occupied by the *Volksgarten* (Pl. A, B, 2), with a *Monument for 1870-71*. — At No. 4 Lange Reihe, near the Heumarkt (Pl. C, 2), are the Collections of the *Physi-*

kalische-Ökonomische Gesellschaft, including interesting prehistoric antiquities.

In the Mitteltragheim (Pl. D, 1) is the *Office of the Provincial Authorities*, in the Italian Renaissance style, finished in 1882. On the façade are busts of Duke Albert I. and Emperor William I.

Outside the *Steindammer Thor* (Pl. B, C, 1), which is embellished with a *Statue of Frederick William IV.*, is the new *Physical Institute*, and farther on lie the **Hufen* (tramway), a pretty promenade with pleasure-grounds and villas, and several popular resorts, such as the *Flora*, with its palm-house, and the *Zoological Garden*. To the left, in the *Luisenwahl*, at the end of the *Hufen*, is a medallion of Queen Louise. To the right, opposite, in the middle of a garden, is the house occupied by the Emperor William I. of Germany during the time of Napoleon's domination.

FROM KÖNIGSBURG TO PILLAU, 29 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 m. 70, 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90 pf.). Stations: *Juditten*, the birthplace of Gottsched; 13 M. *Powayen*, whence the *Galtgarben* is visited (see below). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of (20 M.) *Fischhausen* is **Lochstedt*, an ancient castle of the Teutonic Order. — 29 M. *Pillau*, a fortress at the present mouth of the *Frische Hass*, with a harbour and lighthouse (3500 inhab.). — *Steamboat*, see p. 244.

Samland is a fertile and partly-wooded district, with several lakes, lying to the N. of Königsberg. The highest point is the *Galtgarben* (365 ft.), reached in 2 hrs. from stat. *Powayen* viâ *Medenau* (Stern; carriages 9 m. per day), the top of which is crowned with a large iron cross in commemoration of the War of Independence. Most of the villages on the N. coast are frequented as bathing-places.

Amber of remarkable purity and solidity is found at *Brüsterort*, at the N.W. angle of Samland, where divers and dredging are employed in the search. The whole of the W. coast of Samland has for more than a thousand years been celebrated as the '*Amber Coast*'. The yield is most abundant after storms. In 1862 about 4000 lbs., valued at 1800*l.*, were collected near *Palmnicken* and *Nodems* in a single morning. It is usually found among the seaweed, and also dug up on the coast, sometimes at a considerable distance from the sea. The most important amber-pits are at *Palmnicken*. Fragments $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight are valued at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*, those of 1*lb.* at 15*l.* and upwards. The milky amber is most esteemed. *Dantsic* is now the principal dépôt of this highly-prized antediluvian gum. It is exported to the East for pipe-mouthpieces, as well as to America, Africa, etc. The right to collect amber, formerly a privilege of the Teutonic Grand Master, and subsequently a royal monopoly, protected by severe laws, is now farmed to private individuals.

FROM KÖNIGSBURG TO MEMEL, 147 M. Railway to *Insterburg* (57 M.) in $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 m. 20, 5 m. 40, 3 m. 80 pf.; express 8 m. 10, 6 m., 4 m. 20 pf.); from *Insterburg* to *Memel* (90 M.) in $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 11 m. 80, 8 m. 90, 5 m. 90 pf.). *Steamer*, see p. 244.

57 M. *Insterburg* (*Rheinischer Hof*; *Deutsches Haus*; **Kronprinz von Preussen*, with restaurant), an industrial town with 20,900 inhab., on the *Pregel*, where the line to *Tilsit* turns to the N. — From *Insterburg* to (39 M.) *Eydtkuhnen* (*Welter*, R. 2 m.; *Hôtel de Russie*), the Prussian frontier-station, by railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs.; thence viâ *Kowno* and *Dünaburg* to (557 M.) *St. Petersburg* by express in 24 hrs. — From *Insterburg* to *Lyck*, 74 M., railway in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From *Insterburg* to *Thorn*, see pp. 233, 234.

90 M. *Tilsit* (**Hôtel de Russie*; *Prinz Wilhelm*; *Kaiserhof*), a town with 22,400 inhab., on the *Memel*. On a raft anchored below the bridge-of-boats the peace of 1807 was concluded between Napoleon, Alexander, and Frederick William III., by which Prussia was deprived of one-half of her dominions.

The train crosses the valley of the Memel (which is here $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide) by means of three imposing bridges, designed and erected in 1872-75 by the architect Suche, and now securing a permanent communication with the N.E. extremity of the German Empire. — Numerous unimportant stations.

147 M. Memel (*British Hotel; Victoria Hotel; Weisser Schwan*; British vice-consul), a seaport with 18,700 inhab., at the entrance to the Kurische Haff, the northernmost town in Prussia, and the central point of the Baltic timber-trade. There is an English church here, of which the Rev. W. Price is the incumbent (service at 11 a.m.). Steamer to Cranz (*Königsberg*), see p. 244.

34. From Berlin to Frankfort on the Oder and Posen.

158 M. RAILWAY to *Frankfort* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 6 m. 60, 5 m., 3 m. 30 pf.; express 7 m. 40, 5 m. 50, 3 m. 90 pf.). From *Frankfort* to *Posen* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 m. 80, 10 m. 40 pf., 6 m. 90 pf.; express 15 m. 60, 11 m. 50, 8 m. 10 pf.). — Express from Berlin to *Posen* in 6 hrs. (fares 24 m., 17 m. 90, 12 m. 60 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Scenery unattractive. — 29 M. *Fürstenwalde*.

50 M. *Frankfort on the Oder*. — Hotels. DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. a; B, 3, 4), Wilhelms-Platz 1; GOLDNER ADLER, Bischofs-Str. 21; PRINZ VON PREUSSEN (Pl. b; B, 4), Wilhelms-Platz.

Restaurants. **Jurick*, Fürstenwalder-Str.; **Reimann*, Richt-Str. 60; *Rathskeller*, below the Rathhaus; *Victoria-Garten*, Wilhelms-Platz. Wine at *Schaffran's*, Richt-Str. 51. — Confectioner. *Halem*, Oder-Str.

Frankfort on the Oder, the capital of the district of that name, with 54,000 inhab., and the largest town in the Province of Brandenburg after Berlin and Potsdam, was founded by the Wends, received town-rights in 1253, and notwithstanding its repeated captures during the Hussite, the Thirty Years', and the Seven Years' wars was always an important station on the commercial route to Poland. The Reminiscere, Margaretha, and Martini fairs are still much frequented. The streets are broad and well built.

Leaving the station, we proceed by the Bahnhof-Str. to the Fürstenwalder-Strasse (Pl. A, B, 3, 4), turn to the right, and cross the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. B, 3, 4), planted with trees, where the *Theatre* (Pl. 13) is situated. Straight in front of us are the large *Barracks*, while the Regierungs-Strasse, a little to the left, leads to the *Oberkirche* (Pl. 5; C, 3), or *Church of St. Mary*, a spacious brick structure begun in the latter half of the 13th cent., with double aisles added subsequently. Wood-carving over the altar, richly gilded, dating from 1419; old stained glass; candelabrum with seven branches, adorned with reliefs of the 14th century; font of 1376. In the choir are some recently-restored paintings of the 15-17th cent.; and the library contains a Bible with autograph notes by Luther and Melanchthon. The altarpiece (by Rhode) and pulpit are modern. — The handsome **Rathhaus* (Pl. 10; C, 3) in the market-place, to the N. of the Oberkirche, was erected in 1607, and was recently restored. On the S. gable is seen the device of the Hanseatic League, an oblique iron rod, supported by a shorter one. Proceeding to the N. from the market we reach a large square

with the recently restored *Reformed Church* (Pl. 6), built in the Transition style in the 13th cent., and the *Unterkirche*, dating from 1525, formerly belonging to a Franciscan monastery.

The PROMENADE on the W. side of the town is well laid out and affords a pleasant walk. To the N. of the Wilhelms-Platz it is embellished with a small *War Monument* (Pl. 9; B, 3), and to the S. it contains a larger *War Monument*, unveiled in 1882, and a monument to the poet *Ewald von Kleist*, who died here of wounds received at the battle of Kunersdorf in 1759. Near the last is a monument, by Schadow, to the philosopher and jurist *J. G. Daries* (1714-91), professor in the former university of Frankfort, which was founded in 1506 and suppressed in 1811. Farther to the S. is the extensive 'Anger', on which stands the *Gertraudkirche* (Pl. 4), built in 1875-79, and containing a painting of the Tribute Money by A. von Werner. In front of the adjacent *Military Offices* is a monument, erected in 1888, to *Prince Frederick Charles* (1828-85). At the end of the Anger is the *Carthaus-Bad*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which is the *Buschmühle* (rail. stat.), a favourite place of recreation.

Along the right bank of the Oder, to the N. of the wooden bridge, runs the *Oderdamm*, on which is the *Monument of Leopold, Duke of Brunswick* (Pl. C, 2), who was drowned by an inundation of the river in 1785.

From Frankfort to Breslau, see R. 35; *to Angermünde*, see p. 228; *to Cüstrin*, see p. 232.

FROM FRANKFORT TO GROSSENHAIN, 95 M., railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 12 m. 20, 9 m. 15, 6 m. 10 pf.). — At (36 M.) Peitz the line joins that from Cottbus to Guben (p. 361). — $45\frac{1}{2}$ M. Cottbus, see p. 262. — 95 M. Grossenhain, on the Berlin and Dresden railway (p. 294), is connected by a branch-line with Priestewitz on the Leipsic and Dresden line (see p. 388).

The Posen line crosses the Oder. 63 M. *Reppen*, junction for the line from Stettin to Glogau and Breslau via Cüstrin.

FROM REPPEN TO BRESLAU, 137 M., railway in $5-6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 17 m. 70, 13 m. 30, 8 m. 90 pf.; express 19 m. 10, 14 m. 70, 10 m. 30 pf.); from Berlin to Breslau via Reppen $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; from Stettin to Breslau, 220 M., in $8\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs. — 35 M. *Rothenburg* is the junction for Guben (see p. 253) and Posen (via Bentschen; see p. 253). — 78 M. *Glogau* (**Deutsches Haus*; **Spielhagen's Hotel*; *Scherfke's Restaurant*), a fortress on the Oder, with 20,000 inhab., the junction of a line from Hansdorf to Lissa (p. 253). — 90 M. *Raudten*, the junction of a line to *Liegnitz* (p. 254). — 137 M. *Breslau* (Freiburg Station), see p. 255.

97 M. *Schwiebus*, with 8500 inhab.; 112 M. *Bentschen*, junction for the branch-line to Guben (see p. 253); 134½ M. *Opalenitza*, junction of a branch-line to *Grätz* (large breweries). — Several small stations.

158 M. Posen. — Hotels (none of them quite first-class). *HÔTEL DE DRESDE* (Pl. b; B, 3), Wilhelms-Str. 21, R. & L. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; *DE ROME* (Pl. a; B, 3), Wilhelms-Platz 1, with restaurant, R., L., & A. 4, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *DE L'EUROPE* (Pl. d; B, 2), Wilhelms-Str. 1; *DE FRANCE* (Pl. c; C, 3), Wilhelms-Str. 15, frequented by Poles; *DE BERLIN* (Pl. e), Wilhelms-Str. 3; *TILSNER's HÔTEL GARNI* (Pl. g), Friedrich-Str. 30; *BAZAR* (Pl. f), Neue-Str. 5a, frequented by Poles; *BELLEVUE* (Pl. h), Mühlen-Str. 26, commercial; *ARNDT's HOTEL* (Pl. i), Sapieha-Platz 5, unpretending.



Wine (generally good Hungarian). **Andersch*, Markt 50; *Ribbeck*, Friedrich-Str. 22; *Goldenering*, Markt 45. — **Beer.** **Dümke*, Wilhelms-Platz 18; *Monopol*, Wilhelms-Str.; *Goy*, Friedrich-Str.; *Schwersenz*, Kanonen-Platz, next door to the Hôtel de l'Europe; *Lambert*, Bäcker-Str. 13. — **Cafés.** **Wolkowitz*, Wilhelms-Platz 12; *Beely*, Wilhelms-Str. 5, both with gardens; *Café Wilhelms-Platz* (Vienna Café).

Tramways. From the Central Station across the Wilhelms-Platz to the Cathedral (comp. the Plan).

Cabs. Within the fortifications: 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 70, 4 pers. 80 pf.; to the Central Railway Station and Zoological Garden, 70 pf., 1 m., 1 m. 20, 1 m. 50 pf.; to Fort Winiary, 1 m., 1 m. 20 pf.; to Eichwald, 1 m. 70 pf., 2 m., 2 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 25), Wilhelms-Platz, plays and operas; *Victoria* (Pl. 26), Neustädter Markt, in summer only; *Polish Theatre*, Berliner-Str., in winter only.

Pleasure Resorts. *Schilling's*, on the Warthe, outside the Schillings-Thor; *Zoological Garden* and *Feldschloss Garten*, beyond the Berliner Thor; *Schweizerhof*, *Victoria-Park*, **Eichwald* (3 M.), outside the Eichwald-Thor; the last may also be reached by railway.

Posen, Polish *Poznan*, the capital of the province of that name, the headquarters of the 5th Corps d'Armée, and a fortress of the first rank, with 68,300 inhab. (more than $\frac{1}{2}$ German, and $\frac{1}{4}$ Jews), and a garrison of 7000 men, lies at the confluence of the *Cybina* and *Warthe*. It is one of the most ancient Polish towns, having been the seat of a bishop from the end of the 10th cent. and the residence of the kings of Poland down to 1296. The immigration of Germans gave it importance as a great dépôt of the trade between Germany and the East, and it was a member of the Hanseatic League in the middle ages. The new part of the town, forming a striking contrast with the older and poorer quarters, has been erected since it came into the possession of Prussia in 1815, which rescued it from the low estate to which wars and other misfortunes had reduced it. On Sundays and holidays the streets are enlivened by the gay and quaint costumes of the peasantry, especially of the so-called *Bamberger*, distant descendants of Franconian immigrants, though now genuine Poles to all intents and purposes.

In entering the town from the *Central Station* (Pl. A, 5) we obtain a view of the imposing fortifications, which include inner and outer circles of forts (12 in each). Following either the *Mühlen-Str.* and the *Berliner-Str.*, in the latter of which are the *Polish Theatre* and the *Police Office* (Pl. 21), or the *St. Martin-Str.* and the *Grosse Ritter-Str.*, we reach the spacious and handsome **WILHELM - PLATZ** (Pl. B, 3), which is bounded on the E. by the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 25). In front of the theatre is a *Monument* to the soldiers of the 5th Corps d'Armée, who fell at Nachod in 1866. At the corner of the *Wilhelm-Str.* is the *Raczyński Library* (Pl. 22), a building adorned with 24 Corinthian iron columns, and containing 30,000 vols. presented to the town by Count Raczyński (open daily, 5-8). In the same building is the *Chamber of Commerce*. At right angles to the *Wilhelms - Platz* runs the broad **WILHELM - STRASSE** (Pl. B, 2, 3), one of the principal thoroughfares of the town. Among the principal buildings in it are the *Chamber of*

the Provincial Estates (Pl. 20), the *Post Office* (Pl. 19), and the *District Court* (Pl. 28), in which are paintings by Heyden. On the N. it ends at the Kanonen-Platz, with the imposing new *Military Headquarters*, in front of which is the *War Monument* for 1870-71, with a statue of William I., by Bärwald. Behind is the *Garrison Church* (Pl. 11), which is adjoined by the Sapieha- Platz with the *Upper Provincial Court* (Pl. 33). Farther to the S. is the Schlossberg, with the *Royal Palace*, now containing the *Municipal Archives* (Pl. 29; open 9-1), and the collections of the *Historical Society* for the province of Posen. — At the S. end of the Wilhelms-Str., in the churchyard of *St. Martin's Church* (Pl. 15), is a monument to the Polish poet *Mickiewicz* (d. 1855).

To the E. of the Wilhelms-Platz, with which it is united by the Neue-Str., is the ALTE MARKT (Pl. C, 3). The Neue-Str. passes the garden-terrace of the *Franciscan Monastery* (at present used for various municipal purposes), which is connected with the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. 10), facing the Schlossberg. The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 23; C, 3), in the Alte Markt, was built in 1508 and restored in 1535 by Giovan Battista di Quadro, an Italian architect, who added the loggia. The tower (214 ft. high), which is in the Baroque style, commands an extensive view (keeper to the left of the entrance). On the vaulting of the loggia are painted reliefs of the signs of the zodiac. — The quarter to the N. E. of the Rathaus is mainly inhabited by Jews, one of whose *Synagogues* is in the Dominikan-Str. (Pl. D, 2), another in the Juden-Str. (Pl. C, 2). — A little to the S. of the market-place is the *Church of the Magdalene* (Pl. 17; D, 3), a showy edifice of 1651-1705 in the Jesuit style.

The suburbs of Posen on the right bank of the Warthe are called the *Wallischei* (in Polish, *Chwaliszewo*) and *Schrodka*, and are inhabited mainly by Poles of the poorer classes. Beyond it, to the N. E., is the quiet and spacious square AM DOM (Pl. F, 1), in which stand the Cathedral and the *Marienkirche* (Pl. 14), the latter a small Gothic building of the 15th cent., and the oldest ecclesiastical edifice in Posen. The *Cathedral* (Pl. 8), erected in its present form in 1775, is architecturally uninteresting, but it contains several treasures of art (sacristan in the S. tower; bell on the S. side).

On six pillars are six *Brasses of the 15-16th cent., including that of the woywoda, or governor, Gurka (d. 1475). *Monuments* of bishops. Sumptuous *Golden Chapel*, erected in 1842 by a society of Polish nobles, in the Byzantine style, adorned with paintings and mosaics. Fine gilded bronze group of the first two Christian Polish Kings, by Rauch (their remains are in the sarcophagus opposite). Several other interesting tombs and monuments.

The *Museum of Count Mielzynski* and the collections of the *Ge-sellschaft der Freunde der Wissenschaften*, a Polish society, occupy the same building (Mühlen-Str. 35); they include paintings (of little value and doubtful authenticity), a library, coins, and prehistoric antiquities (open daily 12-5, 1 m., Sun. 10 pf.; catalogue and inscriptions exclusively Polish; list of paintings in Polish and

German, 25 pf.). In the adjoining Königs-Platz (Pl. A, 3) is a monumental *Fountain*, with a group of Perseus and Andromeda, by Pfuhl.

The Protestant *Pauli-Kirche* (Pl. 15a), close by, was built in 1867-1869. — **Fort Winiary* affords the best survey of the environs (tickets at the commandant's office, Wilhelms-Platz 16; 50 pf.).

From Posen to *Stettin*, see R. 31; to *Schneidemühl*, see p. 233.

FROM POSEN TO BROMBERG (94½ M.) or to THORN (87½ M.), by railway in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 12 m. 20, 9 m. 20, 6 m. 10 pf., and 11 m. 40, 8 m. 60, 5 m. 70 pf.). — Principal station (31 M.) *Gniezen*, Pol. *Gniezno* (*Stahn's Hotel*, tolerable, R., L., & A. 2½ m., B. 60 pf.; *Hôtel de l'Europe*), the most ancient place in Poland, prettily situated among hills and lakes. Pop. 16,000. Among the ten churches is the interesting *Cathedral* of the 10th cent., with fine bronze doors of the 12th cent. and the tomb of St. Adalbert, the first preacher of the Gospel in Prussia and Poland. The town has been the seat of an archbishop since the year 1000, and the kings of Poland were crowned here down to 1320. It is the junction for a line to Oels and Breslau (p. 292), — We then pass several small stations and cross the Netze. The lines to Bromberg and Thorn diverge from each other at (66 M.) *Inowroclaw* (*Bast's Hotel*), a town with 13,500 inhab., extensive salt-works, and a brisk trade. *Bromberg* and *Thorn*, see p. 233.

FROM POSEN TO BRESLAU, 102 M., in 3¾-4¼ hrs. (13 m. 20, 9 m. 90, 6 m. 60 pf.), uninteresting. From (47 M.) *Lissa*, Polish *Leszna*, a manufacturing town with 12,000 inhab., a branch-line diverges to Glogau (p. 250; 1 hr.). — *Breslau*, see p. 255. . .

35. From Berlin to Breslau viâ Frankfort on the Oder and Kohlfurt.

223 M. RAILWAY in 7-11 hrs. (express fares 30 m. 70, 22 m. 80, 16 m. 10 pf.; ordinary 26 m., 19 m. 60, 13 m. 10 pf.). From Frankfort to Breslau, 173 M., railway in 5½-8¼ hrs. (express fares 22 m. 30, 16 m. 50, 11 m. 60 pf.; ordinary 19 m. 40, 14 m. 60, 9 m. 80 pf.). Express from Berlin viâ Frankfort and Sagan to Breslau in 5½ hrs.

From Berlin to (50 M.) *Frankfort on the Oder*, see R. 34.

81 M. **Guben** (*Liehr's Hotel*; *Prinz Carl*), with 27,000 inhab., cloth-factories, orchards, vineyards, and a mediæval Rathhaus.

FROM GUBEN TO BENTSCHEN (for *Posen*, see p. 250), 61 M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. — From Guben to *Cottbus*, see p. 356.

Beyond Guben the line crosses the *Neisse*. — 98 M. **Sommerfeld** (*Engel*), a cloth-manufacturing town, with 11,300 inhabitants.

FROM SOMMERFELD TO ARNSDORF, 61 M., railway in 2½-4 hrs. — 20½ M. **Sagan** (*Weisser Löwe*; *Deutsches Haus*), a busy little town with 12,000 inhab., the capital of the principality of the same name (now belonging to the Duke of Sagan and Valençay). — 61 M. *Arnsdorf*, see p. 254.

110 M. **Schönwalde**. — 114 M. **Sorau** (*Längner's Hotel*; *Finke's Hotel*), a manufacturing place (13,700 inhab.), with a royal Schloss, the junction of the line to Halle and Leipzig, viâ Cottbus (p. 356).

139 M. **Kohlfurt** (**Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½ m.), the junction of lines to Görlitz (p. 262), Rosslau (p. 356), and Glatz (R. 38).

The line crosses the *Queis* and the *Bober* (viaduct, 530 yds. long, 75 ft. high). 155 M. **Bunzlau** (*Kronprinz*), with 11,500 inhab., is famous for its brown pottery. In the market-place rises

an iron Obelisk to the memory of the Russian General *Kutusoff* (d. 1813). In front of the Gymnasium is a monument to *Martin Opitz*, the poet (d. 1639). About 2 M. to the E. is the Moravian colony of *Gnadenberg*. — 176 M. *Arnsdorf*, junction for the direct line from Frankfort viâ Sagan (p. 253).

183 M. **Liegnitz.** — **Hotels.** *RAUTENKRANTZ, Am Ring, R., L., & A. 3 m., B. 75 pf.; GOLDENE KRONE, Kohlmarkt; PRINZ HEINRICH, Frauen-Str., R., L., & A. 3 m., well spoken of; *UNION, Linden-Str., near the station, unpretending, R., L., & A. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m., B. 60 pf.; HANKE's HOTEL, Glogauer-Str., near the station; DEUTSCHER HOF, Breslauer-Str.

Restaurants. Hähnel, Friedrichs-Platz; Rathskeller, Am Ring; Adler, Am Ring (wine-room).

Liegnitz, at the confluence of the *Katzbach* and *Schwarzwasser*, with 44,000 inhab., was formerly the capital of a principality of that name. The *Schloss*, near the station, rebuilt since 1835, contains the government-offices; the principal portal, in the Renaissance style of 1533, was recently restored. The two huge towers date from the 15th cent.: the round *Hedwigsturm* is said to contain relics of St. Hedwig (d. 1243); the octagonal one is called the *Petersturm*. There are also several dwelling-houses in the Renaissance style. The Roman Catholic *Church of St. John* contains monuments of the princes who formed the last branch of the ancient Polish Piast dynasty, which became extinct in 1675. Nearly opposite the entrance of the church is the imposing *Ritter-Academie*, founded by Emp. Joseph I.

In the Ring, which is adorned with two quaint fountains, stand the *Rathhaus* (Rathskeller on the ground-floor), built in 1737-41, and the *Theatre*, opened in 1842. On the S. the Ring is bounded by the Protestant *Church of SS. Peter and Paul*, dating from the 14th cent., but disfigured by later additions; a chapel in the S. aisle contains a very antique *Font, perhaps dating from the 12th cent. (extensive view from tower). In the spacious *Friedrichs-Platz*, extending to the S. from this church to the *Public School for Girls*, is a bronze *Statue of Frederick the Great*. A little to the W. is the *Synagogue*, in the Byzantine style.

Most of the modern public buildings of the town are in the W. quarter, beyond the *Wilhelms-Platz*, including the *Grenadier Barracks*, the *Military Hospital*, the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*, and the *Public Infirmary*. The most fashionable residential district is the S. suburb. The old fortifications have been converted into promenades, and to the S. and S.E. of the town are tastefully laid out pleasure-grounds. On the bank of the *Ziegenteich* (boats for hire) is a *War Monument* commemorating the events of 1870-71.

From Liegnitz to *Glogau* and *Reppen*, see p. 250; to *Königsseit*, see R. 44.

Beyond Liegnitz the Breslau train crosses the *Katzbach* (p. 288). On a height to the left is a column commemorating a victory of Frederick the Great over Loudon (1760). Farther on lies the *Kunzitzer See*. — At *Leuthen*, 3 M. to the N. of (215 M.) *Lissa*, Fred-

erick the Great with 33,000 Prussians defeated 90,000 Anstrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine in 1757. On the evening of the same day Frederick surprised a number of Austrian officers in the château of *Lissa* (to the left of the station; not visible from the train) with the enquiry, 'Good evening, gentlemen! Any room for me here?' — The train now crosses the *Weistritz*.

223 M. Breslau; express-trains proceed to the Central Station; others generally to the Niederschlesisch-Märkisch Station.

36. Breslau.

Arrival. Breslau has four railway-stations: 1. *Central Station* (Pl. D, E, 7), for the Upper Silesian, Posen, and Glatz railways, and for some trains of the 'Niederschlesisch - Märkisch' line. — 2. *Niederschlesisch-Märkisch Station* (Pl. A, 5), for the remaining trains of this line and for all the trains of the Right Bank of the Oder Railway. — 3. *Freiburg Station* (Pl. B, 5), for the Freiburg-Schweidnitz and Reppen lines, the last two side by side. — 4. *Oder-Thor Station of the Right Bank of the Oder Railway*, to the N. of the town (see Pl. D, 1), for Oels, Gnesen, Upper Silesia, Warsaw, etc.

Hotels. *GALISCH's HOTEL (Pl. a; C, D, 6), Tauentzien-Platz, with restaurant; HEINEMANN's HÔTEL ZUR GOLDNEN GANS (Pl. b; D, 5), Junkern-Str. 14, R. & A. 4 m., L. 80 pf., B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *WEISSE ADLER (Pl. c; D, 5), Ohlauer-Str. 10, with restaurant, similar charges; *KAISERHOF (Pl. d; D, 7), Neue Taschen-Str. 15, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m., with restaurant. — *HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. e; D, 7), Neue Taschen-Str. 18, opposite the Central Station, R., L., & A. $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.; HÔTEL DE SILESIE (Pl. f; E, 5), Bischof-Str. 4; KÖNIG VON UNGARN, with restaurant, Bischof-Str. 13 (Pl. E, 5); GEBAUER, Tauentzien-Platz 13 (Pl. C, D, 6); HÔTEL DE ROME (hôtel garni), Albrecht-Str. 17; LABUSKE, with *Restaurant, Ohlauer-Str. 75. — WEISSES ROSS, Nicolai-Str. 10, well spoken of, unpretending; ROYAL, Claassen-Str. 10, opposite the Central Station, R. from 2 m. — At the time of the wool-markets (p. 257) the prices are considerably raised at all the hotels.

Restaurants. *Hansen, Schweidnitzer-Str. 16; Lübbert, Junkern-Str. 1; *Wösthoff, Junkern-Str. 11; Selbstherr, Junkern-Str. 18; Lange, Junkern-Str. 31; Grautoff, Ohlauer-Str. 55; Hübner, Albrecht-Str. 51; Klette, Schweidnitzer-Str. 27; Wuitek, Messergasse 9. Comp. also the hotels above. — **Beer.** *Labuske, Ohlauer-Str. 75; Löwenbräu, Schweidnitzer-Str. 36; *Paschke, Alte Taschen-Str., Stadt-Park; *Kissling, Junkern-Str. 9; Breslauer Concerthaus, Garten-Str. 16; *Schweidnitzer Keller, below the Rathhaus (p. 257); Pariser Garten, Alte Taschen-Str. 10. There are several fair restaurants on the Weidendamm. — **Cafés and Confectioners.** Café Central, König-Str. 9; Kaiserkrone, Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben 12, with garden; Calvo, Taschen-Str. 19; Royal, Albrecht-Str. 12; *Fahrig, Zwinger-Platz 2; Union, Ketzerberg 16; *Perini, Junkern-Str. 1; *Orlandi & Steiner, Albrecht-Str. 5; *Brunies, Junkern-Str. 30. — *Liebichshöhe (p. 257), a restaurant, with beautiful view.

Baths. *River Baths:* *Riesenwellenbad, An den Mühlen 11 (Pl. C, D, 4); others, Hinterbleiche 3 (Pl. E, 3); Ladies' Baths, An der Matthiaskunst 4 (Pl. E, 3), etc. — *Warm Baths:* Victorabad, Claassen-Str. 18 (Pl. E, 7); Georgenbad, Zwinger-Str. 6 (Pl. D, 6; also vapour); Dianabad, Neue Kirch-Str. 11 (Pl. A, 4). — *Turkish Baths:* Kroll, Werder-Str. 2 (Pl. B, C, 3).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, D, 6); *Lobe-Theater* (Pl. F, 5), for comedies and minor operas; *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. B, 4), *Saison-Theater*, Nicolai-Str. 27, etc.

Concerts and Popular Resorts. Concerts of the *Orchesterverein* at the *Concerthaus*, Garten-Str. 16, every alternate Tues. evening; *Symphony Concerts*, at the same place, Thurs. 4-6; *Liebichshöhe*; *Volks-Garten* (Pl. G, 1); *Zeltgarten* (Pl. E, 5); *Simmener Garten*, Neue Taschen-Str. 31, etc.

Exhibitions of Pictures: *Lichtenberg*, Zwinger-Platz 2 (adm. 10-4, 1 m.), and in the *Museum* (p. 259). — *Panorama*, Garten-Str. 28.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Albrecht-Str. 26, entr. from the Graben.

Cabs. Per drive in the town, including the Schweidnitz and Central railway-stations, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. — Per drive in the environs, including the station on the right bank of the Oder, 70, 80 pf., 1 m., 1 m. 20 pf. — Per hour, for one pers. $1\frac{1}{4}$, 2 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3 pers. $1\frac{3}{4}$, 4 pers. 2 m.; each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 25, 30, 40, 50 pf. more. — In the evening from 10.30 p.m. to midnight, one-half more; from midnight to 5 a.m. (in winter to 7 a.m.) double fares. — There are also 'First-Class' Cabs, the fares of which are one-half higher.

Tramways in various directions through the town, and to Scheitnig, Pöpelwitz, Kleinburg, etc.; comp. the Plan.

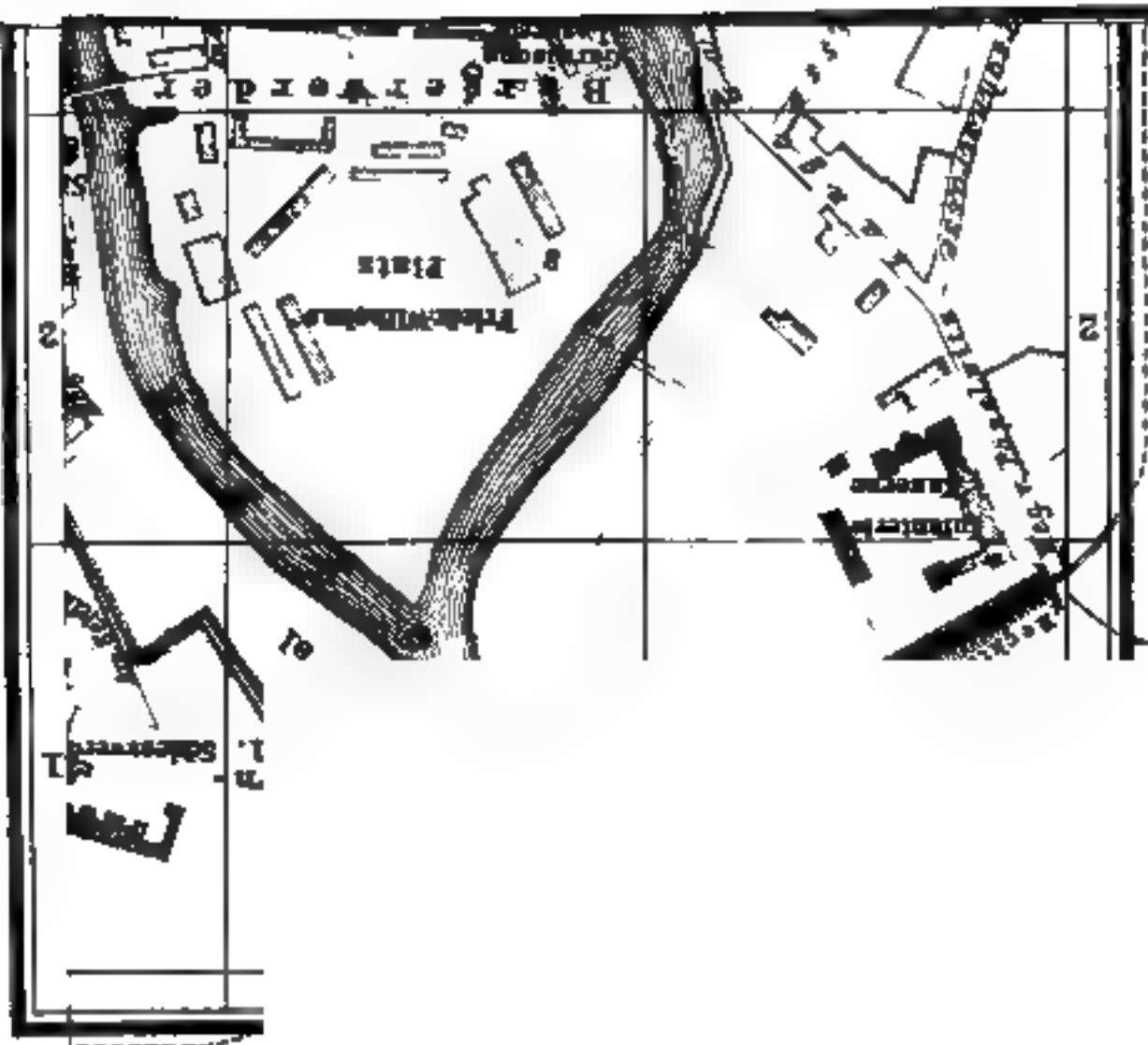
Steamboats. From the promenade, near the Sandbrücke (Pl. E, 4), every hour in summer to the *Zoological Garden* (20 pf., there and back 30 pf.), Zedlitz and *Oderschlösschen* (30 pf., there and back 50 pf.), *Wilhelms-hafen* (40 pf., there and back 50 pf.); from the Königsbrücke (Pl. B, C, 3) to Pöpelwitz, Oswitz, and Masselwitz (30 pf., there and back 50 pf.); to Ohlau daily (2.15 p.m.) in ca. 4 hrs. (1 m. 10 pf.; a pleasant trip; return by train).

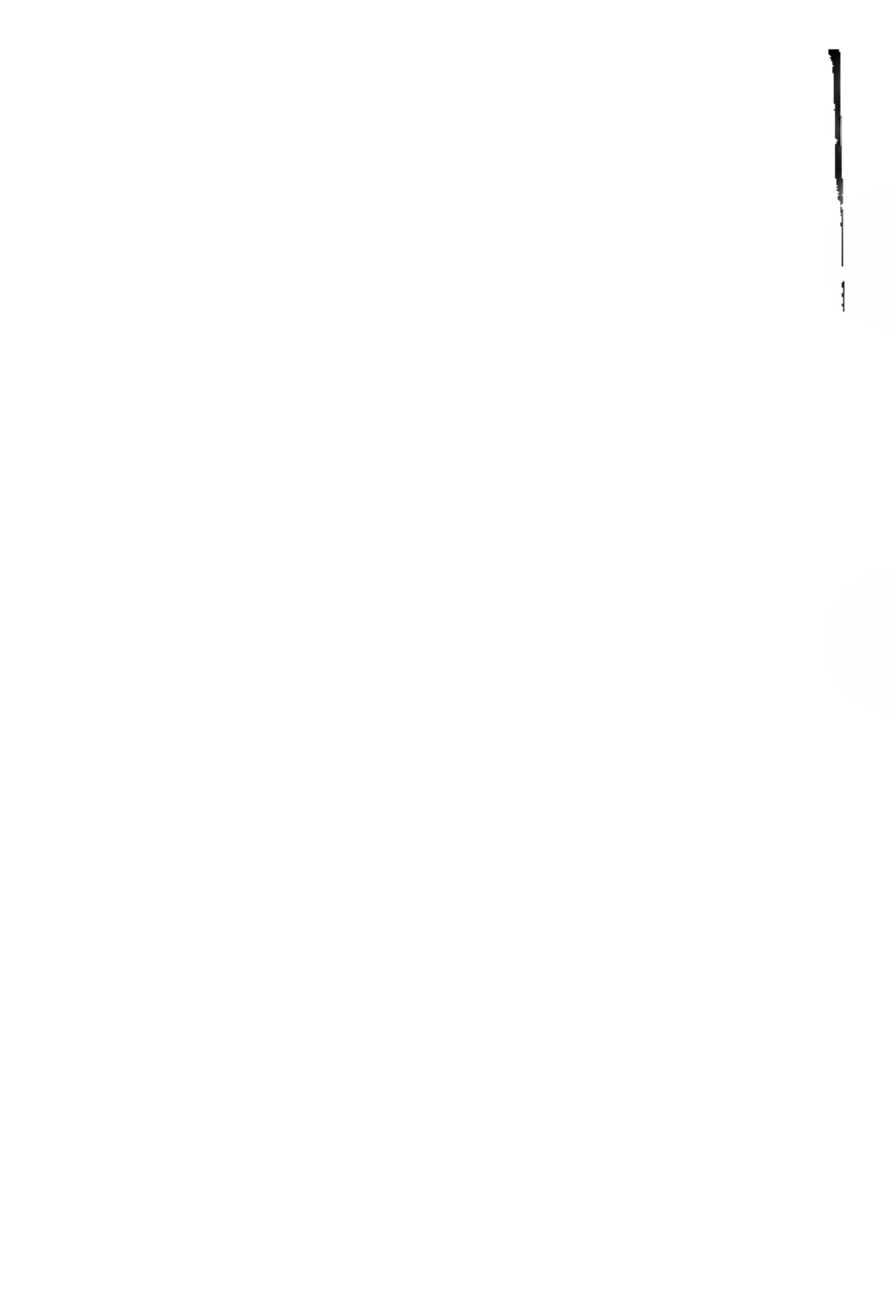
Breslau (390 ft.), the second city in Prussia, the capital of Silesia and seat of government for the province, the headquarters of the 6th Corps d'Armée, and the residence of a Roman Catholic prince-bishop, with 308,000 inhab. (100,000 Rom. Cath., 18,000 Jews, 5000 soldiers), lies in a fertile plain on both banks of the *Oder*, at the influx of the *Ohlau*. The islands formed here by the *Oder* are connected with the banks by numerous bridges. The city consists of the *Altstadt*, *Neustadt*, and five suburbs. The latter are continually increasing; the *Schweidnitzer Vorstadt*, to the S., and the *Oder Vorstadt* (p. 261) are particularly well built, and contain a number of handsome dwelling-houses.

Breslau, Lat. *Wratislavia*, Pol. *Wracław*, a town and episcopal see as early as the year 1000, is of Slavonic origin, and with Silesia belonged to Poland down to 1163, after which it became the capital of the independent Duchy of Silesia. In 1261 Duke Heinrich III. introduced the then famous municipal law of Magdeburg. On the extinction of the dukes in 1335 it was annexed to Bohemia and became subject to the emperors of the Luxemburg family, who took the city under their special protection, so that, in spite of the storms of the Hussite wars and of the following centuries, an independent German element was strongly developed.

At this period also Breslau received its architectural character. The latest style of Gothic architecture, and that of the earliest Renaissance, were zealously cultivated here. The finest Gothic church is the elegant Elisabethen-Kirche, and the handsomest secular building in that style is the Rathhaus. Here, as in all Slavonic and semi-Slavonic countries, the Renaissance gained ground at a remarkably early period. The new style appears to have been applied to portals and to monuments, the finest of which are to be seen in the Elisabethen-Kirche (p. 258). Works of greater magnitude, however, were unfortunately never attempted, as in 1523 the citizens embraced the Reformation, and having fallen under the Austrian supremacy in 1527, they were compelled to defend their privileges and to abandon the cultivation of art. To the Jesuit style, however, the town is indebted for its imposing University.

In 1741 Frederick the Great marched into Silesia and took Breslau by surprise. In 1757 the town was again occupied by the Austrians, but was re-captured by Frederick after the battle of Leuthen (p. 254). In 1760 Tauentzien (p. 260) repelled an attack by Laudon. In 1806-7 the town was besieged by Vandamme, who took it and levelled the fortifications. In March, 1813, Breslau was the scene of an enthusiastic rising against the French, on which occasion Frederick William III. issued his famous appeal 'An mein Volk'. Since then the city has rapidly increased.





Breslau is now one of the most important commercial and industrial places in Germany. The principal manufactures are steam-engines, railway-carriages, liqueurs, and spirits. The staple commodities, chiefly the produce of Silesia and Poland, are wool, grain, metal, cloth, and timber. The great wool-markets in June and October have, however, lost some of their importance.

***Promenades** on the site of the fortifications, skirting the broad moat, which is enlivened with swans, now enclose the greater part of the inner city. The finest parts of these are the *Zwingergarten* (Pl. D, 6), at the end of the Schweidnitzer-Str., with a handsome club-house, and, farther to the E., the modern belvedere called the **Liebichshöhe* (Pl. E, 6), on the old Taschenbastei, which is crowned with a Victory by Rauch, and commands an admirable survey of the town and its environs. At the foot of it is a monument to *Schleiermacher* (p. 54), who was born at Breslau in 1768. — The *Ziegelbastion* (Pl. F, 4), at the N.E. corner of the Promenades, affords a view of the busy Oder and the N. suburbs with their handsome churches; it contains a bust of Karl von Holtei (d. 1880), the poet. On the opposite bank are the *Gardens of the Episcopal Palace* (Pl. F, 3, 4), extending down to the river. In the Lessing-Platz, to the E. of the Ziegelbastion, rise the new *Government Offices* (Pl. F, 4). To the W. is the *KAI SERIN-AUGUSTA-PLATZ* (Pl. F, 4), with the *School of Art*, a *Real-Gymnasium*, and a **War Monument* commemorating the events of 1870-71.

Near the centre of the town is the *GROSSER RING* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), originally the market-place. On the N. side of it, called the *Naschmarkt*, is the *Schwedenhalle* (No. 47), with stucco-reliefs of 1633, representing scenes from the wars of Gustavus Adolphus. The W. side, which is named the *Siebenkurfürstenseite* ('Side of the Seven Electors'), contains the house (No. 8) once occupied by the Bohemian kings, built about 1500; the frescoes, representing the Emperor and the seven Electors, were restored in 1866. The S. side is named the *Goldene Becherseite*. On the fourth side, or *Grüne Röhrseite*, is the *Old Rathaus* (No. 30), where the Kings of Poland and Saxony used to be lodged, with ornamented doorways.

On the S.E. side rises the **Rathhaus* (visitors apply at the custodian's room in the passage below), a noble monument of the prosperous age of Charles IV. and the other Luxemburg monarchs, lately restored. The florid enrichments of the oriel windows and gables, and the rich decorations of the interior belong, however, to the late-Gothic period (end of 15th and beginning of 16th cent.). The finest apartment is the **Fürstensaal* (once the chapel), with handsome vaulting, where from the 15th cent. downwards meetings of the Silesian princes and estates were generally held. The last of these was in 1741, when homage was done to Frederick the Great as conqueror of Silesia. The council-hall has been appropriately restored and adorned with portraits of princes and burgomasters. A large picture in the Burgomaster's office represents a Sitting of

Magistrates in the 16th century. — Below the Rathhaus is the *Schweidnitzer Bierkeller* (see p. 255; entered from the S. side), with remarkably fine vaulting.

The *Staupsäule* (or pillory), erected in 1492, on the E. side of the Rathhaus, is a monument of the severe laws of ancient times, while the extensive range of buildings around the Rathhaus is a memorial of the Slavonic custom of erecting booths and stalls adjacent to public buildings.

In the W. part of the Grosse Ring rise the equestrian ***Statue of Frederick the Great** (Pl. D, 4), in bronze, erected in 1842, and the equestrian **Statue of Frederick William III.** (Pl. D, 5), erected in 1861, both by *Kiss*, a pupil of Rauch, and a Silesian by birth.

The *Stadthaus* (adm. to the collections daily, 10-2), adjoining the Rathhaus, designed by *Stüler*, was completed in 1863, and occupies the site of the Linendrapers' Hall. On the ground-floor are the municipal offices. The handsome apartments of the first floor contain the *Town Library*, comprising 200,000 vols. and over 2500 MSS., the *Civic Archives*, and a *Cabinet of Coins*. The Council Chamber is in the upper story.

The Ring forms the centre of traffic, the main arteries of which are the handsome Schweidnitzer-Strasse and the Ohlauer-Strasse.

The neighbouring Blücher-Platz is embellished with a ***Statue of Blücher** (Pl. C, 5), designed by *Rauch*. On the S. side of the Platz is the handsome *Alte Börse*, the property of a private club.

The Protestant ***Church of St. Elizabeth** (Pl. C, D, 4), to the N.W. of the Ring, founded before 1257 and restored in 1857-59, has a tower 335 ft. in height (1452-56), and three choirs. (Sacristan, An der Elisabethkirche, No. 2.)

INTERIOR. To the right and left of the high-altar are portraits of Luther and Melanchthon by *Cranach*. Font cast in bronze (15th cent.?); fine late-Gothic tabernacle of 1455, and late-Gothic carved choir-stalls. The stained-glass windows were presented by Frederick William IV. Some of the chapels contain good wood-carving and winged altars. The finest of the interesting old tombstones are those of the 'Rentmeister' Rybisch (d. 1544) in the N. aisle, and of the physician Crato von Craftheim (d. 1585), with a fine alabaster relief, in the S. aisle. The two small tombstones on a pillar, one gilded and richly chased, the other with antique enamels, are noteworthy.

The Protestant **Mary Magdalene Church** (Pl. D, 5), to the E. of the Ring, with two towers connected by an arch, dates from the same early period. In the S. tower is a bell cast in 1368. (Sacristan, Prediger-Gasse 1.) The church is at present closed for restoration.

Opposite the S.E. side of the church is the parsonage, a new building containing an oriel window of 1496 from the old parsonage. Below, at the corner of the building, is the *Dompnig Column*, with sculptures of 1491, erected to Burgomaster Heinz Dompnig, who was executed in 1490.

The adjacent *Church of St. Christopher* (Pl. E, 5) contains a pulpit dating from the end of the 16th cent., carved wood of the 16th cent., etc.

At the end of the *Schweidnitzer-Strasse* (Pl. D, 5, 6) are the *Theatre* (Pl. C, D, 6), re-erected after a fire in 1865, and again after another in 1871, and the *Government Buildings* (Pl. C, D, 6). The adjoining *Exercier-Platz* (Pl. C, 5, 6; parade at noon) is bounded on the N. by the *Royal Palace* (Pl. C, 5), the S. wing of which was built by Stüler in 1846, and on the W. by the *Ständehaus* (Pl. C, 5), or *Hall of the Estates*. To the N. of the latter is the *Imperial Bank*.

Beyond the *Ständehaus*, at the corner of the *Graupen-Str.* and the *Promenade*, rises the *Neue Börse* (Pl. C, 5), or *New Exchange*, an imposing modern Gothic edifice (1864-67). The façade opposite the *Ständehaus* is adorned with stone statues representing a merchant, a farmer, a sailor, and a shepherd; and the S. façade, opposite the promenade, with the city arms and figures representing a miner and a mechanic (restaurant on the ground-floor). The spacious hall is handsomely decorated (open daily, 10-1).

Beyond the *Stadtgraben* rises the large *Synagogue* (Pl. C, 6), a brick building in the Oriental style by Oppler. To the S. of it extends the *Eichborn'sche Garten*.

A little to the W. is the *Museums-Str.*, leading to the **Silesian Museum of Art* (Pl. C, 6), a brick building with an Ionic portico and a lofty dome, begun in 1875 from a design by *Rathey*, and finished in 1879. Below the cornice is a frieze with medallions of Michael Angelo, Dürer, Raphael, and Holbein. The pediments are embellished with allegorical statues of Sculpture, Ceramic Art (to the S.), Painting, and Architecture (N.), the first two by *Härtel*, the others by *Michaelis*. Adm. daily, except Mon. and holidays, 10-2, Sun. 11-1.

First Floor. To the left of the vestibule is the **COLLECTION OF CASTS** (explanatory labels), to the right that of **ENGRAVINGS**, consisting of 30,000 plates. The **ART INDUSTRIAL COLLECTION** and the **LIBRARY** are also on this floor.

The handsome staircase, above which rises the dome, decorated by *Schaller* with scenes from the legend of Prometheus, ascends hence to the —

Second Floor, which is devoted to the **PICTURE GALLERY** (MS. catalogue in each room). The works of the old masters, most of them duplicates from the Berlin Museum, include paintings ascribed (but without critical authority) to *Filippo Lippi*, *Titian*, *Paolo Veronese*, *Guido Reni*, *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Teniers*, *Snyders*, *Rembrandt*, *Poussin*, and others. Among the modern pictures may be mentioned the following: *A. v. Werner*, Sketch for the mosaic-paintings on the Column of Victory at Berlin (p. 76), Emperor William I. in the mausoleum at Charlottenburg; *Angeli*, Count Moltke; *Ad. Menzel*, The Silesian Estates vowing fealty on the sword of Frederick the Great; *Camphausen*, Silesian army crossing the Rhine at Caub in 1814; *Scholtz*, Formation of the Lützow volunteers in 1813; *Harrrach*, Luther's capture on his way home from Worms, Judas's Denial; *Gust. Richter*, William I.; *Dressler*, Silesian mountains; *Kalckreuth*, Finsteraarhorn; *Böcklin*, Sanctuary of Hercules; *O. Achenbach*, Palace of Queen Johanna of Naples; *Oesterley*, Raftsund, in Norway; *E. Begas*, Betrayal of Christ; *O. Begas*, Frederick the Great in the palace-chapel of Charlottenburg, etc. — **LICHTENBERG'S EXHIBITION**, see p. 255 (adm. 1 m.)

The E. wing of the **Ground Floor**, entered from the *Museums-Str.*, contains a ***COLLECTION OF SILESIAN ANTIQUITIES** (Wed., Sat., & Sun. 11-1,

adm. 50 pf.; at other times, 1 m.; illustrated guide 50 pf.). The rooms to the right of the entrance contain the prehistoric section (objects found in graves, etc.), and the highly interesting ecclesiastical antiquities (pictures, sculptures, vessels). The rooms to the left of the entrance contain the section for chivalry and war (weapons of war and sport, uniforms) and a large collection of civil and domestic antiquities (art-industrial objects, costumes, musical instruments, legal antiquities, etc.). One of the rooms is fitted up in the Renaissance style and two in the Baroque style. The court contains architectural fragments and sculptures of the 13-18th centuries; in the centre a large Romanesque gate. A section for seals, coins, plates, and documents is being formed.

The Freiburger-Strasse leads hence to the handsome stations of the *Freiburg*, the *Niederschlesisch-Märkisch*, and the *Right Bank of the Oder Railways* (Pl. B, A, 5; comp. p. 255). The last, however, is at present disused.

The Neue Schweidnitzer-Str. to the S., beyond the moat, leads to the Tauentzien-Platz (Pl. C, D, 6), which contains the *Tauentzien Monument*, designed by Langhans, the medallion by Schadow, and erected to the general of that name (d. 1791), the gallant defender of Breslau in 1760 (p. 256). To the S.E. are the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. D, E, 7) and the *Provincial Record Office*.

A memorial tablet on the house No. 22 in the Schmiedebrücke, a street running to the N. of the Ring, records that *Baron vom Stein*, the greatest forerunner of Prince Bismarck in the resuscitation of German unity, resided here at one of the most eventful epochs in the history of Prussia (Feb. and March, 1813). Farther on in the same direction is the *University* (Pl. D, 3, 4), which contains valuable zoological collections (open Wed. 11-1). It was transferred from Frankfort on the Oder to Breslau in 1811, and united with a Jesuit school, the buildings of which it now occupies (140 professors and lecturers, 1500 students). The large Aula, with room for 1200 people, and the small Aula, used for concerts and other entertainments, are lavishly adorned with stucco and gilding in the taste of last century. — The *University Library*, comprising 400,000 vols., 2900 vols. of MSS., specimens of the earliest typography, etc., is established in an old Augustine Abbey (Pl. E, 3) on the *Sandinsel* (adm. on week-days, 9-3). The same building contains the *Archaeological Museum* (adm. in summer, daily 11-1, and also on Sat. 4-6 and Mon. 5-7; in winter, Sat. 11-1 and 2-4, Mon. and Thurs. 11-1.)

The adjoining *Sandkirche* (Pl. E, 3), or *Church of our Lady on the Sand*, erected in the middle of the 14th cent., is a well proportioned structure with polygonal apse and fine star-vaulting. Above the door of the sacristy (right aisle) is a relief of the 12th cent. (one of the oldest in the town), representing the foundation of the original church by Mary, wife of Duke Peter Wlast, and her son Swentoslaus. (Sacristan, Sand-Str. 6.)

The *Kreuzkirche* (Pl. F, 3; sacristan, Dom-Str. 21), on the right bank of the Oder, a handsome brick edifice consecrated in 1295, contains a large crypt, and the *Tomb of Duke Henry IV. of Breslau (d.

1290), in painted sandstone, in front of the high-altar. In front of the church is a monument to *St. John Nepomuk*.

The **Cathedral of St. John the Baptist* (Pl. F, 3; sacristan, Dom-Str. 9), flanked with two series of chapels, dates in its present form mainly from the 14th century. The W. vestibule dates from the 15th, and the choir from the middle of the 13th cent.; while some relics of the original building of the 12th cent. are visible at the chief portal. The interior was tastefully restored in 1875.

INTERIOR. At the end of the S. aisle is the sumptuously-decorated chapel of *Cardinal Frederick, Landgrave of Hessen*, with the tomb of the founder and a statue of St. Elizabeth, executed by Floretti of Rome in the middle of the 17th century. The adjacent Chapel of the Virgin contains the **Monument of Bishop John V.* (d. 1506), cast by P. Vischer of Nuremberg, the bishop in high relief, surrounded by the six patron saints of the country. Marble sarcophagus of *Bishop Pogarell* (d. 1376). Monument of *Duke Christian of Holstein*, an imperial general who fell in a battle with the Turks at Salankemen in 1691 (reliefs of battles, Turks as caryatides). — The adjoining chapel of Count Palatine *Franz Ludwig*, Elector of Mayence, and Prince Bishop of Breslau, contains two good statues of Moses and Aaron, 1727. Numerous other monuments of bishops and canons, including some good brasses, and several paintings by the prolific *Willmann* (1629-1706). — The *Chapel of St. John*, in the N. aisle, the second from the choir, contains Cranach's celebrated 'Madonna among the pines'. — In the *Chapel of St. Carlo Borromeo* is a Madonna painted on parchment, with a gold ground. Opposite, on the wall of the choir, Christ with the disciples at Emmaus, ascribed to *Titian*.

The **Botanical Garden** (Pl. F, G, 3; open daily, except Sun., till 7 p.m.), to the N. of the cathedral, contains a good *Botanical Museum* (in the S.W. part of the garden) and a large relief-model, illustrating the formation of coal. The *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50 pf., Sun. 30 pf.; *Restaurant), tastefully laid out, lies beyond the barrier, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant (steamer and tramway, see p. 256).

The Monhaupt-Strasse leads from the Botanical Garden to the N., past the Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Pl. F, 3), to the **Church of St. Michael* (Pl. G, 2), an elegant Gothic brick edifice, consecrated in 1871, with lofty towers of different shapes.

The large bridge to the N. of the university leads to the new and rapidly extending ODER SUBURB, of which the *Matthias-Platz* (Pl. D, 2), with its gardens, is the centre.

ENVIRONS. *Scheitnig*, on the right bank of the Oder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the Zoological Garden, with a park (*Restaurant) and numerous country-houses (tramway, see p. 256; cab $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ m.); *Morgenau* (restaurant), also on the Oder; *Zedlitz*, on the Ohlau; *Pöpelwitz*, to the W. of the Nicolaithor, with pleasant garden (beautiful oaks); *Kleinburg*, to the S. (tramway, p. 256), with the *Friedeberg*, etc.

From Breslau a railway (23 M., in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) runs to *Zobten am Berge* (Blauer Hirsch), a favourite summer-resort at the base of the Zobten. A road destitute of shade, and a pleasant, shady, but somewhat steep path lead from Zobten to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the **Zobten* (2215 ft.), the finest point of view in Silesia, with a few fragments of an old castle, destroyed in 1471. Down to 1810 the hill belonged to an Augustine monastery founded here in 1108, of which the chapel still remains. Best view from an open space about 300 paces from the chapel.

37. From Berlin to Görlitz (Zittau) and Reichenberg.

RAILWAY to (129 M.) *Görlitz* in $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (16 m. 70, 12 m. 50, 8 m. 40 pf.). Thence to (37 M.) *Reichenberg* in 2-3 hrs., including detention at the frontier.

Berlin, see p. 1. Scenery at first uninteresting. To the left, near (9 M.) *Grünau*, is *Schloss Köpenick*; the neighbouring *Müggelsberge* and *Müggelseen* are often visited from Berlin. 17 M. *Königs-Wusterhausen*, with a royal shooting-lodge, containing relics of Fred. William I., whose famous 'Tobacco Parliament' was held here, and other Prussian rulers. Beyond (37 M.) *Brand* begins the *Spreewald*, which the line skirts for 25 M.

48 M. *Lübben* (*Stern*; *Stadt Berlin*), at the confluence of the *Berste* and *Spree*, is the best starting-point for a visit to the *Spreewald*. 53 M. *Lübbenau* (*Braunes Ross*), with a château of Count *Lynar* (branch-line to *Kamenz* and *Arnsdorf*, see p. 294); 60 M. *Vetschau*.

The *Spreewald* is a wooded and marshy district, about 28 M. in length and 1-5 M. in width, intersected by a network of upwards of two hundred branches of the *Spree*. Most of it has been drained, but the wilder parts are only accessible by boat in summer or on skates in winter. The inhabitants are a Wendish race, who still retain their Slavonic dialect, costumes, and manners. Their villages consist of small groups of log-houses surrounded with water, an arm of the *Spree* generally serving as the street. The *Lower Spreewald* lies to the N.W. of *Lübben*, the *Upper* to the S.E. of *Lübbenau*. A visit to the latter may be carried out as follows: Walk from *Vetschau* (4½ M.) or go by boat from *Naundorf* to *Burg* (*Spreewald*; *Bleiche*), and proceed thence by boat viâ the *Forsthaus Eiche* (near the *Kannow-Mühle*), *Poleng-Schänke*, *Leipe*, and *Lehde* to *Lübbenau* (see above).

72 M. *Cottbus* (**Ansorge's Hotel*; *Lossow's*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a busy town on the *Spree*, with 30,000 inhab., the junction for *Dresden* (viâ *Grossenhain*; p. 294), *Guben* (see p. 253), and *Sorau* (p. 253), contains considerable cloth-factories. Monument in memory of the war of 1870-71 on the *Wallgraben*. The château of *Branitz*, a seat of Count *Pückler*, with a fine park and garden, is 2½ M. distant.

From (97 M.) *Weisswasser* a branch-line runs to (20 min.) *Muskau* (**Stadt Berlin*), with a beautiful *Park*, laid out by Prince *Pückler* (d. 1873). and the small baths of *Hermannsbäder*.

116 M. *Horka* (junction of the line from *Kohlfurt* to *Rosslau*, see p. 253).

129 M. *Görlitz*. — *Hotels*. **VIER JAHRESZEITEN*, R., L., & A. 2½ m.; *HEIDRICH's HOTEL*; **STADT DRESDEN*, R., L., & A. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 1½ m., all at the station. — **VICTORIA HOTEL*, Post-Platz, R., L., & A. 3, D. 2¼, B. 1 m.; **STRAUSS*, Marien-Platz; *PRINZ FRIEDRICH KARL*, Post-Platz; *KAISERHOF*, *KÖNIG WILHELM*, Berliner-Str.

Restaurants. **Culmbacher Bierhallen*, Berliner-Str.; **Café Mehlitz*, at the *Victoria Hotel*; **Pechtner*, Obermarkt 18; *Rathskeller*; *Stempel*, Demiani-Platz; *Stockmann*, by the Museum; *Drei Raben*, Post-Platz; at the **Wilhelms-Theater*, Struve-Str. — *Wine*. **Vohland*, Elisabeth-Str.; **Neubauer*, Obermarkt. — *Confectioner*. *Handschtuh*, Elisabeth-Str. 9.

Cabs. From the railway-station to the town, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼ m. for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers. respectively; with two horses ¾, 1 m. (2-3 pers.), 1¼ m. — Per drive in the town, 40, 60, 75 pf., 1 m. for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; with





two horses 60, 75 pf., 1 m. Per hour, 1 m. 50, 1 m. 70, 2 m., 2 m. 50 pf.; with two horses 1 m. 70, 2 m., 2 m. 50 pf.

Tramways. 1. From the Barracks (Pl. B, 2) to the Railway Station (Pl. A, 5). 2. From the Untermarkt (Pl. C, 2) to the Station. 3. From the Barracks (Pl. B, 2) to the Blockhaus (Pl. C, 5, 6) and the Station. Each trip 10 pf.

Görlitz is a busy and rapidly-increasing town with 58,500 inhab. and many cloth-factories, situated on the *Neisse*, and on a very ancient commercial route to Poland. In 1346 it was at the head of the alliance between the six towns of Upper Lusatia (Görlitz, Bautzen, Löbau, Kamenz, Lauban, and Zittau), but was afterwards annexed to Bohemia, and was frequently involved in the religious wars of Bohemia and Germany in the 15-17th centuries. In 1635 it became Saxon, and in 1815 Prussian. Fine Gothic churches, handsome gateways, the Rathhaus in the Altstadt, and a number of dwelling-houses in the Renaissance style, dating from the 16th cent. (e. g. in the *Neisse-Strasse*, the *Brüder-Strasse*, and the *Untermarkt*), all testify to the ancient importance of the town, while the well-built modern quarters show that it is still prosperous.

Leaving the station we proceed straight through the *Berliner-Strasse* to the *Post-PLATZ* (Pl. B, 3, 4), with its *Fountain*, where the *District Courts* rise on the left and the *Post Office* on the right. A little farther on, to the right, is the *Frauenkirche* (Pl. 12; B, 3), erected in 1449-73, and recently restored (fine portal). Proceeding from the Post-Platz to the left we reach the *DEMIANI-PLATZ* (Pl. B, 3), with the *Theatre* (Pl. 20) and the **Kaiserturm* (Pl. 10), a massive bastion of 1490, now used as a guard-house and arsenal. Opposite is the building of the *Industrial Society*, adjoining the old *Reichenbach Tower*. Adjacent, in the pleasure-grounds, is a *War Monument*, consisting of a copy in terracotta of a frieze executed by Siemering for the triumphal entry of the troops into Berlin in 1871, and a pedestal bearing the first cannon captured from the French in 1870, which was taken at Weissenburg by soldiers of Görlitz.

To the E. of the *Demiani-Platz* is the small *MARIEN-PLATZ*, adorned with a *Statue of the Burgomaster Demiani* (d. 1846), by Schilling. The adjacent *Frauenturm*, with the arms of the town, dates from the end of the 15th century. The wide *Elisabeth-Strasse* leads hence to the E. Opposite the tower are the *Annenkapelle*, built in 1508-12 and now used as a school, and the **Museum of Natural History* (Pl. 21; B, 3), containing extensive collections in ornithology, conchology, and mineralogy (adm. on Wed., 2-4, free; at other times on application to the custodian on the ground-floor). — In the *OBERMARKT* (Pl. B, 3) is situated the *Trinity*, or *Abbey Church* (Pl. 11), of 1245; the W. part was consecrated in 1385 and restored in 1868; it contains a handsome carved altar of 1383. Beyond the church is the modern Gothic *Gymnasium* (Pl. 9), occupying the site of the old abbey. The valuable *Milich Library*, belonging to the Gymnasium, is accommodated in a school (Elisabeth-Str. 13).

A short distance hence, in the Untermarkt, which is partly enclosed by arcades, rises the **Rathhaus* (Pl. 19; C, 2), of the beginning of the 14th cent. (recently restored), at the corner of the Brüder-Str. The tower, with the armorial bearings of Matthew Corvinus, King of Hungary, under whose protection the town had placed itself, was erected in 1509-13. The flight of steps in the angle of the tower, with a statue of Justice on a richly-sculptured column, the portal, and the adjacent balcony of the year 1537 are fine specimens of the German Renaissance style, and were probably constructed under the influence of the famous Prague architects of that period. In the interior is a panelled room with a fine wooden ceiling. The *Rathskeller* (restaurant) is much frequented. — In the Neisse-Str., which leads to the N.E. from this point, are the premises of the *Upper Lusatian Scientific Society*, with an important library (open Thurs. 11-1, Sat. 10-12). To the N. is the —

**Church of St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. 17; C, 2), erected in 1423-97, partly rebuilt after a fire in 1691-96, with earlier W. portal and crypt, one of the finest Gothic edifices in E. Germany. The towers are now being completed. Interior, with double aisles, borne by 24 slender palm-like pillars. The sacristy contains a number of ecclesiastical antiquities. Service is celebrated once a year (St. George's Day, 23rd April) in the crypt, the sacristy of which also contains some interesting objects. The wooden bridge over the Neisse, to the S.E. of the church, commands a good survey of the old town.

To the S. lies the *WILHELMSPLATZ* (Pl. B, 4), with pleasure-grounds and a fountain.

At the *Sepulchral Church of the Holy Rood* (Pl. 14; A, 2), to the N.W. of the town, is an imitation of the 'Holy Sepulchre', constructed in 1476 by Burgomaster Emmerich, after repeated pilgrimages to the Holy Land. The *Cemetery*, to the N.E., contains the grave of the mystic *Jacob Böhme* (1575-1624), a native of the district. His house still stands by the old bridge, beyond the Neisse.

To the S.W. of this point is the modern *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 15; C, 3), in the Romanesque style.

The well-kept **Town Park* (Pl. C, D, 3, 4) contains monuments to Humboldt and others, a fountain, a botanical garden, and the concert-hall of the Silesian Musical Society. An avenue of linden-trees leads from the *Porticus* (Pl. C, 4), an imitation of the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, to the new *Ständehaus* (Pl. C, 4), in the Renaissance style, and past the *Tivoli* to the *Blockhaus* (Pl. C, 6; Restaurant), a favourite afternoon-resort. Fine *View from this point of the Neisse Viaduct (see p. 265) and of the Iser and Giant Mts. Close by is a *Monument to Schiller*. Promenades lead hence along both banks of the Neisse, extending below the railway-viaduct (see p. 265) to the pretty *Jägerwäldchen* (Pl. C, 6; Restaurant) on the right bank, and past the *Brewery* and *Eiskeller* (Restaurant) on the left bank.

EXCURSIONS. The **Landskrone* (1405 ft.), a basaltic hill 5 M. to the S.W., with a castellated inn and belvedere on the top occupying the site of an ancient robbers' stronghold, commands a fine view. — About 1 M. farther on are the *Jauernicker Berge*. — To the Cistercian nunnery of *St. Marienthal* in the pretty valley of the *Neisse*, near *Ostritz* (see below), halfway to Zittau (p. 278), 2½ hrs. — At *Moys* (rail. stat., see below), 2¼ M. to the S.W. of Görlitz, *General v. Winterfeldt*, the favourite of Frederick the Great, fell in 1757 in a battle against the Austrians.

Görlitz is the junction for Kohlfurt (p. 253) and Dresden (p. 295), for the 'Silesian Mountain Railway', and for the lines to Zittau and Reichenberg. The Kohlfurt and Silesian lines cross the Neissethal by an imposing *Viaduct of 34 arches, 520 yds. in length and 115 ft. in height. At *Moys* (see above), just beyond the viaduct, the Silesian Railway diverges to the left, leading via *Hermsdorf*, *Niklausdorf*, and *Lichtenau* to *Lauban* (see below). The Zittau and Reichenberg lines diverge from each other at *Nikrisch*, the former leading to (20 M.) Zittau (p. 278), via *Ostritz* (to Marienthal, see above).

The REICHENBERG LINE reaches the Prussian frontier at (140 M.) *Seidenberg*, where a custom-house examination takes place. The first Austrian station is (142 M.) *Tschernhausen*.

150 M. Friedland (*Adler*, *Weisses Ross*, both in the Markt), a Bohemian town, commanded by the imposing old Schloss, 200 ft. above it, begun in the 11th and 12th cent., and completed in 1551. The tower was erected as early as 1014; the basaltic rock on which it stands is exposed to view in the courtyard. After various vicissitudes, the castle was purchased in 1622 by Wallenstein, whose portrait here is said to be a faithful likeness. The family-portraits with which the walls are hung belong to the present proprietor, the Count of Clam-Gallas. Weapons used in the Thirty Years' War are also shown. Fine view (custodian 1 m.).

The line now traverses the spurs of the Iser Mountains.

153 M. *Raspenau*, a village with several manufactories, is the station for *Liebwerda* (*Helm*; *Adler*; *Curhaus*), a small watering-place to the E., charmingly situated at the foot of the Tafelfichte, with a château of Count Clam-Gallas. Flinsberg (p. 266) is 10 M. from Liebwerda.

166 M. *Reichenberg*, see p. 280. For the line from Zittau to Trautenau via Reichenberg and Turnau, see R. 40; from Turnau to Prague, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

38. From Kohlfurt to Glatz.

107 M. RAILWAY in 6¼ hrs. (fares 13 m. 80, 10 m. 40, 6 m. 90 pf.). This is the most direct route from Berlin to the Giant Mts.

Kohlfurt, see p. 253.— Beyond (6 M.) *Heide-Gersdorf* the train reaches the *Queis*.

14 M. *Lauban* (*Bär*; *Hirsch*, both unpretending), junction for the line to Görlitz (see above). Lauban, formerly one of the six

allied towns of Lusatia (p. 263), has a modern Roman Catholic Church and a Rathhaus of 1543. Pop. 11,300. The ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Steinberg* (Restaurant) commands a fine view of the Iser and Giant Mts.

22½ M. *Greiffenberg* (*Fischer's Hotel*), a town of 3300 inhab., at one time actively engaged in the linen-trade. About 1½ M. to the S. rises the ruin of *Greiffenstein* (1390 ft.), on a wooded hill, a fine point of view.

Railway from Greiffenberg, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., via *Neundorf* and *Birkicht* to (5½ M.) the small town of *Friedeberg* (*Schwarzer Adler*), on the *Queis*. Diligences ply hence (thrice daily in summer, in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to (5 M.) —

Flinsberg (1725 ft.; *Neues Brunnenhaus*, well spoken of; *Deutscher Kaiser*; also lodgings; visitors' tax 21 m.), a long village in the *Queisthal*, with mineral baths. The oldest spring, discovered in 1572, is called the 'Heilige Brunnen'. The *Geierstein* (2830 ft.), 1 hr. to the E., is a fine point of view. To the S. rises the *Iserkamm*, of which the highest points are the *Heufuder* (3630 ft.) and the *Tafelfichte* (3685 ft.), reached in 2 and 3 hrs. respectively from Flinsberg and both commanding fine views. At the foot of the latter lies *Bad Schwarzbach*, 1 hr. from Flinsberg. The *Hochstein* (p. 272) may be reached from Flinsberg in 4 hrs. by ascending the wooded *Queisthal*. — A footpath leads from Flinsberg to the W. in 3½ hrs. to the small baths of *Liebwerda* (p. 265).

Another branch-line runs from Greiffenberg to (14½ M.) *Löwenberg* (Ross), one of the oldest towns in Silesia.

A view of the Giant Mts. to the right is gradually disclosed. From (39 M.) *Reibnitz* an omnibus and a diligence run several times daily in summer to *Warmbrunn*, 4 M. (see p. 270); 3 M. off are the baths of *Berthelsdorf* (*Deutscher Kaiser*), pleasantly situated in the *Kremnitz-Thal*. — The *Bober* is crossed twice.

46 M. *Hirschberg*, see p. 269. Omnibuses several times daily to *Warmbrunn* (p. 270); railway to *Schmiedeberg* (p. 269).

The most picturesque part of the journey is between Hirschberg and Merzdorf, beyond which the views are concealed from the railway traveller (seats should be taken to the right). 51 M. *Jannowitz* (Kindler's Inn), a summer-resort (direct route to the *Bolzenschloss*, 1½ hr., see p. 270). — 58 M. *Merzdorf*.

From Merzdorf a diligence plies daily in 1¾ hr. to (8 M.) the interesting mountain-town of *Bolgenhain* (*Schwarzer Adler*), with its arcaded streets. Adjacent is the ruined *Bolkoburg*, built about 1292 and destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. About 2 M. farther on is the ruin of **Schweinhaus*, an interesting building of the early Renaissance.

Beyond Merzdorf the *Bober* is crossed several times. — 63 M. *Ruhbank*, the junction for the line to Liebau and Königgrätz (R. 41). Our line ascends the valley of the *Lässig*. — 71 M. *Gottesberg* (1760 ft.), the highest point of the railway. — 72 M. *Fellhammer*; passengers for Salzbrunn or Schlesisch-Friedland (p. 284) change carriages here. — Tunnel.

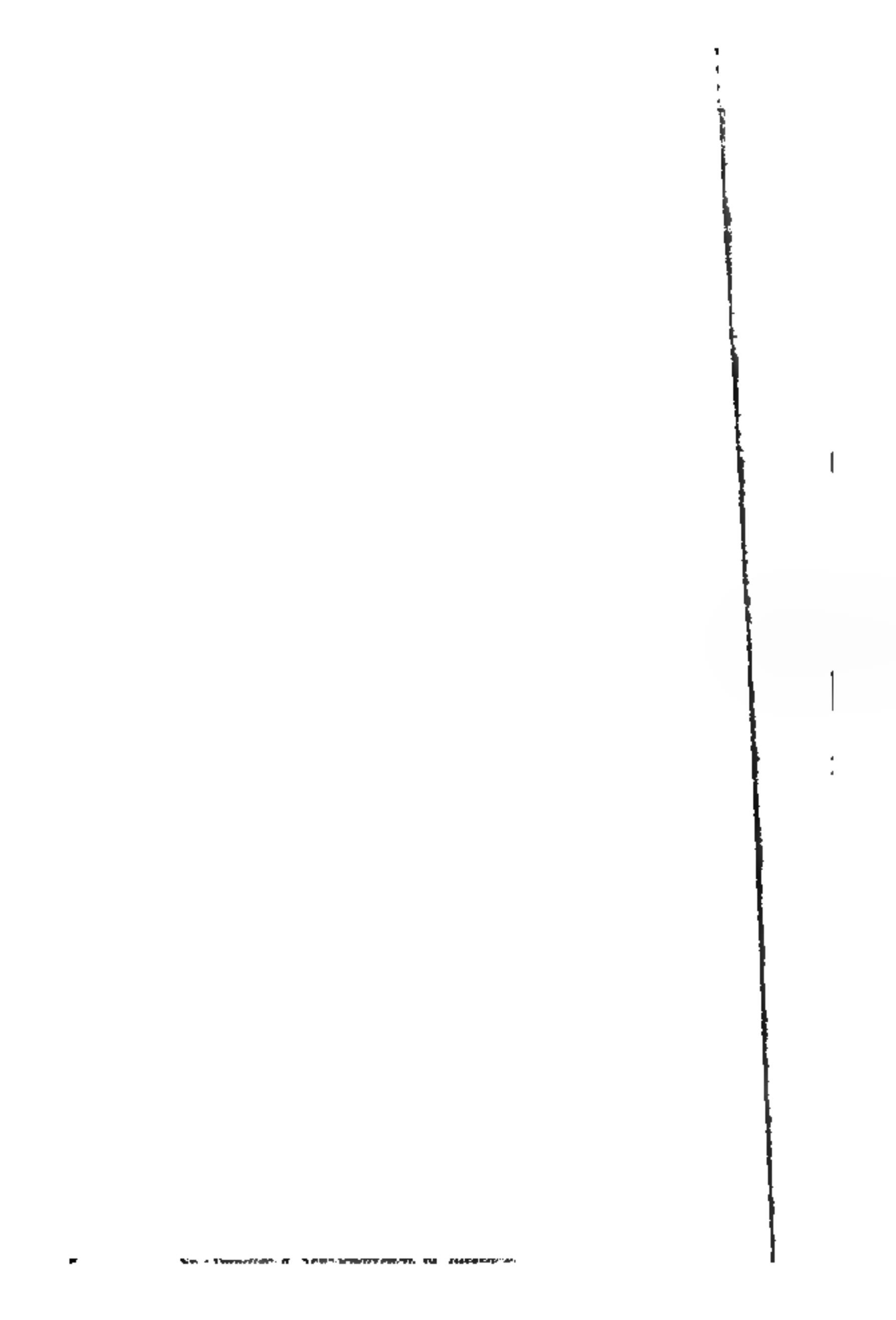
75 M. *Dittersbach* (Rail. Restaurant), junction for the line to Waldenburg, Altwasser, and Sorgau (p. 281). Fine view from the station. To *Görbersdorf* (p. 284), via *Langwaltersdorf*, a drive of 1½ hr.

A pleasant WALK leads through the woods of the *Schwarze Grund* (to the left the *Ochsenkopf*, ½ M. to the right the ruin of *Neuhaus*) in 1½-2 hrs. to *Charlottenbrunn* (see p. 267), via *Nesselgrund*, *Lehmwasser* (inn), and the *Karlshain*.









The train then passes the ruin of *Neuhaus*, and penetrates the *Ochsenkopf* by a tunnel 1 M. long.

79 M. **Charlottenbrunn** (*Curhaus*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Friedenshoffnung*; *Grundhof*; *Preussische Krone*; visitors' tax 18 m., each additional pers. 3 m.), a watering-place situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station (omn. 30 pf.), in a depression of the *Weistritzthal*, with two weak alkaline springs. The *Karlshain*, *Bismarck-Anlagen*, and *Engel'sche Anlagen* are well-kept promenades. Excursion to *Kynau* and the *Schlesierthal*, see p. 289.

The train now passes through the *Reimsbacher Tunnel*. $81\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wüste-Giersdorf** (*Sonne*), a long village in the *Weistritz* valley.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Nieder-Wüste-Giersdorf to *Ober-Tannhausen* and *Donnerau*, and through the depression between the *Langenberg* (wide panorama from the trigonometrical survey station) and the *Hornberg* to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Hornsenschloss*, a robbers' keep, destroyed in 1497, whence an extensive view is enjoyed.

The train threads a tunnel, skirts the E. slope of the *Spitzberg*, and crosses the *Hausdorfer* and the *Galgengrund* Viaduct.

93 M. **Neurode**, a small town with 7000 inhab., in the valley of the *Walditz*, partly burned down in 1884. Coal-mines in the vicinity. The *St. Anna Capelle* (2000 ft.; Restaurant), on a hill to the S. of the town, commands a beautiful view. At *Scharfeneck*, 4 M. farther on, the *Walditz* falls into the *Steine*.

The train follows the valley of the *Walditz* and the *Steine*. To *Wünscheburg* and the *Heuscheuer*, see p. 285. Finally the train crosses the *Glatzer Neisse* and reaches (107 M.) **Glatz**, see p. 286.

39. The Giant Mountains. (*Riesengebirge.*)

Plan. The most interesting points among the Giant Mts. may be visited in five or six days. *Hirschberg* (see p. 269) is the most convenient starting-point. 1st Day. *Hirschberg* and environs (Cavalierberg, Kreuzberg, Helikon, etc.) 4 hrs.; train in the afternoon to *Erdmannsdorf* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., walk by the *Heinrichsburg* and *Weihrichsberg* to *Warmbrunn* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., in all 7 hrs. — 2nd Day. *Hermsdorf* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Kynast* $\frac{3}{4}$, across the *Herdberg* to *Agnetendorf* 1, to *Bismarck-Höhe* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and thence either to *Petersdorf* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Schreiberhau* (with digression to the *Kochelfall*), and *Josephinenhütte* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; or direct to *Schreiberhau* (with digression to *Kochelfall*) and *Josephinenhütte* 3 hrs., in all $7\frac{1}{2}$ or $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — 3rd Day. *Zackelfall* and *Neue Schlesische Baude* $1\frac{3}{4}$, *Elbfall* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Schneegrubenbaude* $\frac{3}{4}$, *Peterbaude* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Riesenbaude* 3, *Koppe* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., in all about 9 hrs. This third day's walk, however, should not be attempted except by tried pedestrians, and even they would do well to endeavour to reach *Hermsdorf* on the first day, and the *Neue Schlesische Baude* or even the *Elbfall* on the second. Those whose time permits should devote two days to this part of the journey, spending the night in the *Peterbaude*. — 4th or 5th Day. Descend to the *Hampelbaude* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Kirche Wang* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Kräbersteine* 1, *Arnsdorf* $\frac{1}{2}$, *Schmiedeberg* 1 hr. — 5th or 6th Day. *Friesenstein* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Fischbach* 1, *Falkenstein* or *Forstberg* 1, *Jannowitz* 1 hr. — The Bohemian side may be included by the following arrangement: 3rd Day. From the *Neue Schlesische Baude* direct to the *Schneegrubenbaude* $1\frac{1}{2}$, descend thence to the *Elbfall* $\frac{3}{4}$, along the *Elbseifen* to *Spindelmühl* 2, and ascend either to the *Peterbaude* $1\frac{1}{2}$, or by the *Leierbaude* to the *Spindlerbaude* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — 4th Day. To the *Koppe*

$3\frac{3}{4}$ or $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; descend in the afternoon through the Riesengrund and the Aupatal to Johannishäid 5 hrs. (carriages may be hired at Petzernketscham). — 5th Day. Return to the Kreuzschenke and ascend the valley of the Kleine Aupa to Klein-Aupa (carriage in 2 hrs.), Grenzbauden $1\frac{1}{2}$, Krummhübel $1\frac{1}{2}$, and Kirche Wang 1 hr. — 6th Day. Via Arnsdorf to Schmiedeberg $2\frac{1}{2}$, to Jannowitz (see p. 268) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — A visit from Schmiedeberg to the Adersbach and Weckelsdorf rocks (see p. 277) may be combined with the above tours.

Inns generally good, except at the smaller villages. Those among the mountains, called 'Bauden', are almost all constructed of wood. Charges at the best inns: R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. and more, B. 75 pf., D. $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ m. At the inferior: R., L., & A. $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 50-60 pf. In the height of summer, when crowded, charges are raised. Wine on the Austrian side generally good, on the Prussian inferior and dearer. The inns are not always as clean as could be wished. — The habit of playing wretched music, and sometimes of dancing well into the night, which prevails at most of the 'Bauden', does not conduce to the comfort or repose of travellers.

GUIDES are found at all the principal starting-places, and although seldom absolutely necessary, are often found useful in the stormy or foggy weather which is frequently encountered among the Giant Mts. Their charge is 5 m. per day and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. per half-day, not exceeding 6 hours, for which fees they are bound to provide their own food, though it is usual for travellers to pay also for their humble fare. — CHAIR-PORTERS, 6 m. per day. — CARRIAGES. With one horse, half-day 5, whole day 10 m.; with two horses, half-day 8, whole day 15 m. — HORSES (to be obtained at Schmiedeberg, Seidorf, Hermsdorf, Josephinenhütte, etc.) with attendant, 9 m. per day and fee, with allowance for return-journey.

The PATHS are constantly undergoing repair or improvement, so that most of them are more like garden-walks than mountain-tracks. The 'Riesengebirgsverein', which maintains enquiry stations at the principal villages, has provided the paths on both the Bohemian and Prussian sides of the mountains with finger-posts.

The WATERFALLS are often disappointingly scanty in dry seasons, but this natural deficiency is in most cases overcome by temporarily damming the water. A fee of 15 pf. is demanded for opening the sluices. The same charge, however, is also made even when nature requires no such artificial embellishment, and, in general, the similar demands on the purse of the traveller are so numerous that he will do well to provide himself at the outset with a considerable supply of small coins. It is sometimes difficult to obtain change at the 'Bauden'. German money circulates freely on the Austrian side.

The Giant Mountains form part of the great mountain-chain called the *Sudeten*, which extends from the sources of the Oder and the Carpathians towards the N.W. for a distance of 140 M. The *Riesenkamm*, or Giant Range, strictly so called, which rises somewhat abruptly on the Silesian, and gradually on the Bohemian side, stretching from the sources of the Bober on the E. to those of the Queis and Zacken on the W., is 23 M. in length, and attains an average height of 4000 ft. The principal heights are the *Schneekoppe* (5250 ft.), the *Brunnenberg* (5120 ft.), the *Hohe Rad* (4945 ft.), the *Silberkamm* (4810 ft.), the *Grosse* and *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4670 and 4730 ft.), the *Schwarze Koppe* (4630 ft.), the *Kesselkoppe* (4705 ft.), the *Kronosch* (4620 ft.), and the *Reifträger* (4485 ft.). The geological formation of the Giant Mts. consists mainly of granite, but in the S. part of the range gneiss and slate enter largely into its composition. The lower slopes are clothed with silver firs, pines, larches, and beeches, but at a height of about 3500 ft. the forest zone of the Giant Mts. terminates, and the region of the dwarf pine (*pinus pumilio*) begins. This in its turn soon gives place to gentians, hawkweed (*hieracium*), Icelandic moss, 'devil's beard' (*anemone alpina*), violet-moss (*byssus jolithus*), and other Alpine plants. Alpine roses and Edelweiss have been planted on the *Schneekoppe*, and promise to flourish in their new habitat. No other mountainous region in Germany is so Alpine in character as the Riesengebirge.

a. *Hirschberg, Schmiedeberg, and Warmbrunn.*

Distances. From Hirschberg to Warmbrunn 4 M., Warmbrunn to Hermsdorf $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., ascent of the Kynast 1 hr., Hermsdorf to the Josephinenhütte 12 M., Hermsdorf to Schmiedeberg 9 M., Warmbrunn to Schmiedeberg 9 M., Hirschberg to Schmiedeberg 9 M. (by rail. in 50 min.).

Hirschberg. — **Hotels.** *PREUSSISCHER HOF (R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 85 pf.), *THÄMM'S HOTEL, HEERDE's, all in the Anlagen; DREI BERGE, in the Haupt-Str., R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{4}$, B. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; WEISSES ROSS, DEUTSCHE HAUS, in the market-place; *DEUTSCHER HOF, at the station, moderate; BELLEVUE, between the station and the town. — *Heerde's Concert Garden*; Schmiedeberger-Str.

Hirschberg (1120 ft.), a station on the ‘Schlesische Gebirgs-Bahn’ (p. 265), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Bober* and *Zacken*, is an old town with 16,000 inhab., still partly surrounded by walls, and the principal commercial place in the Silesian Mts. Near the station is the *Protestant Church*, covered with a large dome, one of the six churches for which Charles XII. of Sweden stipulated with Emp. Joseph I. at the Altranstädt Convention in 1707; it enjoys a reputation for its admirable acoustic properties. The *Roman Catholic Church* dates from the 14th century. The *Ring*, or market, is enclosed by arcades. To the S. of the town are pretty *Anlagen*, or promenades, extending to the *Cavalierberg* (Felsenkeller; Tenglerhof; Waldschlösschen).

To the N.W. of the town, at the confluence of the Bober and the Zacken, rises the *Hausberg* (Restaurant), a fine point of view. At the foot of it is the *Railway Viaduct* over the Bober. To the N. of the Hausberg rises the **Helikon* (view), crowned with a small Doric temple. — The *Kreuzberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E., affords an extensive view, and the *Friedrichsruhe* is another fine point.

A walk up the wild *Boberthal*, or *Sattler Ravine*, on the left bank, will repay the traveller. In the first part of the valley are a number of factories. After $\frac{3}{4}$ M., beyond the ‘Mirakelbrunnen’, a path ascends to the left to the *Helikon* (see above). The finest point, about 3 M. from Hirschberg, is styled the *Welt Ende*. On the opposite bank are the *Raub-schloss* and the *Thurmstein*, a huge mass of rock.

FROM HIRSCHBERG TO SCHMIEDEBERG, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 90, 60 pf.). The first station is (4 M.) *Lomnitz*, beyond which we obtain magnificent views of the mountains. — 6 M. *Zillerthal* (**Feldschlösschen*), founded in 1837 by Protestant emigrants from the Zillerthal in Tyrol. It contains large flax-spinning works.

Zillerthal is the station for *Erdmannsdorf* (1260 ft.; **Zum Schweizerhaus*; *Schmid*), a village $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N., with a royal château and park, formerly belonging to General Gneisenau. In a garden to the S. of the park is the Russian Pavilion from the Vienna Exhibition, brought hither in 1875. Church designed by Schinkel.

The direct route from Erdmannsdorf to Schmiedeberg leads to the S.E. via *Buchwald* (see p. 270). A detour may, however, be made by the long village of (3 M.) *Fischbach* (**Zur Forelle*; *Hübner*), with a fine old château, founded in the 14th cent., completed in the 16th, and subsequently restored. The interior contains some objects of art, and several family pictures (fee 50 pf.). Hence to Schmiedeberg $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

To the N. of Fischbach rise the *Falkenberge*, of which both the most southerly, the *Falkenstein* (2125 ft.; reached in 1 hr. from Fischbach), and the lightly lower *Forstberg*, to the N., are excellent points of view. To

the S.E. of Fischbach rises the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Mariannenfels**, a huge group of rocks on the summit of the Fischbacher Gebirge, commanding a fine panorama. On the S. side of the rocks is a gigantic lion in iron, after Rauch.

From Fischbach or the Mariannenfels we may proceed to the (2 hrs.) ***Bolzenschloss** (Inn); the imposing ruins of the old castle, destroyed by the Swedes in 1643, command an admirable *View.

9½ M. Schmiedeberg (1470 ft.; **Preussischer Hof*, with garden commanding a fine view, R., L., & A. $1\frac{3}{4}$ m., B. 60 pf.; **Goldner Stern*; *Schwarzes Ross*; *Goldener Löwe*; *Drei Kronen*), an old town with 4600 inhab., stretching for a considerable distance up the steep valley of the *Eglitz*. Down to the 16th cent. it was an important mining place, and it was afterwards the centre of the Silesian linen manufacture. Mining for magnetic iron-ore has recently been again carried on, and there are manufactories of carpets, wax-cloth, and other articles. Picturesque environs, with a number of villas and châteaux. Sleighs may be obtained here at the Preussischer Hof for the favourite winter-pastime of sleighing to and from the Grenzbauden (ascent 2 hrs., descent 10-20 min.), a species of 'tobogganing' or 'coasting' on a large scale.

At *Buchwald* (Brewery), 2 M. to the N., on the road from Schmiedeberg, or from Erdmannsdorf, to Fischbach, there is a château with a beautiful park; the 'Warte' commands a fine view (key kept by gardener).

An admirable prospect is obtained from the '*Buche*' (Restaurant), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Schmiedeberg, on the old road to Landeshut. A path diverging to the left from this road, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, leads to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the ***Friesensteine** (3260 ft.), which also command a fine view. On the second group of rocks is a circular hollow, once perhaps used for pagan sacrificial rites. A path leads hence to Jannowitz (p. 266).

FROM HIRSCHBERG TO WARMBRUNN, 4 M.; omnibus, starting from the station and the market-place, almost hourly in summer (40-50 pf.; to Hermsdorf 70-80 pf.). The road on the right bank of the *Zacken* ascends the industrious *Hirschberg Valley*, inhabited chiefly by weavers, and passes through *Kunersdorf* and *Herischdorf*.

Warmbrunn. — Hotels. **HÔTEL DE PRUSSE*; **SCHWARZER ADLER*, R. 2 m.; *SCHNEEKOPPE*, D. 1 m. 25 pf.; *ROSENGARTEN*; *BRESLAUER HOF*; *DEUTSCHES HAUS*; *MEERSCHIFF*; *SCHWARZES ROSS*; **PREUSSIISCHE KRONE* (hôtel garni). Also numerous Lodging Houses (**Langes Haus*, R. 9-24 m. per week; *Fortuna*, R. from 5 m.). Private Lodgings 6-30 m. per week and upwards.

Restaurants (beer). *Cursaal*, table-d'hôte 1 m. 75 pf.; *Goldener Greif*, both in the *Schloss-Platz*; *Lardhaus*; *Warmbrunner Brauerei*, on the road to Hermsdorf. — **Café** at the confectioner's in the *Cursaal*, with reading-room.

Carriages: To Agnetendorf, with one horse 5, with two 6 m.; to Buchwald 6 or 9 m.; Erdmannsdorf 4 or 6 m.; Fischbach 6 or 9 m.; Hermsdorf $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Hirschberg Rail. Stat.* 3 or 5 m.; Josephinen-Hütte 6 or 9 m.; Krummhübel 6 or 9; Stönsdorf 3 or $4\frac{1}{2}$; Seidorf $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 6; *Schreiberhau* 4 or 6; Schmiedeberg 6 or 9 m.; somewhat more if any stay is made.

Warmbrunn (1130 ft.), a pleasant watering-place, visited by 3-4000 patients annually, lies in a fertile district on both banks of the *Zacken*, near the N. slopes of the Giant Mts. The thermal springs (95-104° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and beneficial in cases of gout and skin disease, have been known since the end of the 12th century. Since 1401 the place has been the property of the Counts Schaffgotsch, whose handsome *Schloss* was

erected in 1784-89. The *Probstei* contains their library of 70,000 vols. and a fine collection of coins, weapons, and minerals (open daily, except Sun., 9-11 and 3-5). The *Schloss-Park* is closed at present. The beautiful *Promenades* extend as far as Herischdorf, $\frac{1}{3}$ M. distant, and are flanked with the *Theatre*, the *Cursaal*, the 'Gallerie', and numerous shops, in which cut glass and polished stones are the most attractive wares. The *Weihrichsberg* (1160 ft.), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S.W., and the *Kleine Spitzberg*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on, are two of the finest points of view (Restaurants).

To *Reibnitz* (p. 266) post-omnibus twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

From Warmbrunn the omnibus usually goes on to (2 M.) —

Hermsdorf. — Hotels. *TIEZETE's HOTEL, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 70 pf.; *VEREIN, whence the omnibuses start, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; DEUTSCHE KRONE; ZUM KYNAST; *GOLDENER STERN, unpretending; SCHNABEL's; SOMMER's, etc.; all generally crowded in the height of summer. — Private apartments also to be had.

Guide to the Kynast $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., to the Bismarckshöhe $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; for a chair, each porter 2 m. and 3 m.

Hermsdorf (1310 ft.), 2 M. to the S.W. of Warmbrunn, a beautifully-situated village with a château of Count Schaffgotsch, is an admirable starting-point for excursions. On a wooded height above it rises the well-preserved ruin of ***Kynast** (2030 ft.), founded in 1292, and destroyed by lightning in 1675. A legend attaching to the castle forms the subject of a ballad of Körner. The beautiful but heartless Kunigunde vowed to marry none but the knight who should first ride round the parapet of the castle. Many made the attempt, but were precipitated into the abyss below. At last one with whom she herself fell in love succeeded in his daring feat, but instead of claiming his prize, he administered a stern reproof and departed. Beautiful view of the Hirschberg valley from the tower (10 pf.). As the carriage-road (1 hr.) is destitute of shade, the ascent to the castle is best made by the path which leads to the left from the upper part of the village and mounts on the N. side of the hill ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; guide unnecessary; Restaurant at the inner gate of the castle). We descend to the *Höllengrund*, which separates the Kynast from the *Heerdberg* (2165 ft.; ascent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) towards the S. A pleasant path leads through the woods round the Heerdberg to *Agnetendorf* (see below) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

Near *Wernersdorf* (Zum freundlichen Hain), $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of Warmbrunn, and 3 M. from Hermsdorf, are the *Bibersteine*, an imposing group of rocks. Fine view from the *Grosse Biberstein* (125 ft.; evening-light best). Guide from Petersdorf (see p. 272) to the Bibersteine $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

From *Agnetendorf* (*Deutscher Kaiser; Vogel), situated in a pleasant valley, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of Hermsdorf, the *Bismarckshöhe (2280 ft.; Inn), an excellent point of view, may be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., or from Hermsdorf direct in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — From the Bismarckshöhe a good road (the beginning of which we must have pointed out to us) leads in 2 hrs. to *Schreiberhau* (see p. 272). After about $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. a path diverges on the right at a finger-post to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Kochelfall* (see p. 272).

A path leaving Petersdorf (see p. 272) at the Kochelfall Inn leads N.W. to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Moltkeselsen* (1800 ft.; Restaurant), which command a beautiful view in the direction of Hermsdorf.

From Hermsdorf the post-road (diligence twice daily) ascends the picturesque valley of the Zacken to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Petersdorf (*Kronprinz*; *Trenker's*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; **Stern*, with a garden and baths; **Zum Kochelfall*, at the end of the village), with glass-polishing and glass-staining works. At the 'Trinkhalle', 1 M. above the Kochelfall Inn, a path to the left leads through a pretty, wooded valley to the (10 min.) *Kochelfall*, a cascade 39 ft. in height (comp. p. 268; a walk of 2 hrs. from Hermsdorf). The road then leads through the straggling village of Schreiberhau, the 3500 inhab. of which maintain themselves by linen-weaving and glass-polishing. Numerous inns and lodging-houses on the road-side: among them the *Gasthof zum Zackelfall* (2050 ft.); the *Marienthal Inn*; beyond it, *König's Hotel*, the *Weissbachhof* (with baths), the *Waldhaus*, and the *Gasthof zum Waldschlösschen*, with a pretty view, on the way to the Hochstein (see below). The *Gasthaus zur Josephinenhütte* (2430 ft.), on the road, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond König's Hotel and about 12 M. from Hermsdorf, is the headquarters of guides and porters for the Koppe. The Josephinenhütte, the largest of the glass-houses of Schreiberhau, belongs to Count Schaffgotsch (open 9-12 and 2-6). Near it rises the *Rabenstein*, a lofty rock.

The **Zackelfall*, a fall of the *Zackerle*, 80 ft. in height, framed in beautiful forest scenery, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the Josephinenhütte, is reached by a good road. The best view of the fall, which is one of the finest in the Giant Mts., is obtained from beneath (Restaurant, with beds). Route to the Neue Schlesische Baude, see p. 273.

To the N.W. of the Josephinenhütte rises the *Hochstein* (3540 ft.), ascended in 1 hr., an excellent point of view (rustic inn). Guide 2 m.; chair, for each porter $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. — Ascent from Hermsdorf direct, 4 hrs.

The road beyond the Josephinenhütte ascends to a height of 2460 ft., crosses the Austrian frontier, and leads via *Neuwelt* (8 M. from Schreiberhau; *Gasthof Rübezahl*), and (10 M.) *Tannwald* to (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reichenberg* (p. 280). — A pleasant walk through wood leads from Neuwelt to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs.) *Elbfallbaude* (p. 273) via the *Mummel* and *Pantsche Falls* (p. 273). — A road ascends the Iser from Neuwelt to *Rochlitz* (**Bergschloss*).

Stonsdorf (1245 ft.), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of Warmbrunn, a village with a château and brewery of Prince Reuss, lies at the base of the granite *Prudelberg* (1585 ft.), which may be ascended in 20 minutes. On the *Stangenberg* (1655 ft.), a pine-clad hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the S.W. of Stonsdorf, rises the **Heinrichsburg*, a tower commanding an admirable view. At the foot of the Stangenberg on the W. lies the hamlet of *Merzdorf*, 3 M. from Warmbrunn.

Near Merzdorf, to the S.W., lies *Giersdorf* (*Zum Hohlen Stein*, in the upper part of the village; **Rüffer*, *Dämmler*, *Brewery*, in the lower), 2 M. from Warmbrunn; and almost adjoining it is the straggling village of *Hain*. The picturesque **Hainfall* in the valley of the *Mittelwasser* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Hain. Near it a fine point of view and a restaurant. Higher up are some remarkable rock-formations, called the *Semmeljunge* (view), the *Thumpsahütte*, etc.

Seidorf (1200 ft.; **Zur Schneekoppe*; *Brewery*), where the roads from Warmbrunn and Hermsdorf unite, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from each of these places, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Schmiedeberg, lies to the S. of Merzdorf, and is one of the starting-points for the Koppe (p. 274; guide to the Anna-Capelle $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., to Kirche Wang 3 m.). From Seidorf we reach the *Anna-Capelle* (2080 ft.), built in 1481, in 1 hr. (service on the Sun. before St. Ann's Day, July 26th); near it are a *Curhaus* for consumptives, erected in 1884, and a forester's house affording refreshments. Just beyond the latter is a narrow forest-path, leading to the (1 M.) **Kräbersteine*, on the N.W. slope of the *Kräberberg*; the last rock, the top of which is made accessible by steps, commands a picturesque view.

From Seidorf the road leads to the E. to *Arnsdorf* (Ende's Gasthof; Scholtz's Restaurant), with a ruined castle and a château of the 17th cent., prettily situated on the *Lomnitz*; then to *Steinseiffen* and to *Schmiedeberg*, see p. 270.

b. *The Hochgebirge.*

Distances. From the Josephinenhütte to the Schneegrubenbaude 3 hrs., Riesenbaude $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., Koppe $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; from Agnetendorf to the Schneegrubenbaude 4 hrs.; from Seidorf to the Riesenbaude 6 hrs.; from Schmiedeberg to Krummhübel $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., thence to the Riesenbaude 3 hrs.; from Schmiedeberg direct to the Koppe 4 hrs.; from Johannisbad to the Koppe 6-7 hrs.; from Hohenelbe to the Koppe $7\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs.; from the Josephinenhütte to Hohenelbe $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 hrs.

FROM THE JOSEPHINENHÜTTE to the Koppe, 9 hours. The path ascends by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Zackelfall* (p. 272), crosses a bridge (2335 ft.), and ascends the new and excellent path to the (1 hr.) *Neue Schlesische Baude* (3975 ft.; a small inn, poor). From the *Pferdekopfsteine*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on (easy path), a good view is obtained. Leaving the *Reisträger* (4465 ft.) to the left, the path then ascends past some curious groups of rock, called the (25 min.) *Sau-steine* (right) and (10 min.) *Kässteine* or *Quarksteine* (left), crosses the path from the Alt-Schlesische Baude to Ober-Rochlitz, and then skirts the S. side of the *Spitzberg*. After 25 min. more (finger-post) we may quit the straight path leading to the right of the *Veilchenkoppe* (also called *Veilchenspitze* or *Veigelstein*) to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Schneegrubenbaude, and diverge to the right to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Elb-brunnen*, one of the sources of the Elbe, and thence towards the S. to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Elbfall*, 145 ft. in height (good accommodation in the Elbfallbaude). About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther is the *Pantsche Fall*, which descends in several leaps from a height of 800 ft., and 2 hrs. beyond it *Spindelmühl* (see p. 277).

From the Elbbrunnen we may proceed direct, with a guide, to the *Pantsche Fall*, and thence to the Elbfall. By this route we come suddenly upon a striking view of the 'Sieben Gründe' (p. 277), which by the other route are disclosed gradually.

From the Elbfall we ascend the left bank of the brook by an excellent new path (the older path is shorter but very bad) to the

(35 min.) **Schneegrubenbaude* (4890 ft.; a fair inn), lying on the brink of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Schneegrube*, two rocky gullies upwards of 1000 ft. in depth. *View of the Hirschberg Valley, beyond the abyss, and of Silesia as far as the Zobten near Breslau; still finer view from *Rübezahls Kanzel* ('Number Nip's Pulpit'), a lofty rock close behind the Baude.

From the Schneegrubenbaude we proceed to the left, passing the *Grosse Schneegrube*, to the (20 min.) *Hohe Rad* (4945 ft.), commanding a fine *View. Steep descent on the E. side by a good new path in 20 min. (ascent $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The path then follows the crest of the mountains, leaving the *Grosse Sturmhaube* (4670 ft.) on the left, and passing the *Mannstein*, the *Mädelsteine*, and the *Vogelsteine*, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. reaches the **Peterbaude* (4100 ft.; telegraph-office), a mountain-inn, commanding an extensive view towards Bohemia. [Descent from the Peterbaude to the left to Agnetendorf, or to the right to Spindelmühl, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.] It then descends, first to the left and then to the right, into the *Mädelwiese*, a marshy hollow, and reaches the (25 min.; ascent 40 min.) **Spindlerbaude* (3940 ft.), an inn (good Hungarian wine) on the W. slope of the *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4730 ft.). [Descent hence to Spindelmühl $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.]. The path on the N. side of the latter leads to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Mittagstein* (Prinz-Heinrich-Baude), a granite rock about 40 ft. in height, on the N. slope of the *Lahnberg*, or *Silberkamm* (4810 ft.), commanding a fine view towards Silesia. We next pass the deeply imbedded **Grosse Teich*, and the *Kleine Teich*, in which trout abound (leaving the *Wiesenbaude* to the right), and traverse the *Koppenplan*, clothed with the dwarf pine, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Riesenbaude* (4560 ft.), a small inn (bed $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., shakedown 50 pf.) at the foot of the barren summit of the Koppe. A new path, protected by walls, at the beginning of which a magnificent view is obtained of the Melzergrund to the left and the Riesengrund (p. 276) to the right, ascends hence in numerous windings to the summit ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr., descent 20 min.).

FROM AGNETENDORF (p. 271) to the Koppe, 5-6 hours. We may either follow the telegraph-wires to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Peterbaude* and take the path ascending thence (see above); or, at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond Agnetendorf, where the just-named path ascends to the right, we keep straight on through the woods to (2 hrs.) *Hain* (p. 272), take a guide thence to the *Brotbaude*, and then ascend by *Kirche Wang* and *Schlingelbaude*, skirting the right side of the *Grosse Teich* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — Another picturesque, but longer and more fatiguing route (8-9 hrs.) ascends the *Tiefe Graben*, the wooded valley of a brook rising in the Agnetendorfer Schneegrube, passes the *Thurmstein* (2165 ft.), and then the (2 hrs.) *Korallensteine* (2755 ft.), a wild group of rocks on the N. slope of the Kleine Sturmhaube. The Agnetendorfer, or *Schwarze Schneegrube* is next passed, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the above-described path to the Riesenkamm is reached. Thence to the Koppe, see above.

FROM SKIDORF (p. 273) to the Koppe, 6 hours. To the Anna-Capelle and the Kräbersteine (p. 273), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. From the latter we return to the finger-post, and then skirt the hillside till we reach the main path, which ascends direct from the chapel. In 1 hr.

more we reach the *Brotbaude* (refreshments), at the junction of the paths from Arnsdorf and from Schmiedeberg viâ Krummhübel. The path then leads to the right to (10 min.) **Kirche Wang* (2900 ft.), the parish-church of the straggling village of *Brückenberg* (*Zum Deutschen Kaiser, near the parsonage; *Schweizerhaus*), a good example of the curious Norwegian 'Stavekirken', or timber-churches, purchased by Frederick William IV. in 1844, and transferred hither from its original site at Valders in Norway (sacrificial 50 pf.). Tower, school, and parsonage new. The churchyard, the inn, and the *Katzenstein*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above Wang, afford fine views.

By the entrance to the parsonage the path ascends in 40 min., past *Rüberzahl's Kegelbahn* ('Number Nip's Skittle Alley'), where it joins the direct path from Seidorf, to the *Schlingelbaude* (3480 ft.), another small inn (poor). A little to the right are the *Drei Steine*, rocky pinnacles on the top of the mountain. Then (10 min.) two bridges over the outlets of the Grosse and Kleine Teich, whence the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hampelbaude* (4115 ft.; well spoken of) is visible on its green plateau.

From the Hampelbaude we ascend for 25 min. on the *Stirndl* to the *Koppenplan*, on which, 25 min. farther, is the *Riesenbaude*, at the base of the Koppe (see p. 276).

From SCHMIEDEBERG (p. 270) to the Koppe viâ Krummhübel, 5 hours. A broad road leads from Schmiedeberg to the S.W. viâ Steinseiffen in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Krummhübel (1755 ft.); **Zum Goldenen Frieden*; **Gerichtskretscham*, plain; **Zur Schneekoppe*; **Zum Waldhaus*, on the road to Kirche Wang), a favourite summer-resort, formerly the principal seat of the 'Laboranten', or herb and medicine vendors of the Giant Mts., who trace their descent from two fugitive medical students from Prague. ('Pudel' is an aromatic liqueur manufactured here.) In a ravine below the village is the **Alexandrinen-Bad*. Excursions may be made from Krummhübel to the Anna-Capelle and the Kräbersteine ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.), Kirche Wang (2 hrs.), and the Eulengrund ($2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.). — The Koppe may be ascended from Krummhübel in 3 hrs. through the romantic *Melzergrund* (finger-post on the road to Wang, above the Gerichtskretscham); or in $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by the *Gehänge* (somewhat steep) and the Hampelbaude (see above); or by the *Eulengrund* and the *Schwarze Koppe* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); or viâ *Wolfshau* (Gasthaus Mariensruh) to the *Forstbauden* (refreshments) and the **Tobaksweg* (4 hrs.); or, lastly, viâ Wang and the *Schlingelbaude* (see above), in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide unnecessary; numerous finger-posts).

From SCHMIEDEBERG direct to the Koppe by the Schmiedeberger Kamm, with guide, 4 hours. (The construction of a mountain railway is contemplated.) The path ascends to *Ober-Schmiedeberg* and *Arnsberg*, passes the Anna-Capelle (p. 273) on a hill to the right, then turns to the right, and ascends the *Mordhöhe* and the slopes of the *Forstkamm*, chiefly through wood, to (2 hrs.) the *Grenzbauden* (3430 ft.; **Hübner*; **Göder*), 2 hrs. below the summit (good

Hungarian wine). The vegetation becomes scantier as the summit is approached. Steep ascent to the *Schwarze Koppe* (4615 ft.), then an almost level stretch for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and finally another steep ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the summit.

FROM JOHANNISBAD (p. 281) to the summit we have a choice of two routes. By the first (6-7 hrs.) we ascend the N. slope of the valley, past the finger-post, to the Waldhaus (p. 281), and then follow the valley of the *Aupa* to (4 M.) *Marschendorf* (Inn), the first houses of which almost adjoin Freiheit (p. 281). Count Czernin possesses a château here. Post-conveyance from Freiheit to Marschendorf daily. The valley contracts, and at the entrance to the village of (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dunkelthal* (Brauhof) forks, the right branch leading to *Albendorf* and the *Grenzbauden*. Our road leads to the left, passing a large glass-house, and enters a more sombre part of the valley (to the S. the *Aichelburg*, a small tower built in 1861). 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kreuzschenke* (route to *Klein-Aupa*, see below). The road to the left is continued to *Gross-Aupa* (*Post), a village consisting of huts scattered over the hillside. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach *Petzer* (*Petzerkretschan*; *Riesengrund*) the highest part of Gross-Aupa, where the road terminates (carr. to this point 4-5 m.). Guides and chair-porters may be obtained here. (A little above diverges the road leading across the *Geiergucke* to *Spindelmühl*; see p. 277.) Then a steep ascent leads to the right through the grand **Riesengrund*, or *Aupagrund* (*Gasthof zur Bergschmiede*, at the foot of the hill), which descends abruptly from the *Schneekoppe*. The path passes between the remains of two large landslips caused by a rain-spout on July 17th, 1882. The *Aupa*, pouring over the cliff to the N. in divided and scanty runlets, here forms the so-called *Aupa Fall*. In 2 hrs. from Petzer we reach the *Riesenbaude* (4570 ft.); thence to the Koppe, see p. 274.

[At the *Kreuzschenke* (see above) a road diverges to the right and leads through the pretty valley of the *Kleine Aupa* to *Klein-Aupa* (*Zur Mohrenmühle*, unpretending; carr. to this point in 2 hrs., 5 m. and fee) and (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Grenzbauden* (see above).]

The second route (7 hrs.) ascends by the *Prallop-Weg*, via the *Zinneckerbauden*, to the (2 hrs.) **Schwarze Berg* (4130 ft.) with the *Schwarzschlagbaude*, commanding fine views of the mountains and the Bohemian plain. We then descend to the *Bohnenwiesbaude*, pass the *Töpferbaude* and the *Fuchsbaude*, and follow the long ridge of the **Fuchsberg*, which affords an admirable view of the *Riesengrund* and the precipitous S.W. side of the Koppe. Thence by the **Geiergucke* (descent through the *Lange Grund* to *Spindelmühl*, see p. 277) and the *Brunnenberg* to the *Wiesenbaude* and the *Riesenbaude* (4 hrs.); thence to the top, see p. 274.

The **Schneekoppe*, or *Riesenkoppe* (5250 ft.), the highest mountain in N. or Central Germany, is a blunted cone of granite, covered with fragments of gneiss and mica-slate. The chapel on the summit, erected at the end of the 17th cent., stands on the frontier of Bohemia and Silesia. Divine service performed here once a year (10th Aug.). Close to the chapel is the **Koppenhaus* (bed 2, shake-down 1 m.; travellers are awakened to view the sunrise, which, however, is seldom clear), with post and telegraph office; a second *Inn*, built on the Bohemian side of the Koppe, belongs to the same landlord.

View extensive and picturesque: to the N. the entire Hirschberg Valley; E. *Schweidnitz*, *Zobten*, *Breslau*, *Eule*, *Silberberg*, *Schneeberg*, *Heuscheuer*; S.W. the *Weisse Berg* near Prague; W. the *Milleschauer* near *Teplitz*; N.W. the *Landskrone* near *Görlitz*. To the S.W. we obtain a most imposing view of the *Aupagrund* or *Riesengrund*, descending 2000 ft. almost perpendicularly (see

above); to the N. the *Melzergrund* (p. 275). Fields of snow are often seen on the mountain in spring.

FROM THE JOSEPHINENHÜTTE VIA SPINDELMÜHL TO THE WIESENBAUDE 6 hrs., and to HOHENELBE 7 hrs. (from Spindelmühl to Hohenelbe route practicable for carriages). — To the *Elbfall* 3 hrs., see p. 273. A good new path leads to the right from the *Elbfallbaude* along the slope of the *Kronosch* (4620 ft.) into the **Elbgrund*; on the right rises the *Kesselkoppe* (4705 ft.). It then turns to the left, skirting the *Riesenkamm*, which is rent and fissured by the *Sieben Gründe*, and follows the course of the *Elbseiffen*. Near the confluence of this stream with the *Weisswasser*, a brook descending from the *Sieben Gründe*, the path unites with that coming from the *Peterbaude* (p. 274) and turns towards the S.W. At ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Mädelstegbaude* is a toll-gate (each pers. 4 pf.); then $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther —

Spindelmühl (2860 ft.; **Richter's Inn*, near the church, fine view; *Zur Spindelmühle*, with baths, same proprietor; *Villa Marienwarte*, with garden, etc.), a favourite summer-resort. At the S. end of the village the Elbe is joined by the *St. Peterseiffen*, on which, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther up, lies the village of *St. Peter*. The route now ascends the S. slope of the *Ziegenrücken*, to the right of the *Heuschober* (4290 ft.), and affords a picturesque view of the W. valleys of the *Brunnenberg* (5120 ft.). After 3 hrs. we reach the *Wiesenbaude* (4510 ft.; *Inn), whence we follow the stakes to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) path on the mountain crest, leading in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to the *Riesenbaude* (see p. 276). — Another route from Spindelmühl ascends by the Elbe to the point where the united waters of the *Sieben Gründe* force their way through the ridge, crosses the bridge to the right, and follows the right bank of the *Weisswasser*. A few hundred feet above us, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Spindelmühl, is the lonely but magnificently situated *Leierbaude* (good accommodation at moderate charges); steep ascent hence in 1 hr. to the *Spindlerbaude* (see p. 274). After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we ascend steeply to the left to the *Teufelswiese*, above which we obtain the finest view of the surrounding mountains, and proceed thence via the *Scharfenbaude* to the *Riesenbaude* (4 hrs.). Practised walkers taking the above-mentioned path to the left may proceed by a fatiguing but interesting route along the bank of the *Weisswasser* to the *Wiesenbaude*.

Those who wish to go direct from Spindelmühl to the *Aupa-Thal* (5 hrs.) follow the road that diverges above Richter's Inn and leads to *St. Peter*. Beyond this village the route gently ascends the wild and romantic *Lange Grund* to the (2 hrs.) crest of the N. spur of the *Brunnenberg* (see above), which forms the watershed between the *Aupa* and the tributaries of the Elbe. The *Geiergucke*, at the top, commands a charming view of the *Aupa-Thal*. The *Zehgrund* now remains on the right, while the path follows the slopes on the left to the *Richterbauden*, the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Petzerkretscham*, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the Post Inn at *Gross-Aupa* (p. 276).

By following the course of the Elbe to the S. from Spindelmühl we reach *Hackelsdorf*, *Oberhohenelbe*, and (3 hrs.) *Hohenelbe* (p. 280).

c. Rocks of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf.

FROM SCHMIEDEBERG (p. 270), carriage and pair in 6-7 hrs. (15 m. and fee). A good new road leads via the *Landeshuter Kamm* (fine prospects) to (10 M) *Landeshut* (p. 282); thence to (1 hr.) *Grüssau* (p. 282) and (1 hr. more) *Schömberg* (Deutscher Kaiser; Brewery, in the market-place), where the road from Liebau (see below) joins our route. Crossing the Bohemian frontier, we next reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Liebau*. (Pedestrians save an hour by taking the path to the right beside the tavern at the beginning of the village.) Beyond the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) straggling village of *Merkelsdorf* the road divides, the right branch leading to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Adersbach*, the left to *Buchwaldsdorf* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Weckelsdorf*. *Adersbach* is 3 M. from *Weckelsdorf*, which lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station of the same name. Diligence, see p. 209.

FROM LIEBAU (p. 282) to *Schömberg*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; from *Schömberg* on, see above.

FROM FRIEDLAND (p. 284). The road crosses the Bohemian frontier immediately beyond the town, and unites with that from Schömberg at (3½ M.) *Merkelsdorf* (see p. 277).

FROM TRAUTENAU (p. 281), diligence once daily in 5¼ hrs. (fare 1 fl. 70 kr.) via (6½ M.) *Qualisch* and *Adersbach* to (15 M.) *Weckeldorf* and (16½ M.) the station of that name (p. 285).

**Adersbach Rocks*.— ZUR FELSENSTADT, at the entrance to the rocks, tolerable, R., L., & A. 1½ m., B. 35 pf.; KASPER'S HOTEL. — Admission 1 m. or 50 kr. each person; guide, without whom no one is permitted to enter, 50 kr. for one person, parties in proportion. Several small fees are expected at various points among the rocks, so that the traveller should be provided with 10 and 20 pf. pieces. — The temperature among the rocks is much lower than outside.

The *Adersbach Rocks*, resembling those in Saxon Switzerland, are very curious. They once formed a solid mountain of green sandstone, the softer parts and clefts of which have been worn away and widened by the action of water, leaving the more indestructible portions standing. These rocks, thousands in number, several of them 180 ft. high, often assume grotesque shapes, and many of them have been named in accordance with some fanciful resemblance (sugar-loaf, burgomaster, drummer, etc.). The path is often so narrow that visitors must walk in single file. A silvery brook traverses this labyrinth, issuing in a waterfall 40 ft. high from a little lake, to which a flight of steps ascends. Part of the exploration, which occupies about 2 hrs. in all, is carried out by boat (20 pf.). At the egress an echo is awakened by trumpet-blasts (20 pf.) and shots (1 m. or 60 pf.). — Near *Radowenz*, 7 M. to the S.W. of Adersbach, is a 'Fossil Forest' discovered by Prof. Göppert of Breslau.

The **Weckeldorf Rocks* (*Zum Eisenhammer*, fair, R., L., & A. 1½ m.; *Zur Felsenstadt*, well spoken of), adjoining those of Adersbach on the E. (2¼ M. from the Adersbach inn), are still more imposing. Fees for admission, etc., the same as at the Adersbach Rocks. Here, too, various parts of the chaotic scene have their specific names (cathedral, burial-vault, etc.). The finest point is the grand 'Cathedral', resembling a Gothic structure. Visitors generally return through the Neue Felsenstadt, with the 'Amphitheatre', the 'Valley of Jehoshaphat' (or 'Annenthal'), and 'Siberia'. A visit to these rocks occupies 2-2½ hrs. — Weckeldorf has a station (Restaurant) on the Chotzen, Nachod, and Braunau railway (p. 284), 1½ M. distant (omn.).

The *Heuscheuer*, see p. 285; carriage from Weckeldorf to the foot of the Maria Stern in 2-2½ hrs., fare 8-10 m.; carriage from Adersbach to Carlsberg (p. 285) in 6-7 hrs., fare 20 m.

40. From Zittau to Trautenau via Reichenberg.

96 M. RAILWAY. To Reichenberg in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 70, 2 m., 1 m. 30 pf.); from Reichenberg to Alt-Paka in 2¾ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 67, 2 fl. 75, 1 fl. 83 kr.); thence to Trautenau-Parschnitz in 1¾ hr. (fares 2 fl. 89, 2 fl. 16, 1 fl. 45 kr., Austrian currency).

Zittau. — Hotels. *SONNE, R. 1½ m., A. 40 pf., D. 1¾ m.; *ENGEL, both in the market-place; *SÄCHSISCHER HOF; HÜTTER'S HOTEL, near the station, well spoken of; WEINTRAUBE, Bahnhof-Str.





Restaurants. *Rathskeller*, in the Rathhaus (wine); *Brauhaus*, Bahnhof-Str., with garden.

Cab from the station to the town for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 m.; box 20 pf. — One-horse carr. to the Oybin $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. for $\frac{1}{2}$ day; 8 m. for a whole day; two-horse carr. 9 or 12 m.; to the Oybin, Jonsdorf, and the Lausche 9 m. or $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Zittau (800 ft.), a manufacturing town with 23,200 inhab., one of the principal cotton-spinning places in Saxony, is situated in a fertile district on the bank of the *Mandau*, near its confluence with the *Neisse*. In 1757, after the battle of Kollin, the town was occupied by the Prussians, and was almost entirely reduced to ashes in consequence of the bombardment by the Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine. The large reservoir of the town water-works is conspicuous as we quit the station. Handsome *Rathhaus*, erected in 1840-45. The *Church of St. John*, near the market-place, was re-erected in 1834-37; view from the tower. Part of the church of *SS. Peter and Paul* (slender tower), restored in 1882, is fitted up as a *Museum of Antiquities* (adm. Wed. & Sat., 2-4). The *Joanneum*, with a good fresco by Dietrich, contains the gymnasium and the commercial school (adm. 30 pf., 2-5 pers. 50 pf., 6-10 pers. 1 m.). Opposite is the new *Post Office*, behind which is the *Stadtbad*. In the *Park* is a monument to the composer *Marschner* (1795-1861), a native of Zittau. The *Cemetery*, to the S.E. of the town, affords a good survey of the *Neisse Viaduct* (see p. 280).

About 6 M. to the S. of Zittau rises the Oybin (comp. Map, p. 325), the road to which traverses the long village of *Oppersdorf*, passing the **Wittigschenke*, a clean inn at its upper end. Beyond this point we may quit the road and follow a footpath to the right, which leads through the wood, passing the *Hungerbrunnen* and crossing the *Pferdeberg*, to the Oybin; or we may keep to the road for a short distance farther, and turn to the right into the cool and picturesque *Hausgrund*, whence easy paths with steps lead up to the Oybin. Fine view of the hill as we approach. The *Oybin (1680 ft.) is a wooded sandstone rock, in shape resembling a bee-hive, and crowned with the highly-picturesque ruins of a monastery and a castle, curiously combined. The castle, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by Emp. Charles IV., who founded the monastery on its site in 1369. The latter was deserted in 1545 by the Celestine monks who occupied it, and was destroyed by fire in 1577 and 1681. A small *Museum* of Oybin antiquities occupies the former hall of the castle, to the left, a little below the summit (open daily 9-7, Sun. 8-7.30; 25 pf.). The church of 1384, with its lofty Gothic arches, some of which show remains of beautiful tracery, is the best-preserved part of the monastery. The tower affords a picturesque view. Ancient tombstones in the churchyard. **Inn* adjacent. At the base of the hill is the scattered village of *Oybin* (Kretscham; Dürrling), with a number of villas of Zittau manufacturers.

Opposite the Oybin, to the E., rises the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Töpfer* (1870 ft.; Bär's Restaurant, rustic), another height with grotesque sandstone rocks. The direct route to it from Zittau diverges from the road to the left, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. before the Oybin is reached.

The **Lausche* (2610 ft.), 2 hrs. to the W. of the Oybin, 3 hrs. from Zittau (guide advisable, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), is the highest point of the range of hills which separates Upper Lusatia from Bohemia. It commands an extensive and magnificent prospect, embracing the whole of Lusatia and the Saxon Switzerland, the Teplitz and Bohemian Mts. (as far as Prague), the Iserkamm, the Tafelfichte, and the Giant Mts. The **Inn* at the top stands half in Saxony, half in Bohemia.

The *Hochwald* (2465 ft), 1 hr. to the S. of the Oybin, a height easily

ascended, is another good point of view (*Inn at the top; guide 1-1½ m.). A picturesque path leads from the Hochwald through the *Nonnenklunzen* (refreshments), a labyrinth of rocks, to the Lausche.

Böhmisches Friedland, 14 M. to the E. of Zittau (diligence daily), see p. 265.

Passengers' luggage is examined by Austrian custom-house officers at Zittau. The train now crosses the great **Neisse Viaduct*, 1½ M. long, supported by 34 arches, 72 ft. above the stream. The pleasant valley of the Neisse is then ascended. To the right a view of the *Jeschken* (3170 ft.).

17 M. **Reichenberg** (*Rail. Restaurant*; **Goldener Löwe*; *Union*), the largest town in Bohemia after Prague, is a cloth-making place, with 31,000 inhabitants. The *Kreuzkirche* contains an old altarpiece, Mary and the Child (Dürer?). *Schloss* and *Rathhaus* of the 16th century. *Excursion to the *Jeschken* (see above) and back, half-a-day. — Railway to *Görlitz*, see R. 37.

The line ascends in windings, and at stat. *Langenbruck* reaches the watershed between the Neisse and *Iser*. It then turns to the W. and descends to (27 M.) *Reichenau* (see below) and (31 M.) *Liebenau*, two glass-making places. It next descends the *Mohelka Thal* and crosses it, affording picturesque glimpses of **Schloss Sichrow*, the seat of Prince Rohan, built in the English Gothic style. Beyond stat. *Sichrow* is a tunnel 690 yds. long.

39½ M. **Turnau** (*Rail. Restaurant*; *Sparcassa*; *Krone*, in the town), a town with 4500 inhab., lies on an eminence on the left bank of the *Iser*, 1½ M. from the railway. The modern *Marienkirche* is a fine Gothic edifice. The hydropathic establishment of *Wartenberg* lies 1½ M. to the S.; about 3 M. to the S.E. are situated the ruin of *Waldstein*, the ancestral seat of the celebrated Wallenstein, and the mediæval château of *Gross-Skal* (view from the tower). Farther distant is the conspicuous ruin of *Trosky*. — From Turnau to Prague, 4 hrs., see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

The scenery between Turnau and Eisenbrod is the finest on the line. The train intersects beautiful rock and forest landscapes, at the foot of which flows the impetuous *Iser*. From stat. *Klein-Skal*, which is grandly situated, an interesting route leads past the castle of that name (among the ruins of which there is a 'Rock Pantheon', with reminiscences of Austrian celebrities), by the ruin of *Friedstein*, and the *Kopainberg* (2160 ft.; *View), direct to (2 hrs.) *Reichenau* (see above). To the left is the château of *Daliměřic*, with its two towers.

The train continues to follow the picturesque valley of the *Iser*. — 63 M. **Alt-Paka** (*Rail. Restaurant*), a junction, where passengers for Trautenau change carriages. The line to the S.W. leads to *Josefstadt* (p. 282).

75 M. *Starkenbach*, a small manufacturing town with an old *Schloss*. The church contains a font of 1545. — 80½ M. **Pelsdorf**.

BRANCH RAILWAY from Pelsdorf in 14 min. to *Hohenelbe* (1475 ft.; *Schwan*; *Mohr*), a small town pleasantly situated on both banks of the *Elbe*, on the

spurs of the Giant Mts. The small houses with their lofty gables are flanked with arcades borne by wooden columns. The Schloss is surrounded by a fine park. Linen is the staple commodity here. The *Heidelberg* (3120 ft.), which rises above the town, commands a fine view. From Hohenelbe to the *Schneekoppe*, see p. 277.

96 M. Trautenau (*Union*, at the station; * *Weisses Ross*, in the market-place, R., L., & A. 80 kr.; *Hôtel Stark*), a town with 9500 inhab., on the *Aupa*, almost entirely rebuilt after the great fire of 1861, is the centre of the Bohemian linen industry. The handsome church, founded in 1283, was rebuilt in the middle of last century. New Synagogue. The Prussians gained a victory over the Austrians in the vicinity in 1866. Several monuments to the slain have been erected on the *Johannisberg*, or *Capellenberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the town, where the battle raged most fiercely; fine view towards the Giant Mts. The *Gablenzhöhe*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, is crowned with an iron obelisk.

From Trautenau to *Adersbach* and *Weckelsdorf*, see p. 278.

FROM TRAUTENAU TO JOHANNISBAD. Railway to *Freiheit* (9 M.; fares 55, 41, 28 kr.), ascending the populous and industrious valley of the *Aupa*. Diligence thence to (1½ M.) the pleasant little *Johannisbad* (2065 ft.; *Curhaus*, R. 10½ fl. per week; *Preussischer Hof*; *Johannisbad*, R., L., & A. 2 fl.; *Stadt Breslau*; *Goldener Stern*; *Deutsches Haus*, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 30 kr.; numerous lodging-houses; *Freundschaftssaal Restaurant*; *Waldhaus*), which in summer is sometimes filled to overflowing. The alkaline chalybeate spring is beneficial in cases of rheumatism and nervous complaints. There are several fine points in the environs, while the Giant Mts. afford opportunities for longer excursions (comp. especially p. 276).

From Trautenau to (3 M.) *Parschnitz* (p. 282), 3 M., railway in 10 minutes.

41. From Breslau to Liebau and Königgrätz.

122 M. RAILWAY to *Altwasser* in 2¼ hrs. (fares 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.); from *Altwasser* to *Liebau* in 1¾ hr. (fares 3 m. 70, 2 m. 80, 1 m. 80 pf.); from *Liebau* to *Königgrätz* in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 4 fl., 3 fl., 2 fl.). — Route via *Salzbrunn*, 118 M., see R. 42.

From Breslau to (30 M.) *Königszelt* and (41 M.) *Sorgau*, see R. 44.

43½ M. *Altwasser* (1190 ft.; *Villa Nova*; *Seifert's*), with 8700 inhab., possesses extensive brown-coal mines. The chalybeate springs, which once made it a popular resort, have been almost entirely exhausted by the mining operations. — Route by *Wilhelms-höhe* to *Salzbrunn*, 1½ hr., see p. 284. — The train now passes above the scattered village of *Hermsdorf* by means of a viaduct, and reaches —

46½ M. *Waldenburg* (1385 ft.; **Schwarzes Ross*; *Gelber Löwe*), a manufacturing town with 13,000 inhab., situated on the *Polsnitz*, the centre of a coal-mining district. Near the station is a large porcelain-manufactory; there are also important flax-mills and linen-factories in the vicinity. Excursion to *Salzbrunn* (p. 283) via the *Wetterschacht*, 1 hr. — The line now ascends in a wide curve.

At (49 M.) *Dittersbach* (p. 266) our line joins the *Kohlfurt* and *Glatz* railway (R. 38), with which it coincides as far as (61½ M.)

Ruhbank (p. 266). It then turns to the S. and ascends the valley of the *Bober*, which it repeatedly crosses.

65 M. **Landeshut** (**Rabe*; *Drei Berge*, both in the *Ring*; *Jahn's Brewery*), with 7100 inhab., who are occupied in flax-spinning and weaving, lies on the *Bober*. The Protestant church is one of the six 'Gnadenkirchen' (p. 269). In the *Ring* rises a statue of *Count Stolberg* (d. 1872), once Governor of Silesia, by Pfuhl. — Route to *Schmiedeberg*, see p. 277; to *Adersbach*, see p. 277.

At *Grüssau*, 3 M. to the S.E., are the extensive buildings of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1292, suppressed in 1810, and now used as a parsonage and school. The large *Marienkirche*, completed in 1727-35 in the style of the period, contains some interesting ceiling-paintings (especially in the dome) and fine carved choir-stalls. The *Fürstencapelle*, behind the high-altar, contains the tombs of Bolko I (founder of the abbey) and Bolko II. of Schweidnitz. The smaller *Church of St. Joseph*, near the *Marienkirche*, is also worth a visit (frescoes).

71 M. **Liebau** (*Kyffhäuser*; *Schmidt's Hotel*; *Göhler*; **Rail. Restaurant*), with the Austrian custom-house, is a town of 5000 inhab., engaged in weaving and spinning. — From Liebau to Adersbach, see p. 277.

The line follows a defile through which the Prussian army invaded the Austrian dominions in 1866, and soon enters Bohemia. It ascends slightly, crossing the watershed between the *Oder* and the *Elbe*, and then descends. 74 M. **Königshan** (branch to *Schatzlar*).

81½ M. **Parschnitz** (**Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Aupa*, the junction for *Trautenau*, *Reichenberg*, and *Zittau* (R. 40).

99½ M. **Starkotsch** (branch-line to *Wenzelsberg*, 2 M. distant, on the *Halbstadt-Chotzen* line, p. 286). The line traverses the battle-field of *Nachod*, where the Austrians under Ramming and Archduke Leopold were defeated in several engagements by the Prussians under Steinmetz in 1866. Numerous monuments have been erected to the fallen. The contest was terminated by the capture of (103 M.) *Skalitz*, the station of which was bravely defended by Austrian riflemen.

111 M. **Josefstadt** (*Wessely's Hotel*), a town and fortress on the *Elbe*, erected in 1781-87, ¾ M. from the station.

122 M. **Königgrätz** (*Lamm*; *Ross*), a fortress on the *Elbe*, rendered famous by the battle of 3rd July, 1866, which was fought to the W. of the town (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*).

42. From Breslau to Braunau and Chotzen via Salzbrunn.

118 M. RAILWAY. To *Halbstadt* in 3½ hrs. (fares 8 m. 10, 6 m. 10, 4 m. 10 pf.; express 8 m. 70, 6 m. 70, 4 m. 70 pf.); from *Halbstadt* to *Chotzen* in 2¾-4 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 41, 3 fl. 31, 2 fl. 21 kr.). — As far as Friedland the finest views are generally to the left, beyond it to the right.

Breslau, see p. 255. — 12½ M. *Canth*. At *Kryblowitz*, 3 M. to the S.E., there is a monument to Field-Marshal Blücher, who died here in 1819 at the age of 77.

From (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mettkau* a diligence plies daily in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zobten* (p. 261).

30 M. *Königszelt* (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for the *Liegnitz-Frankenstein* railway (R. 44), derives its name (king's tent) from the fact that Frederick the Great occupied a fortified camp near it, at *Bunzelwitz*, in 1761, during the Seven Years' War.

35 M. *Freiburg* (905 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*; **Burg*; *Schwarzer Bär*), a small town (9000 inhab.) with several linen factories, is prettily situated on the hillside. On the opposite bank of the *Polsnitz* lies the straggling village of *Polsnitz*. Comp. the *Map*, p. 267.

Pleasant *EXCURSION TO SCHLOSS FÜRSTENSTEIN. We follow the road through *Polsnitz* and past the (2 M.) *Conradmühle*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, at the cross-roads, ascend to the left to the (20 min.) *Schloss*. Another route leads by the above-mentioned village of *Polsnitz* and its prolongations *Hellabach* and *Salzabach* to the (3 M.) *Inn zur Neuen Schweizerei*, a few hundred paces beyond which is the **Alte Schweizerei Restaurant*, both close to the *Schloss*. — (From *Sorgau* to *Fürstenstein*, see below.)

**Schloss Fürstenstein*, the residence of the Prince of Pless, charmingly situated on the E. side of the valley of the *Hellabach* or *Polsnitz*, and surrounded by extensive grounds, is one of the most attractive spots in Silesia. The château, erected in the Renaissance style in the 17th cent., has been entirely altered and sumptuously fitted up by the present proprietor (adm. by application at the superintendent's office in *Waldenburg*). The tower commands a fine view.

A *Walk through the valley and a visit to the two castles may be accomplished in 2-3 hrs. as follows (or in the reverse direction, starting from the *Schweizerei*). Beyond the above-named cross-roads we turn to the left (S.), on coming in sight of the *Schloss*, and then take the first footpath to the right, which leads to the *Schützensitz* (view of *Salzbrunn*), whence a digression may be made to the right to the (5 min.) *Riesengrab* (*View). We then return to the road and follow a track indicated by stone way-posts, which leads to the **Luisenplatz*, where a beautiful view of the château, the *Alte Burg*, and the wooded *Fürstensteiner Grund* is enjoyed. Descend hence into the valley, 300 ft. in depth, cross the *Hellabach*, and ascend to the *Alte Burg*, a small imitation of a mediæval castle. Return by the same route into the beautiful valley, and descend the left bank of the *Hellabach* to (50 min.) the *Alte* and *Neue Schweizerei*, or to (20 min.) *Nieder-Salzbrunn* (see below) and (20 min. more) the station of *Sorgau* (see below).

The line ascends in a wide circuit. 41 M. *Sorgau*; hence to *Altwasser*, etc., see R. 41.

The route from *Sorgau* to *Schloss Fürstenstein* is slightly shorter than that from *Freiburg*. The *Waldenburg* road is followed to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Fürstensteiner Grund*, and then the route above described is traversed in the reverse direction. — Halfway between *Sorgau* and the *Fürstensteiner Grund* opens the *Salzgrund*, a parallel valley.

The *Schneekoppe* is visible to the right in clear weather. The train is carried over *Nieder-Salzbrunn* by a viaduct; *Ober-Salzbrunn* lies to the left. Fine view.

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bad Salzbrunn*. — Hotels. *CURHAUS*; *SONNE*; *PREUSSISCHE KRONE*, table d'hôte 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m., less to subscribers; *DEUTSCHER ADLER*; *SCHWERT*; all with restaurants. Numerous *Lodging Houses*.

Baths 60 pf. - 1 m. — *Visitors' Tax* 20 m., members of a family cheaper. — The station is 1 M. from the *Bad* (omn. 30 pf.).

Salzbrunn (1270 ft.), a village with 3300 inhab., stretches along the valley of the *Salzbach* for nearly 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bad Salzbrunn*,

the watering-place proper, lies quite at the upper end, about 3 M. from the first house. Its saline-alkaline waters were famed as early as 1316 for their efficacy in pulmonary and bowel complaints, but fell into disuse during the wars of the following centuries. Their virtues were again brought into notice about eighty years ago, and Salzbrunn is now the most fashionable watering-place in Silesia (3000 patients annually). The principal drinking-spring is the *Oberbrunnen*, which is enclosed by the *Elisenhalle*, in the pretty promenades of *Ober-Salzbrunn* (1335 ft.; 500,000 bottles exported annually). A few paces lower down rises the *Mühlbrunnen*, another drinking-spring, while the *Baths* are supplied by the *Heilbrunnen* and *Wiesenbrunnen*. The *Annenthurm* and the **Richthofenhöhe*, both in the promenades, afford pleasant views of the environs. The (1 M.) *Schweizerei* (Restaurant), the (1½ M.) *Friedrichsruhe* (Café), and the (2½ M.) *Antonskapelle* are fine points in the vicinity.

At the upper end of Salzbrunn, near the entrance to the village of *Hartau*, the road to Altwasser diverges to the left (E.). Pedestrians are recommended to take the route by the (2 M.) **Wilhelms-höhe* (1690 ft.; *View); descent on the E. side to Altwasser (p. 281) in 20 minutes.

The *Zeiskenschloss*, or *Czechhaus*, 1½ hr. to the N.W. of Salzbrunn, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Zeis*. The road to it leads through the estate and village of *Adelsbach*. — To *Fürstenstein* (p. 283), 1 hr. — The summit of the *Sattelwald* (2550 ft.), commanding an admirable view of the Silesian Mts., may be reached in 3 hrs. The first part of the ascent of the *Hochwald* (2735 ft.) is fatiguing.

The continuation of the line affords numerous beautiful views (to the left). Beyond (47 M.) *Conradsthal* it describes a curve which brings it back to the vicinity of *Ober-Salzbrunn*.

52 M. *Fellhammer* is the junction for the railway from Kohlfurt to Glatz (R. 38), the first station on which, *Gottesberg* (p. 266), is visible on the right. — Farther on, the line commands a succession of splendid views. Tunnel. — 58 M. *Schlesisch-Friedland* (*Weisses Ross*), a well-built little town on the *Steine*, with weaving and other factories. To *Adersbach*, see p. 278.

Diligence hence 2-3 times daily (in ¾ hr.; 60 pf.) to (3 M.) *Görbersdorf* (1740 ft.; *Preussische Krone*), situated in a sheltered valley, and frequented by consumptive patients (*Dr. Brehmer's Establishment*, 'pension' from 36 m. per week; *Dr. Römpl's*, 34-49 m. per week).

The Austrian frontier is now crossed. At (62 M.) *Halbstadt* (**Rail. Restaurant*; *Hôtel Meyer*) baggage is examined by the custom-house officers.

BRANCH RAILWAY from Halbstadt to Braunau in 25-40 min. (fares 44, 33, 22 kr.) — 5½ M. *Braunau* (*Jarosch's*; *Oesterreichs Adler*; *Traube*), a small town in an open valley, with a handsome Benedictine abbey. The church, built in 1683 and dedicated to St. Adalbert, contains numerous frescoes and a few good altarpieces. Near it is a small museum of natural history.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. are the Weckersdorf Rocks, a 'Felsenstadt' resembling those of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf, and much visited from Bad Charlottenbrunn (p. 287), 12 M. to the N. A visit (with guide) to this labyrinth occupies nearly 2 hrs.; fine view from the *Elisabethhöhe*, the highest of the hills. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the Marien-Capelle on the *Stern*, another fine point of view with a chapel and an *Inn. The Heuscheuer is often visited from Weckersdorf, the route leading from the Stern via *Gross-Ladney* (20 min.), *Dörrengrund* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), *Bilay* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), *Melden* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), *Nausenei* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Passendorf* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and the Schweizerhaus (see below; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), in all 3 hrs.; or better from Nausenei to (1 hr.) *Carlsberg* (see below).

FROM BRAUNAU TO NACHOD, a drive of 6 hrs. (carriage with one horse to Carlsberg about 12, to Cudowa about 18 m.; carriages are not always to be had at Carlsberg). The road passes *Märzdorf* and *Barzdorf*, crosses the Prussian frontier near *Scheibau*, and soon reaches *Wünschelburg* (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Nitzsche*), a small town with 2000 inhab. on the *Kaltwasser*, near *Albendorf*, a resort of pilgrims. [Diligence from Wünschelburg twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mittelsteine*, passing *Rathen*, with a château belonging to Herr von Johnston.] The road to the Heuscheuer turns off to the W. near Wünschelburg, skirts the mountain to the right (extensive view to the left), and gradually ascends to (2 hrs.) *Carlsberg* (*Stiebler*; *Hauck*), on the S. side of the Grosse Heuschener (thence to the top $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). Pedestrians effect a considerable saving of time by following the 'Gebirgvereinsweg', a footpath diverging to the right from the high-road, some distance before Carlsberg.

The *Heuscheuer (*Schweizerhaus; comp. Map, p. 262) rises about 500 ft. above the lofty plain of the *Leierberg*. The grotesque rock-formations here have various whimsical names (walk through them, with guide, without whom visitors are not allowed to enter, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr.; fee, first 2 hrs. 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-20 pers. 1 m.; each additional hr. or fraction of an hr. 50 pf. more; 35 lbs. of luggage 50 pf., more 1 m.; chaise-à-porteurs about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The highest point is the *Grossvaterstuhl* (2920 ft.), a seat hollowed out in a small rocking stone. The *View commanded from this somewhat insecure point of vantage is enjoyed more comfortably and quite as perfectly from the adjacent belvedere.

[The *Wilde Löcher*, a wild labyrinth of rocks hollowed out by the action of water, near the village of *Bukowina* (Inn), 3 M. from Carlsberg, are reached from the latter by a picturesque path (guide from Carlsberg necessary).]

Beyond Carlsberg the road descends rapidly to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Cudowa (1270 ft.; *Cur-Hôtel*, 'pens.' 5-10 m.; *Bellevue*, R., L., & A. 2 m.; *Stern*; visitors' tax 6 m. per week, less for a long stay and other members of the family), a pretty and well-equipped little Spa (1500 visitors), with strong alkaline springs, containing arsenic, used principally for bathing ('champagne baths') but also for drinking. There are several good points of view in the vicinity. Longer excursions may be made to the Heuscheuer (see above; carr. in 2 hrs.) or *Reinerz* (p. 288; carr. with one horse, in 2 hrs., 6 m. and fee; diligence twice daily in summer). To *Skalitz* (p. 282), omnibus in 3 hours.

There is frequent communication in summer between Cudowa and (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nachod* (see below). The road joins that from Glatz to Nachod (p. 288) at ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the village of *Sackisch*.

The first station beyond Halbstadt on the railway to Chotzen is (67 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Weckelsdorf (*Rail. Restaurant), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the little town of that name (omn.; see p. 278). — 73 M. *Politz* (*Schwan*); route hence via *Machau*, *Melden*, and *Nausenei* to (3 hrs.) Carlsberg, see above.

81 M. *Nachod* (*Lamm*), with a château of the Wallenstein family, commanding a fine view. From Nachod to *Lewin*, *Reinerz*, and *Glatz*, see p. 288; to *Cudowa* and *Skalitz*, see above.

85 M. *Wenzelsberg*; the Wenzelcapelle near the station contains an Austrian military monument (branch-line to Starkotsch, see p. 282). 94 M. *Opotschno*, with a château of Count Colloredo-Mansfeld; fine view of the Schneekoppe. 104 M. *Tynist*, where several railways intersect.

118 M. *Chotzen* (*Rail. Restaurant*), see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

43. From Breslau to Glatz and Mittelwalde.

RAILWAY to *Glatz*, 58 M., in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 7 m. 60, 5 m. 70, 3 m. 80 pf.); to *Mittelwalde*, 81 M., in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (10 m. 40, 7 m. 80, 5 m. 20 pf.).

Breslau, see p. 255. Country at first fertile, but uninteresting. On the right rises the Zobten (p. 261). 23 M. *Strehlen*, with 8800 inhab., on the *Oklau* (branch-line to *Nimptsch*). The train then ascends along this stream.

45 M. *Camenz* (*Adler*), on the Neisse, the junction for the line to *Königszelt* and *Neisse* (R. 44). Camenz once possessed a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1249, and suppressed in 1810. An inscription in the choir of the church records that Frederick the Great escaped being captured by the hostile Croatians here in 1745 by assuming the garb of a monk.

On the neighbouring *Hartaberg* rises the imposing modern Gothic château of Prince Albert of Prussia; in the park behind it fountains play on Sun. and Thurs. from 3 to 6 p.m. — A picturesque road leads from Camenz to (7 M.) *Reichenstein*, with its arsenic mines, and (12 M.) *Landeck* (see p. 237). Pedestrians should choose the route through the *Schlackenthal* and past the *Rosenkrantz Chapel* (Tavern), a walk of 5 hrs.

51 M. *Wartha* (*Neuland*), a small town. A steep path ascends to the Chapel of St. Anna on the *Warthaberg* (1840 ft.), which attracts 40,000 pilgrims annually (*View). Other good points of view are the *Königshainer Spitzberg*, the *Bergsturz*, and the *Grafensitz*. Near the town the Neisse forces its passage through a rocky pass, formed by the spurs of the *Schneeberg* and *Eulen-Gebirge*. Tunnel.

58 M. *Glatz* (*Weisses Lamm*, well spoken of; *Stadt Rom*, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., B. 30 pf., D. 1 m. 80 pf., unpretending; *Neu-Breslau*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a strongly-fortified town on the Neisse, with 14,000 inhab., is commanded by the conspicuous keep of the old castle, 300 ft. above it (tickets of admission at the commandant's office, in the Ring, 50 pf.; small fee to soldier who acts as guide), opposite to which is the modern fortress. Pleasant walks to the *Königshainer Spitzberg* (see above), the *Rothe Berg*, and the *Sophienfels*. — Excursion in the Glatzer Gebirge, see p. 287. — From Glatz to Kohlfurt, see R. 38.

70 M. *Habelschwerdt* (**Drei Karpfen*; *Deutsches Haus*, with restaurant), a district-town with 5600 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Neisse, 1 M. from the station. The *Chapel of St. Florian*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant, affords a fine *View; another admirable point of view is the **Dohlenberg*, 4 M. to the W., beyond the *Weistritz* and the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wüstung* (Inn).



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A good road runs from Habelschwerdt to (18½ M.) *Retnerz* (p. 288) via *Alt-Lomnitz* and *Alt-Heide* (p. 288), where it joins the road from Glatz to Nachod (p. 288). Walkers should follow the pleasanter route by the *Brand*, *Langenbrück*, *Kronstadt* (Inn), *Kaiserswalde*, *Hohe Mense* (p. 288), and the *Seefelder*, a high-lying moor (2470 ft.; interesting flora and fauna), the streams draining which descend to the Elbe and the Oder.

74 M. *Langenau*, ¾ M. from the pleasant little **Bad Langenau** (1170 ft.; *Curhaus*; *Annahof*; *Jägerhof*), with chalybeate and mud baths. There are several good points of view in the neighbourhood.

81 M. **Mittelwalde** (1310 ft.; *Stern*; *Sterngarten Restaurant*), the Prussian frontier-station, picturesquely situated. The Austrian N.W. Railway runs hence to (56 M.; in 4 hrs.) *Königgrätz*, etc. Pleasant excursions may be taken to **Burg Littitz*, *Pottenstein*, *Grulich*, the *Schwedenschanze*, etc.

The Glatzer Gebirge.

The finest points among the **GLATZER GEBIRGE**, or **GLATZ Mts.**, may all be visited from Glatz within two days. 1st Day. By diligence or carriage to *Landeck* and *Seitenberg*; walk through the *Klessengrund* and ascend the *Schneeberg*, spending the night at the *Schweizerei*. 2nd Day. Walk to the *Wölfelsfali*, ascend the *Spitziger Berg*, and walk thence via *Wölfelsdorf* to *Habelschwerdt* or *Bad Langenau*. — DILIGENCE from Glatz to *Bad Landeck* 6 times daily in summer in 3½ hrs.; from *Landeck* to *Seitenberg* twice daily in 1 hr. Carriage and pair from Glatz to *Bad Landeck* about 7, to *Seitenberg* about 10 m. — GUIDES may be dispensed with. PORTER 3-4 m. per day, or 2 m. and food.

The road is at first uninteresting. — 10 M. *Ullersdorf* (inn), with a château of Count Magnis and a large flax-spinning factory. Beside the road is a cast-iron obelisk, 82 ft. high, erected to Queen Louise in 1802. — 12½ M. *Kunzendorf* (Inn; Brewery), with a handsome château. — 17½ M. **Landeck** (1480 ft.; *Blauer Hirsch*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a small town on the *Biele*. About ½ M. to the N. is the hydropathic establishment of *Thalheim*, and about the same distance to the S.E. lie the **Baths of Landeck** (1530 ft.; *Schlössel*; *Düppler Hof*; *Mercur*; *Weisser Löwe*; *Luisenhof*; visitors' tax 9-22½ m.), with warm sulphureous springs (68-84°), known as early as the 13th cent., and used both internally and externally (about 3000 patients yearly). Beautiful shady grounds.

Among the walks may be mentioned the *Waldtempel* (10 min.), amidst beautiful pines (Restaurant); ½ hr. to the S. the *Schollenstein*; farther off, the *Hohenzoller* (1 hr.), with fine view; still more extensive from the *Dreiecker* (1¼ hr.), stretching to the Lusatian Mts.; the ruin of *Karpenstein*, not far distant; view of *Landeck* from the *Galgenberg* (¼ hr.), and still finer from the *Ueberschaar*, a basaltic rock, ¾ hr. to the N.E. A pleasant drive from *Landeck* via *Seitenberg* and the *Puhu* on the *Schwarzenberg* to the *Wölfelsgrund* (see below) in 4 hrs. (carr. with two horses 15 m.), with fine view from the pass.

The road ascends the *Biele Valley* to (3 M.) *Seitenberg* (*Nassauer Hof*), with a fish-breeding establishment (visitors admitted). We then walk to (½ hr.) the marble-quarries on the *Kreuzberg*, descend into the (½ hr.) *Klessengrund*, traverse the straggling village of that name to the forester's house (no refreshm.), and ascend

through magnificent pine-forests to (2 hrs.) a finger-post, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond which we reach the chalet (*Inn) near the top of the —

Schneeberg (carriage-road to this point through the Wölfelsg-
grund, see below). The summit (4660 ft.; 655 ft. above the chalet), which is attained in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., presents no comprehensive point of view; we must therefore walk round the margin of the bleak table-
land, in order to survey successively the basin of Glatz, the Silesian plain, the Altvater-Gebirge (to the E.), and the wild valleys of the March and its affluents which rise here towards the S.

From the above-mentioned finger-post we descend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. to the upper Wölfelsggrund; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther down, the valley is joined by another valley lying more to the N.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (from the chalet) the picturesque *Wölfelsfall (*Inn zur guten Laune, with steps descending to the fall; Zum Wölfelsfall, opposite the fall), which is precipitated from a height of 80 ft. into a narrow rocky basin, whence it escapes through a deep gorge into the plain.

We may now drive in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. viâ Wölfeldorf to Habelschwerdt (p. 286); pedestrians, however, should make a short circuit to the N., in order to visit the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of **Maria Schnee*, or 'Spitziger Berg' (2460 ft.; Inn), situated on a sharp ridge, and commanding a magnificent prospect. Extensive pano-
rama from the 'Belvedere' above the chapel (key kept at the chapel). From the chapel to Habelschwerdt $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to Langenau (p. 287) 3 hrs.; the keeper of the chapel acts as guide if desired.

FROM GLATZ TO NACHOD (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Diligence from Glatz railway-station to (16 M.) *Stadt Reinerz* twice daily, to (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bad Reinerz* in summer 4 times daily, in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (also omnibus); to (21 M.) *Lewin* twice daily in summer in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from Lewin to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nachod* once daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The road runs past *Schwedeldorf*, *Alt-Heide* (Badehaus; Grüner Wald), a small watering-place with chalybeate springs, and *Rückers*, to —

16 M. *Reinerz* (*Schwarzer Bär*; *Deutsches Haus*), a small town of 3300 inhabitants. The Roman Catholic church contains a curious pulpit, representing the whale that swallowed Jonah. Reinerz is connected by an avenue as well as by the road with —

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bad Reinerz* (1820 ft.; *Bade-Hôtel Germania*, D. 2 m.; numer-
ous lodging-houses; Restaurants, *Badehaus*, *Victoria*, *Daheim*; Café at the *Villa Drescher*, in the avenue), a favourite watering-place (3000 visitors), with alkaline springs, which are efficacious in nervous disorders, poverty of blood, and the like. Visitors' tax 25 m., 3 m. for each additional patient in a family; visitors, not patients, 12 m. after the first week. Charming environs. The *Hohe Mense* (2870 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the S., commands an extensive view towards Bohemia.

From *Stadt Reinerz* we go on to (21 M.) *Lewin* (1380 ft.; Schmidt's Hotel; *Deutscher Adler*), the Prussian frontier-town. Farther on we cross the Austrian border and reach —

28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nachod*, see p. 285.

44. From Liegnitz to Königszelt, Neisse, and Cosel.

136 M. RAILWAY in 6-8 hrs. (fares 17 m. 60, 13 m. 20, 8 m. 80 pf.).

Liegnitz, see p. 254. The line crosses the Katzbach, and between (4 M.) *Neuhof* and (10 M.) *Brechelshof* intersects the field of the *Battle of the Katzbach*, in which, on 26th Aug., 1813, Blücher signally

defeated the French under Macdonald and took 100 pieces of cannon and 18,000 prisoners. A monument in memory of the victory has been erected $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Brechelshof. Near this spot Duke Henry of Liegnitz defeated the heathen Mongolians in 1241, but fell in the battle. His mother St. Hedwig erected a chapel here, on which the monastery of *Wahlstatt*, now a military school, was afterwards founded.—14 M. *Jauer*, noted for its sausages.—25 M. *Striegau*, famous for the victory gained by Frederick the Great over the Austrians and Saxons, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, in 1745; the battle, however, is better known as that of *Hohenfriedberg*, where the Austrians were stationed. A tower to commemorate the victory has been erected on the 'Siegeshöhe' (extensive view).

29 M. *Königszelt*, see p. 283. The train skirts the village of *Bunzelwitz* (p. 283) and crosses a long viaduct.

35 M. *Schweidnitz* (*Krone*, *Scepter*, both in the market-place; *Stadt Berlin*; *Goldner Löwe*; **Deutsches Haus*, second-class; *Birke*, at the station), a town with 24,000 inhab., formerly the capital of a principality of the name (since 1741 Prussian), is prettily situated on the left bank of the *Weisritz*. In the Wilhelms-Platz, near the station, are the handsome new *Law Courts*. The lofty tower (328 ft.) of the *Roman Catholic Church* commands an admirable prospect. The old fortifications were removed in 1862 and partly converted into handsome promenades. The beer of the place (**Bierhalle*, with garden, in the Wilhelms-Platz) is famous, especially the 'Schwarze Schöps' (in autumn only), which was largely exported in the 16th century.

A pleasant excursion may be taken from Schweidnitz to Jacobsdorf (see below), and then by the high-road to *Weisritz* and ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Breitenhain*. Pedestrians should now quit the road, which leads on to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kynau*, cross the bridge to the left, and follow the pleasant wooded valley of the *Weisritz*, here called the **Schlesierthal*. At the *Thalmühle*, about 1 M. from the bridge, the *Mühlbachthal*, another picturesque dale, opens to the left, while the 'Karetenweg' ascends to the right to the extensive and well-preserved ruin of *Kynsburg*, near Kynau. From Kynau to *Charlottenbrunn* (p. 267), 5 M., high-road.

37 M. *Jacobsdorf*. To the left is the château of *Kreisau*, the property of Field-Marshal Moltke.

47 M. *Reichenbach* (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Krone*), a town of 7500 inhab., is historically interesting as the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians over Daun in 1762. The Convention of Reichenbach in 1790, guaranteeing the subsistence of the Turkish Empire, and a treaty between the Allies and Austria, which was ratified at Prague in 1813, were also concluded here.

The *Eulengebirge*, a picturesque mountain-district, may be visited from Reichenbach as follows: by omnibus (carr. 8- $12\frac{1}{2}$ m.) to (3 M.) *Peterswaldau* (Zimmer's Restaurant), with a château of Count Stolberg; walk to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Steinseifersdorf* (Inn zur *Ulrichshöhe*), and through the *Schmiedegrund* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Gasthof zu den sieben Kurfürsten*, at the highest point (2460 ft.) of the road. We then follow a clearly marked path to the left, past the *Hohe Eule* (3325 ft.), the culminating point of the group, to the trigonometrical survey station on the *Kleine Eule* (3190 ft.; *View),

and descend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the manufacturing village of *Wüste-Waltersdorf* (Malzer's Inn), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Wüste-Giersdorf* (p. 287; high-road or forest-path).

For *NEURODE* we proceed viâ *Peterswaldau* (p. 289) to (2 M.) *Steinkunzendorf* (*Inn), and (with guide, 1 m.) to the *Kreuz*, *Reimskoppe*, *Sonnenkoppe*, *Ascherkoppe*, and the forester's house in the *Tränkegrund*. Thence to *Neurode* (p. 287) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The train next passes (55 M.) *Gnadenfrei*, a Moravian colony.

61 M. **Frankenstein** (*Kehr*; *Drei Berge*), a small town with 8000 inhab., situated in the most fertile district in Silesia, was rebuilt after a fire in 1858. The *Schlossberg*, which is crowned with an extensive ruin, commands a beautiful view of the Eulengebirge and the small fortress of *Silberberg*.

66 M. **Camenz**, the junction for the Breslau and Glatz railway (R. 43). — The train follows the course of the *Neisse*

89 M. **Neisse** (*Liebig's Hotel*; *Kaiserkof*; *Urban's Hotel*, well spoken of; *Stern*), a pleasant town and fortress on the *Neisse* with 22,000 inhab., in a pretty district. In the Ring, or market-place, rise the *Rathhaus*, with a tower 240 ft. in height, and the new *Stadthaus*. The Roman Catholic *Parish Church*, completed in 1430, was restored after a fire in 1542. The *Kreuzkirche*, distinguished by its two towers and ornamented with frescoes, dates from 1715. The poet *Joseph von Eichendorff* died here in 1857 (house in the Eichendorff-Platz, with a tablet), and is buried in the Jerusalemer Kirchhof. Pleasant promenades, particularly the *Neissedamm*, with the Military Academy, and the *Rochus-Allee*, where there are several public gardens. On the *Capellenberg* is a *Monument* in memory of the events of 1813, and on the road to Ottmachau is another, commemorating the wars of 1866 and 1870-71. Near the latter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the town, is the **Sellerie*, affording a picturesque view of the *Mährische Gesenke* (see below).

FROM **NEISSE** TO **OPPELN** (p. 291), 32 M., railway in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 3 m. 10, 2 m. 10 pf.). — Branch-line to *Brieg* (29 M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), see R. 43.

On Austrian territory, 19 M. to the S. of Neisse, in the *Mährische Gesenke*, a district of the Sudetengebirge, is situated *Gräfenberg*, with a celebrated hydropathic establishment founded by Priessnitz (d. 1851), the inventor of the system.

97 M. **Deutsch-Wette**, where a branch-line diverges to *Ziegenhals* (for *Troppau* and *Olmütz*; see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

107 M. **Neustadt**, a manufacturing town with 16,000 inhabitants.

— 116 M. **Deutsch-Rasselwitz**.

FROM **DEUTSCH-RASSELWITZ** TO **LEOBSCHÜTZ**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (1 m. 80, 1 m., 70 pf.). The only intermediate station is *Steubendorf*. — **Leobschütz** (*Deutsches Haus*; *Post*; *Weisses Ross*), an industrial town with 12,000 inhab., was originally a Slavonic settlement and passed from Bohemia to Prussia in 1741. The Gothic parish-church dates from the 13th century. — From Leobschütz to *Ratibor*, see p. 292; to *Jägerndorf*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

The train crosses the *Hotzenplotz* near (121 M.) **Ober-Glogau** (*Grüner Kranz*), a town of 5400 inhab., with the château of Count Oppersdorff, built in the 13th cent. and containing interesting works of art and antiquities.

133 M. *Cosel (Kronprinz)*, a town with 5400 inhab., on the left bank of the Oder, formerly the capital of a duchy and fortified down to 1874. Monument in memory of the defence of the town against the French in 1807. Promenades on the site of the old fortifications.

We now cross the Oder. — 136 M. *Cosel-Kandzin*, the junction of the Breslau and Oderberg railway (see below).

45. From Breslau to Oderberg (*Vienna*).

112 M. RAILWAY. To Oderberg in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -5 hrs. (fares 14 m. 70, 11 m. 10, 7 m. 40 pf.; express 16 m. 50, 12 m. 30, 8 m. 60 pf.), to Vienna in 10 hrs. (fares 41 m. 20, 32 m. 10 pf.).

Breslau, p. 255. — 16 M. *Ohlau (Adler)*, a small town on the Oder, with extensive tobacco-fields. To the right, near Brieg, rises the church of *Mollwitz*, where the Austrians were defeated by Frederick the Great in 1741.

25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brieg (*Lamm; Hirsch; Löwe)*, the capital of a district, on the Oder, with 19,000 inhabitants. The old *Schloss* of the princes of Brieg was begun under Duke Frederick II. in 1547, and completed by Italian architects in the most tasteful Renaissance style. The finest part of the building is the portal, constructed in sand-stone and covered with figures and rich ornamentation. The carriage-approach and the court-yard are highly interesting in point of architecture, in spite of their sad dilapidation. The plain yet picturesque *Rathhaus* and the *Gymnasium* also date from the 16th century. The most noteworthy churches are the Prot. *Nicolaikirche*, and the Roman Catholic *Hedwigskirche*. — Branch-line to *Neisse* (p. 290).

The Oder is crossed at (51 M.) *Oppeln (Form's Hotel; Schwarzer Adler)*, the seat of government for Upper Silesia, with 16,000 inhabitants. The only relic of the old *Château* of the Dukes of Silesia is a tower incorporated with the gymnasium. The *New Château*, on an island in the Oder, was founded in the 14th cent., and is now a magazine. The *Adalbertkapelle* is said to have been founded by Adalbert, Bishop of Prague. We are now in Polish-speaking territory. — Branch-line to *Tarnowitz* and *Beuthen* (see p. 292; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); to *Neisse*, see p. 290.

The main line next skirts the *Annaberg* (with a celebrated pilgrimage-church). — 76 M. *Cosel-Kandzin (*Restaurant)*, the junction of the Cosel and Liegnitz line (see above).

FROM COSEL-KANDZIN TO CRACOW, 100 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 23 M. *Gleiwitz (Schwarzer Adler)*, an old town with 18,000 inhab., and a fine church. A busy mining and manufacturing district is now traversed. 32 M. *Morgenroth* is the junction for *Tarnowitz*, and *Kattowitz (Welt's Hotel)* the junction for *Nendza*. Beyond *Myslowitz* the train enters a district which was formerly the free state of Cracow (comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*).

The Vienna train continues its route towards the S. — 87 M. *Hammer* stands at the head of the navigable portion of the Oder. Alluvial deposits have here raised the bed of the river so considerably

that inundations are of very frequent occurrence. — The train crosses to the left bank of the Oder.

96 M. **Ratibor** (*Bruck's Hotel; Wedekindt's Hotel, R., L., & A.* 3 m., B. 60 pf.), with 20,000 inhab., possesses a handsome court-house by Schinkel, a beautifully-situated château, and a modern Gothic church. Pleasant walk to the (4 M.) *Stadtwald* (view). Branch-line to *Leobschütz* (p. 290).

The train again crosses the Oder, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Austria, and stops at (112 M.) *Oderberg*, the seat of the Austrian custom-house authorities. — From Oderberg to Vienna, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

FROM BRESLAU TO BEUTHEN, 116 M., in about 5 hrs. (fares 15 m., 11 m. 30, 7 m. 50 pf.). — 8½ M. *Sibyllenort*, with a fine château and park of the King of Saxony. — 17 M. *Oels* (*Hirsch; Goldener Adler*), a pleasant town (pop. 10,200), on the *Oelsa*, once the capital of a principality, which formerly belonged to the Dukes of Brunswick and passed to Prussia in 1884. On a height is a *Schloss* of 1558, with an extensive park. Branch-line to *Gnesen* (p. 263). — 33½ M. *Namslau*, near which is *Minkowsky*, where General Seidlitz died in 1773. From (56 M.) *Kreuzburg* (*Stadt Warschau*) a loop-line diverges to *Rosenberg* and *Lublinitz*, rejoining the main line at *Tarnowitz* (see below). — 71 M. *Rosenberg*. 107 M. *Tarnowitz*, the headquarters of the important Silesian mining-district. — 116 M. *Beuthen* (*Prinz von Preussen; Sanssouci*), the capital of a district, with 27,000 inhabitants. The line runs on to Warsaw, Cracow, and Vienna.

46. From Breslau to Dresden.

164 M. **RAILWAY.** Express in 5½ hrs. (fares 25 m. 20, 18 m. 80 pf.).

From Breslau to (84 M.) *Kohlfurt*, see R. 35. — 100 M. *Moys* (p. 265). Then (102 M.) *Görlitz* (p. 262). To the left rises the *Landskrone* (p. 265). — 105 M. *Reichenbach* is the last Prussian town.

114 M. **Löbau** (860 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Wettiner Hof; Stadt Leipzig; Goldnes Schiff*), the oldest of the six allied towns of Upper Lusatia (see p. 263), which entered into a league here in 1346, is a busy place with 7000 German inhabitants. The neighbouring country is peopled with Wends, a Slavonic race differing from their German neighbours in language, customs, and dress, and numbering about 130,000 in Upper Lusatia. The town lies at the foot of the *Löbauer Berg* (1420 ft.; Inn and view at the top, 660 ft. above the town, and ½ hr. from the station).

FROM LÖBAU TO ZITTAU, 21 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 m. 80, 2 m. 10, 1 m. 40 pf.). — 10 M. *Herrnhut* (**Gasthof der Brüdergemeinde*), a pleasant village with 1200 inhab., was founded in 1722 by several families from Moravia who belonged to the Moravian brotherhood ('Herrnhuter'), and had quitted their country on account of their religion. The site was presented to the exiles by Count Zinzendorf (d. 1760), the proprietor. The Moravian meeting-house contains an ethnographical museum. — At (13 M.) *Oberoderwitz* (p. 294) our line joins that from Bischofswerda and Ebersbach (p. 294). — 21 M. *Zittau*, see p. 278.

About ¾ M. to the S. of (122 M.) *Pommritz* lies the village of *Hochkirch*, memorable as the scene of one of the bloodiest and most disastrous battles fought by Frederick the Great (14th Oct. 1758).

MARSHAL KEITH, Frederick's well-known general, fell in this battle. He was the son of Lord Keith, and an adherent of the Pretender. After the battle of Sheriffmuir he was branded as a Jacobite, and obliged to quit the country. He afterwards entered the Russian service, in which he greatly distinguished himself, and attained the rank of field-marshall. Having resigned his appointment he repaired to Berlin, where Frederick the Great nominated him a Prussian marshal and governor of Berlin. In 1776 Sir Robert Keith, British ambassador at Vienna, erected a monument in the church at Hochkirch to the memory of his kinsman, whose remains had been transferred to the garrison church at Berlin in 1759.

A favourite point of view is the **Ozerneboh* (*i.e.* black God; 1765 ft.), a summit in the range which stretches to the S. of Hochkirch, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Pommritz (carr. to *Wuischke*, then on foot in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). At the top are a tower and inn. At the foot of the tower lies a huge block of granite, said to be an altar of the ancient heathen Wends. Fine view of the populous and fertile plain of Upper Lusatia.

129 M. Bautzen (**Goldne Krone*; *Goldne Weintraube*; *Weisses Ross*; *Rathskeller Restaurant*, in the *Gewandhaus*; *Restaurant Thiermann*, by the *Lauenthurm*, fine view), the handsome and busy capital of Saxon Upper Lusatia (19,000 inhab.), formerly one of the six allied towns, and still surrounded by picturesque walls and watch-towers, is situated on a height above the *Spree*. The *Church of St. Peter*, in the *Fleischmarkt*, founded in 1213, has been used since 1635 by the Roman Catholics and Protestants in common. In front of the church is a monument to *Elector John George I.* *Schloss Ortenburg* (1635), situated on an eminence on the *Spree* at the W. end of the town, now contains government-offices. On the tower is a life-sized figure of Matthew Corvinus of Hungary, commemorating the restoration of the castle by that monarch in 1483. The chamber of the District Court is embellished with a fine stucco ceiling, with scenes from Lusatian history. On the slope of the *Schlossberg* are the ruins of the old *Mönchskirche*. The *Rathaus*, containing portraits of the burgomasters of the last 400 years, the *Gymnasium*, the *Barracks*, the *Wendish Church*, the *Military Church*, and the *Landhaus*, or Hall of the Estates, may also be noticed. The handsome new *Gewandhaus*, or Clothmakers' Hall, in the market-place (entr., *Innere Lauen-Str.*), contains the *Public Library* and the *Stieber Museum*, with antiquities and pictures (Wed. 2-4, 20 pf.; at other times on application at *Weller's*, the bookseller, adm. 50 pf., each pers. addit. 20 pf.; catalogue 20 pf.). The stone head on the *Nicolai-pforte* is said to be a portrait of a town-clerk who tried to betray the town to the Hussites in 1429 and was condemned to be drawn and quartered. By the *Reichenthurm* is the *Monument of Emp. Rudolf II.*, erected in 1611. On the left bank of the *Spree* lies the *Proitschenberg*, a good point of view, where a popular festival is celebrated at Easter.—From Bautzen to Schandau, see p. 331.

The valley of the *Spree* is now crossed by a long viaduct, which affords a fine retrospect of Bautzen. 142 M. Bischofswerda. About 3 M. to the N. lies Rammensau, the birthplace of *J. G. Fichte* (in 1762), with a monument to his memory.

FROM BISCHOFSWERDA TO ZITTAU, 40 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (by

another route $46\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 3 hrs.). — From (24 M.) Ebersbach the Bohemian N. Railway goes on to Rumburg, Schönlinde, and (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Kreibitz, the junction of the line from Tetschen (p. 324). At (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Eibau the shorter and longer routes to Zittau separate. The former leads via Oberdorf, (32 M.) Oberoderwitz, also on the Löbau and Zittau line, Mitteloderwitz, and (36 M.) Scheibe to (40 M.) Zittau. The latter runs via Warnsdorf (junction for Bodenbach, p. 325) and Gross-Schönau (with silk and damask factories), and unites with the first-mentioned at (42 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Scheibe. — 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Zittau, see p. 278.

151 M. Arnsdorf.

FROM ARNSDORF TO LÜBBENAU, 59 M., railway in 4 hrs. (fares 7 m. 80, 5 m. 90, 3 m. 90 pf.). — 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Kamenz (*Goldner Hirsch*), with 7200 inhab., was the birthplace of Lessing (in 1729), to whom a colossal bust was erected near the Wendish church in 1863. The house of his parents is denoted by an inscription. View from the tower on the *Huthberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town. About 6 M. to the S.E. of Kamenz is the Cistercian monastery of *Marienstern*, founded in 1264, with late-Gothic cloisters and old stained glass. — From Kamenz the train runs on to Hohenbocka, Senftenberg, Kalau, and (59 M.) Lübbenau (p. 262).

FROM ARNSDORF TO PIRNA (p. 323), 13 M., railway in 40 min. (fares 1 m. 70, 1 m. 30, 90 pf.).

154 M. Radeberg, a small town with an old château, and iron and glass-works, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of which, in the midst of fragrant pine-woods, lies the small *Augustusbad*, with a chalybeate spring.

164 M. Dresden, see p. 295.

47. From Berlin to Dresden.

a. DIRECT.

108 M. Express in 3 hrs. (fares 16 m. 80, 12 m. 50, 8 m. 50 pf.); ordinary trains in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 14, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 m.).

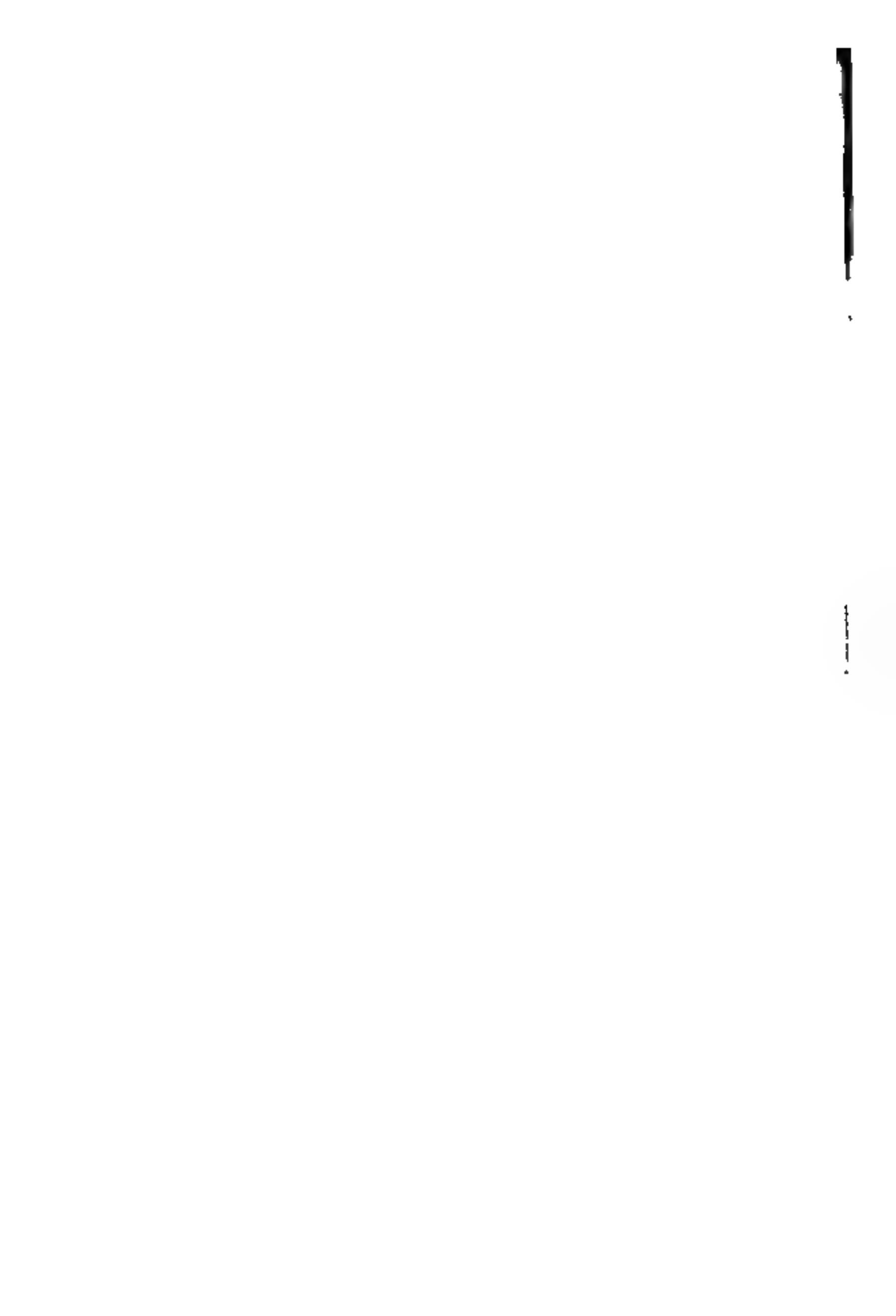
Berlin, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station. — Unimportant stations. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Uckro, the station for Luckau (Krone), 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. (omn.), the chief place in Lower Lusatia, with 4700 inhab., and a pretty Gothic brick church of the 14th cent., frequently restored. — At (64 M.) Dobrilugk-Kirchhain the train crosses the Halle-Cottbus-Guben line (p. 356), and at (76 M.) Elsterwerda the Kohlfurt-Rosslau line (p. 356). A branch-line also runs from Elsterwerda to Riesa (p. 338). — 88 M. Grossenhain (Stadt Dresden), with 11,500 inhab. and important cloth-factories, the junction for Frankfort on the Oder (p. 249), and Priestewitz (p. 338). — 108 M. Dresden (p. 295), Friedrichstadt station; the trains then go on to the Bohemian station, corresponding with the trains to Bodenbach (R. 49).

b. Via JÜTERBOG-RÖDERRAU.

116 M. Express in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 16 m. 40, 12 m. 30, 8 m. 50 pf.); ordinary trains in 5 hrs. (fares 14, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 m.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station. — At (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Lichtenfelde, the extensive red buildings of the Cadet School (p. 81) are conspicuous to the right. 11 M. Gross-Beeren, where, on 23rd Aug. 1813, the Prussians under Bülow defeated a French corps, consisting principally of troops of the Rhenish Con-





federation, under Oudinot. A small church and an iron monument mark the battle-field.

39½ M. Jüterbog (*Simon; Stolle*), a district-town with 6800 inhabitants. The *Church of St. Nicholas* dates from the end of the 14th cent., the tasteful New Sacristy from 1417, and the towers, which are connected near the top, were finished in the 16th century. In the interior is still shown one of the indulgences of Tetzel, who was carrying on his infamous trade here, when Luther denounced him at Wittenberg. The Old Sacristy is adorned with ceiling-paintings. The *Rathhaus*, completed in 1506, contains a room with handsome star-vaulting. The *Abbot's House*, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Zinna, the *Tetzel Chapel*, now a Roman Catholic oratory, and the three old gates of the town also merit inspection. The line to Halle and Leipsic diverges here (p. 353).

The Cistercian abbey of Zinna, 3 M. to the N.W. of Jüterbog (carr. with two horses 3, with one horse 2 m.), was founded in 1170 and secularised in 1547. The church, a handsome granite edifice dating from about 1216, contains brick vaulting of the 15th cent., a beautiful tabernacle in sandstone of the end of the 14th, stained glass of the end of the 15th, and the remains of choir-stalls of the beginning of the 15th century. The circular apses of the choir and the four chapels at the E. end of the transept are polygonal on the exterior. The secular buildings of the abbey are also interesting; the larger dates from the 15th, the smaller from the 14th century. The town of Zinna, containing 1600 inhab., was founded in 1764-77 by Frederick the Great, whose statue adorns the market-place.

Dennewitz, 2 M. to the S.W. of Jüterbog, was the scene of a great victory gained by the Prussians under Bülow, on 6th Sept., 1813, over Ney and Oudinot, who lost 15,000 men and 80 cannon. Berlin itself was thus saved from imminent danger. Monument in memory of the victory.

69½ M. Falkenberg, the junction of the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben line (p. 356).

88 M. Röderau (line to Riesa, see p. 339); **90½ M. Langenberg**, the junction of this line with the Leipsic and Dresden Railway (p. 339). The train stops at (116 M.) **Neustadt-Dresden**, 1 M. from the hotels of the Altstadt; see below.

48. Dresden.

Arrival. Cab-tickets are handed to travellers on their arrival, as at Berlin (p. 1). Cab into the town from any of the stations, for 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 90 pf., 4 pers. 1 m.; small articles free; box 20 pf. (if exceeding 56 lbs., 40 pf.); at night double fares (see next page).

There are four railway-stations at Dresden: 1. BOHEMIAN STATION (Pl. D, 7), for the trains to the Saxon Switzerland, Bodenbach, and Prague, and for Tharandt, Freiberg, and Chemnitz; 2. BERLIN STATION (Pl. A, 3) for the direct trains to Berlin; 3. LEIPSIC STATION (Pl. E, 1), for Leipsic and Berlin (*via* Röderau); 4. SILESIAN STATION (Pl. E, F, 1), for Görlitz and Breslau. The first two are in the Altstadt, the last two in the Neustadt. Some of the trains stop at the Leipsic, Berlin, or Silesian station and also at the Bohemian station. — Fares on the loop-line crossing the Marienbrücke and uniting the different stations, 60, 40, 30 pf.; comp. the 'Dresdener Anzeiger', a daily paper. — OMNIBUS from the Bohemian to the Leipsic station and vice versa every $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Hotels. In the Altstadt: *BELLEVUE, beautifully situated near the bridge (Pl. E, 3), R. from 3 m., D. 4 m., B. 1 m. 25 pf. (some of the rooms

poorly furnished); *VICTORIA, Waisenhaus-Str. and Johannes-Allee (Pl. E, 5), R. from 3 m., L. 1 m. 20, A. 80, B. 1 m. 25 pf., D. 4 m.; *GRAND UNION HOTEL, Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D, E, 7), R. from 3 m., L. 80, A. 80 pf., B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 8½ m.; KAISER WILHELM, new, with garden, these two near the Bohemian station; all these are of the first class. — *WEBER'S, Ostra-Allee, near the Zwinger (Pl. D, 4), R., L., & A. 3½, B. 1, D. 2½ m.; *STADT BERLIN, R. & L. 4, A. ¾, B. 1¼ m., and *ROME, R., L., & A. 2-4, B. 1 m., both in the Neumarkt (Pl. E, F, 4); *BUCHER, Sidonien-Str. 3, near the Bohemian station, R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 2½ m.; *CENTRAL, Wiener-Str. 6, near the Bohemian station, with garden and restaurant; *HÔTEL DU NORD, Mosczinsky-Str. 1b, R. from 2, B. 1, 'pens'. from 5 m., no fees; *RHEINISCHER HOF, See-Str. 15 (Pl. E, 5), no table d'hôte; *STADT GOTHA, Schloss-Strasse 8 (Pl. E, 4); *HÔTEL & PENSION SCHÖNBERG, Prager-Str. 17; STADT MOSKAU, Christian-Str. 5 (Pl. E, 6), R. & A. 3 m.; RÖSSIGER, Waisenhaus-Str. 36 (Pl. E, 5), R., L., & A. from 2 m., B. 80 pf., HÔTEL DE FRANCE, Wilsdruffer-Str. 10 (Pl. E, 4, 5), R. 2 m., A. 50, L. 80 pf., D. 2½ m.; *GOLDNER ENGEL, Wilsdruffer-Str. 4-6 (Pl. E, 4, 5), R. 2½ m., L. 80 pf., A. 60 pf., B. 1, D. 2½ m.; DEUTSCHES HAUS, R. & A. 2 m., L. 60, B. 85 pf., well spoken of; PREUSSIISCHE HOF, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 2 m.; DREI SCHWÄNE, R., L., & A. 1-2, D. 1-1½ m., these three in the Scheffel-Str. (Pl. E, 5); BRITISH HOTEL, Landhaus-Str. 22 (Pl. F, 4, 5); STADT WEIMAR, Pfarrgasse 2 (Pl. E, 5), unpretending, R. 1½, D. 1½ m.; BRAUN'S HOTEL, Pirnaische-Str. 16 (Pl. F, G, 5); CURLÄNDER HAUS, Dippoldiswaldaer-Platz 6 (Pl. D, E, 5, 6), R. & A. 1½-2, D. 1½ m., B. 85, L. 50 pf., well spoken of; RITTERHOF, Breite-Str. 12 (Pl. E, 5), R., L., & A. 1-1½ m., B. 35 pf.; DAMPFSCHEIFF-HÔTEL, at the Terrassen-Thor (Pl. F, 4), R. 1-2 m.; ANGERMANN'S HÔTEL GARNI, Pillnitzer-Str. 51 (Pl. G, 5).

In the Neustadt: *KRONPRINZ, Haupt-Str. 5 (Pl. F, 2, 3), first-class, B. 1, D. 2½ m.; KAISERHOF & STADT WIEN, by the bridge (Pl. F, 3), R., L., & A. from 2½, B. 1 m., concerts in the evening. — *STADT LONDON, Grosse Meissner-Str. 6 (Pl. E, 3), evening-concerts; HÔTEL ROYAL, Anton-Str. 15, near the Silesian station (Pl. F, 1); *VIER JAHRESZEITEN, ANSBACHER HOF, both in the market-place (Pl. F, 3); STADT COBURG, Kaiser-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 2), near the Leipsic station, R. 2 m.; DREI PALMZWEIGE, by the Japanese Palace (Pl. E, 2); STADT PRAG, Gr. Meissner-Str. 8 (Pl. E, 3), and STADT GÖRLITZ, Rhänitzgasse 21 (Pl. F, 2, 3), unpretending.

Furnished Apartments may also be obtained at many of the houses in the English Quarter (See-Vorstadt, on the S.E. side of town), with or without board. These houses are not always in the best hands, but the following may be safely recommended: Pension Schönberg, Prager-Str. 17c, with baths, 'pens'. 5-8 m.; Frau Pastor Görnemann, Struve-Str. 9; Frl. Bretschneider, Struve-Str. 31; Frau Vuillaume, Struve-Str. 10; Frl. von Lüderitz, Sidonien-Str. 13; Frau Colberg, Reichs-Str. 27, 'pens'. 5-8 m.; Frau von Oertzen, Reichs-Str. 12; Frau Rüdiger, Reichs-Str. 6, 'pens'. 5-7 m. per day; A. von Meichsner, Reichs-Str. 7, 'pens'. 30-40 m. per week; Frau Weidmann, Reichs-Str. 1; Frau Becker, Reichs-Str. 24; Mrs. Todd, Moszinsky-Str. 1c; Frau von Mach, Lüttichau-Str. 28; Frau von Biedermann, Lüttichau-Str. 15; Frl. Schmalz, Lüttichau-Str. 22; Frau Donath, Lüttichau-Str. 8, first floor, 'pens'. 3-5 m.; Frau Rudeloff, Lüttichau-Str. 22; Frl. Schütze, Lüttichau-Str. 29; Frau Augusta Schmidt, Lüttichau-Str. 14; Frau Gründling, Räcknitz-Str. 6; Fräulein Kretschmar, Räcknitz-Str. 8; Frau Moritz, Bismarck-Platz 6; Mrs. Freeman-Gori, Bismarck-Platz 10, 'pens'. from 5 m. per day; Fräulein von Germar, Bürgerwiese 24, 'pens'. 6 m. per day, 165 m. per month.

Restaurants. *Englischer Garten, Waisenhaus-Str. 14, D. 1¾-2½ m.; *Belvedere, on the Brühl Terrace (p. 300), D. 3 m., concerts in the evening; *Kneist, Grosse Brüdergasse 34; *Drei Raben, Marien-Str. 22, with garden; *Aussendorf, Grosse Brüdergasse 13; *Hôtel de France, see above, D. at 1.15 p. m. 2½ m.; *Stadt Gotha, see above; Helbig, by the bridge, with view; Hôtel am Zwinger, opposite the S. end of the Zwinger; Kanzleihof, Schlössergasse 17. — In the Neustadt: Wetzel, Bautzener-Str. 59, with garden; Wiener Garten, at the Kaiserhof (see above), with evening-concerts.

Wiener 'g'd. Luncheon Rooms. *Fertsch & Simon, Moszinsky-Str. 1c;

**Grell*, Zahnsgasse 29; *Seulen*, Wall-Str. 16; *Gerlach*, Moritz-Str. 22; *Victoria-Keller*, See-Str.; *Höpfner*, Landhaus-Str. 4; *Tiedemann & Grahl*, See-Str. 5; *Italienischer National-Keller*, König-Johann-Str. 4 b.

Cafés and Confectioners. **Belvedere* (see p. 296), on the Brühl Terrace; *Café Impérial*, Prager-Str. 23, with garden; **Lässig*, Prager-Str. 50; *Wiener Café*, Johannes-Allee 7; *Passage*, Johannes-Str. 10; *Central*, Schloss-Str. 33; *Fromm*, Altmarkt and Scheffel-Str. 1; *Residenz-Café*, at the corner of the Altmarkt and König-Johann-Str.; *Friedrich*, Bismarck-Platz, with garden. — In the Neustadt: *Pollender*, Haupt-Str. 14; *Parsival*, Kurfürsten-Str. 76.

Cabs. One-horse ('*Droschke*'), per drive within the inner town, with or without crossing the river, 50, 60, 80, 90 pf. for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; from the inner town to the suburbs, without crossing the river, 60, 70, 90 pf., 1 m.; if the river be crossed, 90 pf., 1 m., 1 m. 20, or 1 m. 40 pf. — By time: for 20 min. 60, 70, 90 pf., 1 m.; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 90, 1 m., 1 m. 20, 1 m. 40 pf.; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. 1 m. 20, 1 m. 40, 1 m. 60, 1 m. 80; 1 hr. 1 m. 60, 1 m. 80, 2 m., 2 m. 20 pf.; at night ($10\frac{1}{2}$ -7, in winter $10\frac{1}{2}$ -8) double fares. Small articles free; each box 20 pf., if exceeding 56 lbs., 40 pf. Bridge-toll (paid by the hirer) 10 pf. per horse. Fares from the stations, see p. 295. An extra charge of 10 pf. is made when the cab is fetched to the house.

'*Fiacres*', or carriages with two horses, per drive within the town and suburbs, 1-4 pers. 2 m., 5 pers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Blasewitz 3-5 m.; to Plauen 4 m.; to the Felsenkeller in the Plauensche Grund, Räcknitz, or the Albrechtsburg 5 m. — By time: for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 2 m. for 4 pers., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. for 5 pers., each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. — It is advisable, particularly for the longer excursions, to make a bargain with the driver beforehand. — *Carriage* for the day, about 18-20 m. and a fee to the driver.

Tramways. 1. From the *Bohemian Station* (Pl. D, 7) through the Prager-Str., Waisenhaus-Str., and Pirna suburb to *Blasewitz* (p. 322). — 2. From the *Bohemian Station* by the Ross-Platz, Albert-Theater, and Königsbrücker-Str. (Pl. F, G, 1) to the *Tannen-Strasse*. — 3. From the *Post-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) to *Plauen* (comp. Pl. A, 8). — 4. From the *Post-Platz* to the *Albert-Theater* and the *Waldschlösschen* (p. 322). — 5. From the *Post-Platz* to *Löbtau*. — 6. From the *Post-Platz* to *Pieschen*. — 7. From the *Georgs-Platz* (Pl. F, 5, 6) to the *Leipzig* and *Silesian Stations* (p. 295). — 8. From the *Schäfer-Strasse* (Friedrichstadt) via the *Post-Platz*, Altmarkt, Georgs-Platz, and Pillnitzer-Str. to *Striesen*. — 9. From the *Reichs-Str.* (Pl. D, 8) by the Prager-Str., Georgs-Platz, Albertbrücke, and Markgrafen-Str. (Pl. G, H, 1, 2) to the *Alaun-Platz*. — 10. From the *Neumarkt* (Pl. E, F, 4) to the *Zoological Garden* (p. 322) and *Strehlen*. Fare 15 pf., to Strehlen 20, Blasewitz and Striesen 25 pf., after 10 p.m. 5 pf. more.

Steamboats. 1. UP THE RIVER, starting from the foot of the Brühl Terrace (Pl. F, 4) in the Altstadt and from the Carl-Str. (Pl. H, I, 2) in the Neustadt. In summer to *Loschwitz* and *Blasewitz* 31 times daily; to *Pirna*, *Wehlen* (for the *Bastei*), *Rathen*, *Königstein*, and *Schandau* 5-8 times daily; to *Tetschen* and *Aussig*, twice daily (comp. p. 322 and R. 47). — 2. DOWN THE RIVER to *Meissen* (p. 339) and *Riesa* (p. 338) four times daily, starting from a pier near the *Hôtel Bellevue* (Pl. E, 8).

Post Office, Postamt 1, in the *Post-Platz* (Pl. D, 5), open from 7 (in winter 8) a.m. to 8 p.m., on Sundays and holidays 7-9, 12-1, and 5-7; there are also ten branch-offices. — **Telegraph Offices** at Postamt 1, first floor (open day and night) and the branch post-offices (open by day only).

Baths. **Dianabad* (with Turkish and vapour baths), An der Bürgerwiese 15a; *Prinz Friedrichs-Bad*, Reitbahn-Str. 18; *Bad zur Hoffnung*, Falken-Str. 5, with swimming-bath. In the Neustadt: *Johannesbad*, König-Str. 11, with vapour baths. — *River Baths* above and below the old bridge.

Theatres. *Neues Hof-Theater* (Pl. E, 4; see p. 303), for operas and important dramas; performances daily, except Mon. & Frid., beginning at 7 p. m.; closed in July. Ordinary charges: best boxes 6 m., boxes in the first circle $5\frac{1}{2}$ m., second boxes 5 m., parquet 3, 4 m., parquet-boxes $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. Performances of classical pieces are sometimes given at reduced prices. — The *Albert-Theater* (Pl. G, 2) in the Neustadt, charges somewhat lower, is likewise a court theatre; daily performances (closed in June, July, and Aug.). Tickets for both obtainable at the hotels, at the *Invalidendank*

(See-Str. 6), and at the box-offices of the theatres (9.30-11; 50 pf. extra). 'Bestellkarten', which are obtainable at the offices daily (comp. p. 12), must be posted in time to reach their destination between 12 and 7 o'clock two days previous to the performance for which tickets are desired. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. G, 5), Circus-Str. — *Victoria Salon*, Waisenhaus-Str. 25; performances in Sept.-April, beginning at 7.30 p.m.

American Consul: *Aulick Palmer*, Esq., Wilsdruffer-Str. 1; *Vice-Consul*, *Mr. Wilh. Knoop*, Ferdinand-Str. 11. — *English Chargé d'Affaires*: *George Strachey*, Esq., Bürgerwiese 16 (office-hour 12-1).

English Church (All Saints) in the Wiener-Strasse, near the Bohemian Station (p. 295); matins daily, services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Holy Communion on Sun. and Saints' Days at 8 a.m.). Chaplain, *Rev. J. S. Gilderdale, M.A.*, Bismarck-Platz 10, 3rd floor. — *American Episcopal Church (St. John's)*, Berg-Str., service at 11 a.m.; rector, *Rev. T. F. Caskey*, Hübner-Str. 3. — *Scottish Church*, Bernhard-Str. 2; services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; pastor, *Rev. J. Davis Bowden*.

Collections. The royal collections are closed on Easter Day, Whitsunday, Good Friday, 24th Dec., Christmas, and the two Saxon fast-days. On other holidays and on Sun. the Picture Gallery, the Historical Collection, and the Green Vaults (in summer) are alone open. In winter access to some of the royal collections is restricted on account of the lack of heating apparatus in the rooms which contain them. Comp. the *Führer durch die Königlichen Sammlungen zu Dresden* (1 m.).

Albertinum, see Casts and Rietschel Museum.

Antiquities in the Japanese Palace (p. 320), to be transferred to the Albertinum in 1890-91.

Antiquities in the Lustschloss (p. 321), daily in summer, 8-12 and from 3 to dusk; 50 pf. — From 1st Nov. to 30th April application must be made to the Inspector, Marschall-Str. 2; 1-3 pers. 3 m.

Arms, Gallery of (p. 318), same days and hours as the Historical Museum (p. 817), from which it is entered.

**Casts, Collection of*, in the Albertinum (p. 316), Sun. and holidays 11-1, week-days (except Sat.) 10-2, free,

Coins, Cabinet of (p. 303), for scientific visitors, Tues. and Frid., 10-1.

Drawings and Engravings (p. 315), Sun. and holidays 11-2, free; open on other days 10-3 (Tues., Thurs., and Frid. free; Wed. and Sat. 50 pf.); closed on Monday.

**Grünes Gewölbe* (p. 302), closed at present. If open, adm. is granted from 1st June to 30th Sept., on Sun. and holidays 11-2, and week-days 9-2, 1 m.; in May and Oct., 10-2 on week-days, 1 m.; during the winter-months on week-days 10-1, by card admitting 1-6 pers., 9 m., each additional pers. 1½ m. Single visitors will find no difficulty in joining a party at the entrance.

Kaufmann's Acoustic Cabinet (Pl. D, 3), König-Johann-Str., a collection of automatic instruments of music, daily 9-6, 1 m.; on Sun. (11-6) and Wed. 50 pf.

Körner Museum (p. 321), daily 9-2, Wed. & Sat. 9-1 and 2-5 (50 pf.).

**Library* (p. 320), daily, in summer 9-2, in winter 10-3 (each person 50 pf.). Apply at the office on the ground-floor.

Mathematical and Physical Instruments and Models (p. 316), in summer, Sun. and holidays 11-1, and Mon., Wed., and Frid. 9-12, gratis, Tues. & Thurs. 9-12, 50 pf.; in winter, 50 pf. (closed on Sat., Sun., and holidays).

Museum, Historical (p. 317), in the Museum Johanneum, Sun. and holidays 11-2 (25 pf.); other days from 1st May to 31st Oct. 9-2, in winter (except Sat.) 10-2 (50 pf.). In winter 50 pf. extra is charged for admission to the Gallery of Arms.

Museum, Industrial (p. 316), daily, except Mon., 9-2, 25 pf.; on Sun. 11-2, gratis.

**Museum Johanneum* (p. 317), see the Historical Museum.

Museum, Mineralogical and Prehistoric (p. 316), on Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 9-1, Wed. 2-4, gratis; closed on Sat., Sun., and holidays.

Museum, Zoological and Ethnographical (p. 316), on Sun., Mon., Thurs., and holidays 11-1, Wed. and Sat. 1-3, gratis; closed on Tues. and Frid.

Palace, Royal (p. 301), in summer daily; by card procurable from the intendant in the principal court-yard to the left.

Panorama (p. 319), daily, from 8 (Sun. 11) a. m. till dusk, 1 m.

***Picture Gallery* (p. 305), on Sun. and holidays (with the exception of those already mentioned), 11-2, and on Tues., Thurs., and Frid., 9-3 (in winter 10-3) gratis; on Wed. and Sat. 9-3 (in winter 10-3), 50 pf.; on Mondays (cleaning-day) 9-1 (in winter 10-2), 1½ m. — During the latter half of April and of Oct., when the gallery is being cleaned, admission on week-days, 10-2, or 9-1, 1½ m. (no admission on the last two days of Oct.).

Porcelain, Collection of (p. 318), in the Museum Johanneum, same days, hours, and fees as the Historical Museum (see p. 298).

Rietschel Museum, in the Albertinum (p. 321), week-days 10-2, Sun and holidays 11-1, free.

Zoological Garden (p. 322), daily 75 pf., Sun. 50 pf.. on the 1st Sun. of the month 25 pf.

Principal Attractions. Picture Gallery, Green Vault, Museum Johanneum. Walk along the Brühl Terrace, cross the old bridge, traverse the Neustadt, and return by the Marienbrücke; then past the Zwinger and through the Altstadt to the Grosse Garten. Excursion to the Bastei (p. 326) recommended.

Rapid changes of temperature are not unfrequent at Dresden and in the environs, especially in summer, when the evenings are often very cool. This remark also applies to Schandau and other places in the valley of the Elbe.

Dresden (370 ft.), the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, mentioned in history for the first time in 1206, and the residence of the sovereigns since 1485, was greatly extended and embellished by the splendour-loving Augustus II., the Strong (1694-1733), and has rapidly increased during the present century. Population 246,000 (garrison of 9000 men). The city lies on both banks of the Elbe, which separates the ALTSTADT and FRIEDRICHSTADT (S. side) with their suburbs from the NEUSTADT and ANTONSTADT, which were re-erected after a fire in 1685, with their suburbs. The beautiful environs and the magnificent picture-gallery attract numerous visitors, and a considerable English community resides here.

Dresden will probably long retain the designation of the Cradle of Rococo Art, although the expression 'rococo' is now used in a somewhat narrower sense than it formerly was, and no longer applies to the whole of the art of the 18th cent., which embraces both the 'baroque' and the degraded styles. During the reign of AUGUSTUS THE STRONG Dresden began to occupy a prominent position as a cradle of art, the foundation of the Zwinger and the *Invention of Porcelain* (by Böttger, a chemist, in 1709; see p. 348) being the two most important events in its art career. As Augustus the Strong bore some personal resemblance to Louis XIV., so the erection of the Zwinger recalls the palatial edifices built about that period as monuments befitting the glorious reign of the Grand Monarque of France. The era of Louis XIV. loved to be compared with the golden period of Roman culture; and so, too, the Zwinger, of which, however, a very small portion only (the anterior court) was completed, was intended to embrace all the handsomest and most useful features of Roman baths and palaces. The leading object of the rococo art, which to some extent finds an exponent in the style of the Zwinger, appears to have been to invest even the domestic life of monarchs with pomp and splendour, and to unveil to the eyes of the public the privacy of the princely boudoir and cabinet. Thus, in harmony with this tendency, the Zwinger would have afforded an admirable scene for the 'Merceries', or fairs, in the comedies and festivities of which the court would have acted a prominent part in transparent incognito. The porcelain manufacture was particularly well adapted for giving expression to the spirit of the style,

as the material was equally suitable for being moulded into elegant, doll-like figures, or into flourishing and fantastic decorations. To this day, indeed, the rococo style may be regarded as the classical style for porcelain moulding. A characteristic of the style, however, was superficiality, and its reign at Dresden was accordingly but brief. About the middle of last century the city again lapsed into its former obscurity, unaffected to any material extent by the artistic labours of *Mengs* or the important archaeological researches of *Winckelmann*.

At length, about the beginning of the present century, Dresden began to regain a share of its former reputation in the province of art, when the city became the headquarters of the 'Romanticists', who were more given to poetry of conception than technical excellence of execution. The result of their labours has been a series of respectable, but stiff works in somewhat questionable taste. The chief masters of this period were *Runge*, *Friedrich*, *Gerhard von Kügelgen*, and *Matthäi*. An attempt was made to stimulate the progress of native art by the invitation of eminent artists (*Bendemann*, *Hübner*, and *Schnorr*) from Düsseldorf and Munich; but the experiment was only partially successful, and Dresden continued to be inferior to the other chief cradles of art in the sphere of painting. On the other hand, Dresden has made immense strides in the practice of the plastic art. Of this school *Rietschel* (1804-61) was the founder, and he was worthily succeeded by *Johannes Schilling* (b. 1828), the sculptor of the Niederwald Monument, and *Donndorf* (now at Stuttgart). *Ernst Haehnel* (b. 1811) is looked upon as the second head of the Dresden school; among his best pupils are *Renzsch*, *Haertel*, *Henze*, and *Echtermeyer*. The realistic school is powerfully represented by *Robert Diez* (p. 319). In the history of architecture Dresden has gradually attained a high reputation from having long been the headquarters of *Semper* (1804-1879), one of the greatest German architects of the present century.

The Altstadt and Neustadt are connected by means of three stone bridges. The Old or **Augustus Bridge** (Pl. E, 3, 4), constructed in the 12-13th cent., widened in 1727-31, and partly blown up by Marshal Davoust on 19th March, 1813, is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length, and rests on 16 arches. (Pedestrians as well as carriages are expected to keep to the right side of the bridge.) About $\frac{1}{3}$ M. below it is the **Marienbrücke** (Pl. D, 2), 250 yds. in length, and borne by 12 arches, completed in 1852, and serving both for railway and ordinary traffic. The **Albertsbrücke** (Pl. H, 3), connecting the suburb of Pirna with the Neustadt, was opened for traffic in 1877. The turreted building near it, on the left bank, is the **Rifle Barracks** (Pl. H, 3). All the bridges command a pleasant view.

Several of the chief attractions of Dresden are situated close to the old bridge, on the left bank of the river. On our left as we approach from the Neustadt lies the Brühl Terrace, and opposite to us are the Royal Palace and the Roman Catholic Court Church; to the right are the Museum with the Zwinger, the Monument of King John, and the Hof-Theater.

The ***Brühl Terrace** (Pl. E, F, 4), originally laid out as a garden in 1738 by Count Brühl, the minister of Augustus III., rising above the Elbe, and fully $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, is a favourite promenade, commanding a fine view of the river. It is approached from the Schloss-Platz by a broad flight of steps adorned with gilded *Groups of Night, Morning, Noon, and Evening, in sandstone, by *Schilling*. The terrace is planted with trees, and the side next the town is bounded

by the Brühl Palais (p. 303) and the *Academy of Art*, now rebuilding. To the left rises the *Rietschel Monument*, designed by Schilling. — At the E. end of the terrace is the *Café Belvedere* (p. 297), near which, on the land side, is the *ALBEEITINUM* (comp. p. 298; the old *Arsenal*), now containing the Archives and the *Collection of Casts* (adm., see p. 298).

The entrance to the latter is opposite the Belvedere. The ceiling of the hall is painted by *Prell*. The vestibule at the top of the staircase contains selected sculptures of the best period; but in order to obtain a chronological survey of the progress of the plastic art, we turn to the right, and begin with the Egyptian Room. 1. Egyptian Room; 2. Assyrian Room; 3. Asia Minor Room; 4. Assyrian Room; 5. Mycenean Room or Room of the Gate of the Lions; 6. Æginetan Room; 7. Olympian Room. We now return across the vestibule to the following rooms. 8. Parthenon Room; 9. Myron Room; 10. Eirene Room; 11. Sepulchral Reliefs; 12. Niobe Room; 13. Room of Lysippus; 14. Room of the Greek Statues; 15. Room of Praxiteles; 16. Lycian Room; 17. Mausoleum Room; 18. Room of the Venus of Melos and the Laocoön; 19. Pergamus Room; 20. Room of the Apollo Belvedere; 21. Room of the Gaul; 22. Roman Room; 23. Room of the Farnese Bull; 24. Room of Venus; 25. Donatello Room; 26. Michael Angelo Room; 27. Late-Roman Statues; 28. Late-Renaissance Room; 29. Room of the Golden Gate of Freiberg; 30. Peter Vischer Room; 31. Later German Art.

The Collection of Antiquities (p. 320) is to occupy the rooms beneath the Museum of Plaster Casts. — The court lighted from above, on the ground-floor, accommodates the collection of German art of the 19th century, the *Rietschel Museum* (containing an almost complete collection of casts and models of the works of the eminent sculptor of that name; d. 1861), and works of the Dresden school and other modern sculptures.

To the E. of the Brühl Terrace, on the other side of a depression which descends to the Elbe, is the *Synagogue* (Pl. F, G, 4), a Romanesque edifice erected by Semper in 1840.

Descending from the Terrace, and following the Zeughaus-Str. in a straight direction, we perceive to the right, at the corner of the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. F, 4, 5), the *Maurice Monument* to the memory of the Elector of that name, who fell in a battle with the Margrave of Brandenburg at Sievershausen in 1553 (p. 96), after having resigned his dignity to his brother Augustus, as the relief indicates. — In the Pillnitzer-Str., which runs E. from this point, stand the new *Law Courts*, with sculptures, and the *Church of St. John* (Pl. H, 5), a Gothic edifice with rich plastic ornamentation. Farther on in the same street (No. 33) is the *Schilling Museum*, with models of the works of that master (Niederwald Monument, Schiller Monument at Vienna, etc.).

The Roman Catholic Court Church (Pl. E, 4), opposite the old bridge, erected in the 'baroque' style in 1737-56 from designs by *Chiaveri*, and adorned with 64 statues of saints on the parapets and at the entrances, by *Mattielli*, contains an altarpiece by *Raphael Mengs*, representing the Ascension, formerly much overrated. The tower is 280 ft. high. Beneath the sacristy are the royal burial-vaults. *Church-music on Sun. and festivals at 11 a.m.

The Palace (Pl. E, 4), founded in 1534, and frequently enlarged, chiefly by Augustus the Strong at the beginning of the 18th cent., is an extensive edifice of irregular form enclosing two quadrangles. The *Georgenthör*, 1534-37, which is much frequented as a thoroughfare to the *Schloss-Strasse*, and has a Gothic vaulting,

is adorned on the outside with elegant Renaissance columns. Above the '*Grüne Thor*', in the façade towards the Court Church, rises a tower 331 ft. in height, the loftiest in Dresden. The Green Gate leads into the Great Court, with interesting, richly-decorated staircase, towers at the four corners, and a gallery over the gate, dating, according to the inscription, from 1549 and 1550. In the corner to the right is the Green Vault (see p. 302).

The *Interior of the palace (admission, see p. 299) is embellished with beautiful frescoes by *Bendemann*, completed in 1845. In the BALL ROOM are scenes from Greek mythology: procession of Bacchus and allegorical figures of poetry, music, dancing, architecture, sculpture, and painting; Marriage of Alexander and Roxana, Nuptials of Thetis, Apollo in the chariot drawn by swans, the three Greek tribes, and Homer. — In the THRONE ROOM, or Banquet Hall, the Four Estates are represented in scenes from the history of Emp. Henry I., who was of Saxon descent (d. 936): Battle of Merseburg (knights), Conversion of the Danish king (ecclesiastics), Foundation of cities (burghers), and Solicitude for the rural population (peasantry). On the frieze, the Occupations and Labours of Life. At the other end of the hall: Lawgivers; in the middle Saxonia; on the left Moses, David, Solomon, Zoroaster, Solon, Alexander, Numa; on the right Constantine, Gregory the Great, Charlemagne, the emperors Henry I., Otho I., Conrad III., Frederick Barbarossa, Rudolph I., and Maximilian I. Above: Justice, Wisdom, Bravery, Moderation. — The PALACE CHAPEL contains a number of good pictures by *Guido Reni*, *Annibale Carracci*, *Raphael Mengs*, and others.

The *Green Vault (*Grüne Gewölbe*; entrance see above; admission, see p. 298), on the ground-floor of the palace, contains one of the most valuable existing collections of curiosities, jewels, trinkets, and small works of art, dating chiefly from the late-Renaissance and rococo eras, but also including numerous fine examples of an earlier period. The German goldsmith's work of the 16th and 17th cent., the enamels of Limoges, and the arts of ivory-carving and crystal-cutting are particularly well represented. Catalogue 1 m.

I. Room. *Bronzes*. 1. Crucifix, *Giov. da Bologna*; *3. Dog scratching itself, *P. Vischer*; models of equestrian statues of Charles II. of England (2), Louis XIV. (67), and Augustus the Strong (87); the last, by *Weinhold* (died 1732), being the original model of the monument in the Neustadt market-place (p. 320). 4. The Farnese Bull (copy of the well-known antique marble group). The tortoise-shell pedestals inlaid with brass are the work of *Charles André Boule* or *Buhl*, the court-cabinet-maker of Louis XIV. (1642-1732), who has bequeathed his name to this kind of work. — II. Room. *Ivory*. 253. Two horses' heads of excellent Italian workmanship; *40. Musician and shepherd, attributed to *Dürer*; 274. Crucifix with Madonna (18th cent.); 107. Dutch frigate, *Jac. Zeller*; 181. Fall of the angels, in 142 figures carved out of a single mass of ivory about 1 foot in height; numerous goblets. — III. Room. *Enamels*, *Mosaics*, *Ostrich Eggs* (223, 226), *Nautilus* (*189), *Mother-of-Pearl* (282), *Amber*, *Coral*. *184, 190. Nuremberg beakers in the shape of maidens; 187. Calvary, made of oriental pearls; 249. Magnificent porcelain chimney-piece by *Neuber*, 1782. — IV. Room, the 'Green Vault', properly so called, owing to the colour of its walls: *Vessels of Gold, Silver, and Crystal*: 34. Royal font; 57. Large ewer, these both by *Kellerthaler* (17th cent.); 115. Jewel-casket by *Jamnitzer* (1508-1585), the greatest of the earlier goldsmiths. — V. Room. *Vessels in Stone and Crystal*: various objects in chalcedony, agate, lapis-lazuli, oriental jasper, and onyx; cups with cameos. 1. Large antique onyx cameo with portrait of Augustus; 140. Clock ('perpetuum mobile') representing the Tower of Babel, by *Schlottheim* of Augsburg; 152. Mary Magdalene, by *Dinglinger* (beginning of 18th cent., the Benvenuto Cellini of Saxony), a large work

in enamel. Objects in rock-crystal: *171. Mirror with frame in the style of *Benvenuto Cellini*; *178. Crucifix; *188. The Nesen Luther cup; *306. Crystal vase. Saxon and Chinese vases in serpentine; vases of nephrite or jade. — VI. CORNER ROOM, adorned in the rococo style: *Fancy Articles* and *Trinkets* of gold, precious stones, and pearls (from the middle of the 17th to the beginning of the 18th cent.). — VII. Room. *Articles in Wood, Wax, Cherry-stones*, etc., and the Polish regalia. In the middle of the room is a glass-case containing specimens from the royal cabinet of medals. — VIII. Room. *Jewels*, the most valuable part of the collection: green diamond, $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight, set as a hat-clasp; valuable chains of different orders, clasps, buckles, studs; ladies' trinkets, including a bow with 662 diamonds; rings (two of Luther and one of Melanchthon in the 3rd division of the first wall-case); weapons arranged according to the precious stones with which they are decorated; an onyx 7 inches high; enamel master-pieces of *Dinglinger*, including (204) the Court of the Grand Mogul Aurungzebe at Delhi, with 132 movable figures; 203. Golden tea-service; 378-80. Three fine silver-gilt groups, representing the outburst, the climax, and the end of human happiness (at the centre pillar); 292. Siren jewel (dating from the Renaissance).

The Cabinet of Coins, entered by a door to the left in the passage, was begun by George II. (d. 1680) and considerably extended under Frederick Augustus (d. 1827) and again in 1871. It is particularly rich in mediæval and Saxon coins and medals. Admission, see p. 298.

The Silberkammer, containing the king's plate, is also on the ground-floor of the palace, and may be seen on application daily (Sat. and Sun. excepted) 9-1 and 4-6, fee $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 m. Historical catalogue sold by the custodian.

The outside of the old '*Stallgebäude*' in the Augustus-Str., adjoining the palace on the E., was embellished by *Walther* in 1874 with a mounted procession of Saxon princes in 'sgraffito'. *Museum Johanneum*, see p. 317. — Opposite is the *Brühl Palais*, with the *Exhibition of the Saxon Art Union* (10-4; 50 pf.).

In the THEATER-PLATZ with its promenades, extending to the N.W. of the Palace, are situated the New Theatre (see below), the Court Church (p. 301), the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House* (Pl. E, 4), erected from designs by *Schinkel* in 1831, with a vestibule borne by six Ionic columns, and the Museum (see p. 304). The centre of the square is occupied by the fine *Equestrian Statue of King John* (1854-73), by *Schilling*, unveiled in 1889. The pedestal is adorned with a frieze representing agriculture, mining, art, etc.; the open book is an allusion to the king's translation of Dante.

The new **Hof-Theater* (Pl. E, 3, 4), a magnificent Renaissance structure by *Gottfried Semper*, the architect of the old theatre that was burned down in 1869, was opened in 1878 and is one of the finest theatres in Europe. It covers an area of 5550 sq. yds. The front of the building, containing the ante-rooms and auditorium, projects in a semicircular form and faces the Roman Catholic church, while the part containing the stage rises at the back to the lofty height demanded by the scenic requirements of the modern opera. The principal entrance is in the 'Exedra', a castellated portico in front of the rotunda, surmounted by a quadriga in bronze by *Schilling*, representing Dionysus and Ariadne. The recess below the quadriga is decorated with ornamental paintings by *Kiessling*, including three large medallions of the Graces, Apollo, and Mar-

syas. The entrance is flanked with statues of Goethe and Schiller, and among the other sculptural decoration are figures of the Muses and of Sophocles, Euripides, Shakespeare, and Molière. The balustrades that crown the façade on both sides of the exedra bear statues, arranged in pairs, emblematical of the various conflicts represented in the drama (Jupiter and Prometheus, Creon and Antigone, etc.; at the end, Faust and Mephistopheles, Don Juan and the Statue, Oberon and Titania). The interior can contain 2000 spectators; the dull green ground of the decorations and the dark drop-scene by *Keller* render the effect almost sombre. The ceiling-paintings, by *Marschall*, are too far from the eye to be thoroughly effective. The *Upper Vestibule and *Upper Foyer are gorgeously decorated with coloured columns of imitation-marble and with wall and ceiling-paintings by eminent artists.

Between the theatre and the museum rises the bronze *Statue of Weber* (d. 1826; Pl. E, 4), designed by *Rietschel*, and erected in 1860.

The *Museum (Pl. E, 4), a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style, designed by *Semper*, begun in 1847, and completed in 1854, is considered one of the finest examples of modern architecture. On a substructure of blocks of free-stone rises the vast oblong building, consisting of two principal stories and a third of smaller dimensions, with a lofty carriage-approach in the centre, surmounted by a cupola (the latter being an addition to *Semper's* design). The sculptures on the exterior by *Rietschel* and *Hähnel* indicate the object of the building (mythical, religious, and historical subjects; those on the N. side from the ancient world, those on the S. from the age of Christianity and romance). In niches on the right and left sides of the principal portal towards the court are statues of Raphael and Michael Angelo, by *Hähnel*. The cornice is adorned with statues of Giotto, Holbein, Dürer, and Goethe by *Rietschel*, Dante and Cornelius by *Hähnel*, and others.

The Museum forms the N.E. wing of the *Zwinger (Pl. D, E, 4), a building erected by *Pöppelmann*, the architect of Augustus II., in 1711-22, but left unfinished for more than a century. It consists of seven pavilions, connected by a gallery of one story, enclosing an oblong court 128 yds. long and 117 yds. wide. According to the still existing plans of the master, the present site of the museum was to have been occupied by a huge portal, which was to lead to an elevated plateau, flanked by two long palaces. These edifices were to have been connected by galleries, whence flights of steps would have descended to the Elbe. In some of its features the style of the Zwinger is 'rococo', but in the main it is a 'baroque' edifice, and one of the most pleasing examples of that style. The beautiful marble decorations of the original design have been preserved in the Mathematical Saloon (p. 316) and in the N.W. pavilion (Rooms R and S of the picture-gallery); the former is also adorned with paintings by *Louis de Silvestre* (1717-23). The

so-called 'Diana-Bad', or enclosed fountain-court at the N.W. angle of the building (visible from the platform), still shows something of the former air of picturesque wildness. — In the centre of the inner space rises the *Statue of Frederick Augustus I.* (d. 1827) in bronze, by *Rietschel*, with figures of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Clemency. Best survey of the building from the terrace on the side next the river. To the N.W. of the Zwinger is a fountain, which plays on Sun. and Wed., 11-1.

The Museum and the Zwinger contain the most important of the Dresden collections. In the *Museum* are the picture-gallery, engravings, and drawings. In the *Zwinger* are the zoological, ethnographical, and mineralogical museums, and the collection of mathematical and physical instruments.

The ****Picture Gallery** occupies the first and second floors of the Museum (adm., see p. 299). The entrance is in the archway, on the right when approached from the theatre. Director, *Prof. Woermann*. Catalogue, in English, French, or German, 4, small edition $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The Dresden picture-gallery, which now ranks with the Louvre, Pitti, and Uffizi as one of the finest collections in the world, is chiefly indebted for its origin to Augustus III. (1733-63). Previously to his time a collection of pictures had already existed at Dresden, but it did not attain to a high place among the European galleries until 1745, when 100 valuable pictures, purchased from Duke Francis of Este (Modena gallery), were added to it. Numerous masterpieces were also purchased for it at various times about this period (the Sistine Madonna from Piacenza, 1753; the Madonna of Bagnacavallo, from Bologna, in 1755; numerous Dutch and Flemish cabinet-pieces, etc.), so that at the time of the death of Augustus III. it had well-nigh attained to its present high rank.

In accordance with the taste prevalent at the time of its foundation, the gallery is somewhat sparingly provided with early works of the various schools. This is notably the case with the **ITALIAN SCHOOLS** of the 14th and 15th centuries, where the following works are alone remarkable: a Madonna by *Mantegna* (No. 51), St. Sebastian by *Antonello da Messina* (No. 52), a Holy Family by *Piero di Cosimo* (No. 20), a characteristic example of *Lorenzo di Credi* (No. 13), several works by *Cima*, and three small pictures by *Jacopo de' Barbari* or *Jacob Walch* (Nos. 57-59), who is interesting as a German member of the Venetian school and also on account of his influence on Dürer.

The great masters of the **GOLDEN PERIOD** of Italian art are, on the other hand, admirably represented. The radiant magnificence of *Raphael's* Sistine Madonna, in which the most tender beauty is coupled with the charm of the mysterious vision, will forcibly strike every susceptible beholder, and the longer he gazes, the more enthusiastic will be his delight. *Raphael's* Florentine contemporaries are represented by *Andrea del Sarto's* large and brilliantly-coloured

'Sacrifice of Abraham' (No. 77) and by two companion-pieces of rare merit by *Francia Bigio* and *Ubertini* (75, 80). The gallery, however, possesses no example of *Fra Bartolommeo*. The most noteworthy of the later Florentine works is the portrait of the Duchess Eleanor by *Bronzino* (82).

Among the N. Italian schools that of Lombardy is almost unrepresented, the only important work being the *Herodias* (No. 292), a good example of the *School of Leonardo da Vinci*. — The PARMESAN SCHOOL, on the contrary, in the works of its great master *Correggio*, is even more richly illustrated here than at Parma itself. The *Madonna enthroned* (No. 150) is of the master's earlier period, and reveals in its strict composition and luminous colouring the influence of the earlier Ferrarese school. In the *Madonna with St. Sebastian* (151) and his *Holy Night* (152; unfortunately retouched), the master of chiaroscuro is seen at his best, while the *Madonna and St. George* (153) charms by the beauty of its flower-like tinting. The famous little picture of the *Magdalene* (154) must, however, be pronounced nothing more than a masterly copy, while the so-called *Physician of Correggio* (155) is probably by a Venetian artist. — The SCHOOL OF FERRARA is represented by numerous works of *Dosso Dossi*, *Benvenuto Garofalo*, *Ortolano*, and others.

The pictures by the great VENETIAN MASTERS rank among the principal treasures of the gallery. *Giorgione* is represented by the fine *Sleeping Venus* (185), from which the Cupid was obliterated by an early attempt at restoration. *Titian* is studied here to great advantage. The *Tribute Money* (No. 169), a grand work of his early period, is one of the most nobly-conceived and admirably-executed paintings ever produced. The portrait of his daughter *Lavinia* (the 'Lady with the fan', No. 171) and that of an unknown personage, formerly supposed to be *Aretino* (No. 172), are good examples of his later style. *Palma Vecchio's Venus* and the *Three Graces* (Nos. 190, 189) are among the finest works of this masterly delineator of ripe Venetian beauty. No other gallery possesses so extensive a collection of the gorgeous masterpieces of *Paolo Veronese*. The close of the great epoch of Venetian art is illustrated by numerous good works by *Tintoretto* and the different members of the *Bassano* family, while the landscapes of *Canale* and his nephew *Bellotto* still reflect a favourable light on Venice at a time when Italian art generally had fallen into sad decadence (18th cent.). — The school of the ACADEMICIANS and mannerists is represented only too fully for the general character of the collection. The NATURALISTS are represented by the Card-sharpers of *Caravaggio* (No. 408) and by a series of good works by *Ribera*, among which the *Magdalene* (No. 683) boasts a charm very unusual in this master.

The only works of the SPANISH SCHOOL that demand notice are the fine portrait of an elderly man by *Velazquez* (No. 697), and the charming genre-like *Madonna and Child* of *Murillo* (No. 705),

deservedly a popular favourite. — The FRENCH SCHOOL of the 17th and 18th cent. is represented by a few good works of its leading masters, including two fine landscapes by *Claude Lorrain* (Nos. 730, 731), of magical atmospheric effect, two large pastoral scenes by *Watteau* (Nos. 845, 782), examples of *Nicolas Poussin* and *Gaspard Dughet*, and numerous characteristic portraits.

NETHERLANDISH SCHOOLS. The masters of the 15th cent. are almost entirely unrepresented, but the gallery possesses one priceless gem of this period in the small altarpiece of *Jan van Eyck* (No. 799). The masters of the 16th cent. are also represented either unfavourably or not at all. The culmination of art in the Netherlands during the 17th cent. is, on the other hand, illustrated by numerous attractive works. *Peter Paul Rubens*, the great master of the FLEMISH SCHOOL, may be studied here to great advantage. Some of the most popular of the works catalogued under his name, such as the Portraits of his Sons (No. 975), the Daughter of Herodias (No. 986), and the Garden of Love (No. 976), are, indeed, merely admirable school-pieces, but there is no lack of authentic productions from his own hand. Thus the gallery possesses several paintings of his Italian period, including a fine St. Jerome (No. 955). The Boar Hunt (No. 962), a powerful, broadly-handled work, and a series of admirable portraits which seem to be connected with each other belong to his early Netherlandish period, while his latest style is illustrated in the brilliant Bathsheba and in the large 'Quos Ego' (No. 966), an improvisation of imposing dramatic effect, produced for the entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635. Rubens's famous pupil, *Anthony van Dyck*, is represented by a series of admirable portraits, chiefly of his later English period, and by a St. Jerome (No. 1024), which surpasses, at least in picturesque treatment, that of his master. The well-known Danaë (No. 1039), however, is certainly by another hand, and the Children of Charles I. (No. 1033) is a school-replica. *Jacob Jordaens*, the most Flemish of all Flemish painters, can be studied here better than in any other collection. *Snyders* contributes numerous pieces of still-life. *David Teniers the Elder* and his more famous son are represented by several genuine though not striking works, which, however, yield in interest to the sketchy but powerful little works of *A. Brouwer*. The gallery also boasts of numerous works by the contemporary landscape-painters *Paul Bril*, *Momper*, *Van Uden*, and *Jan Brueghel*, with his followers *Pieter Gysels* and *Pieter Bout*.

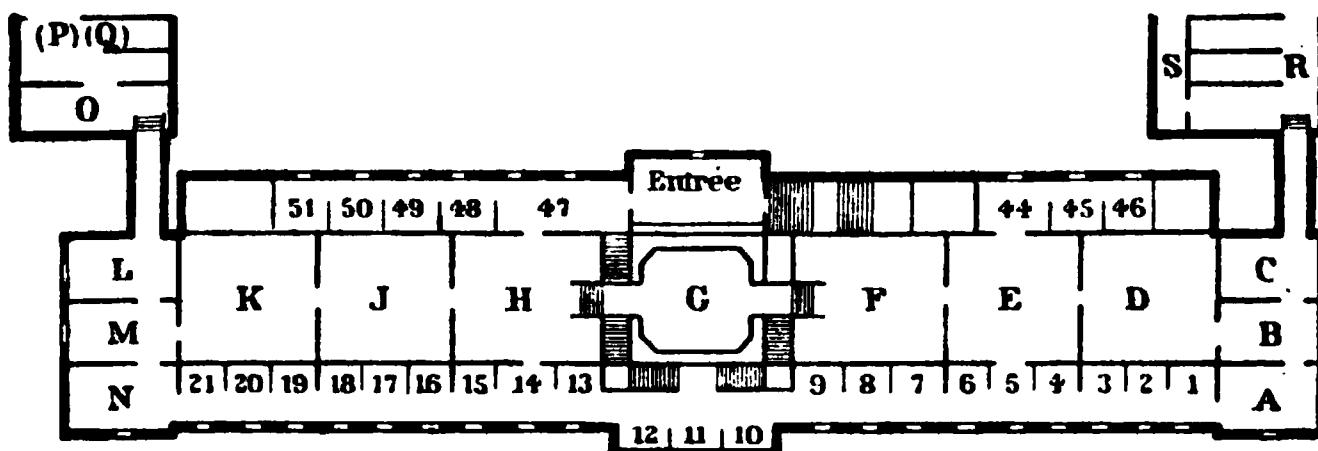
DUTCH SCHOOL. The early masters are represented by a few moderate works only. *Frans Hals*, one of the great leaders of the school, also contributes only two or three insignificant portraits, but those by *Ravesteyn* and *Mierevelt* are more important. *Honthorst*, too, is represented, but not so well as the cognate master *Caesar van Everdingen* (No. 1834). The landscapes of *Van Goyen*, *Vlieger*, and *Mulier (Molyn)* also belong to this period. — *Rembrandt van*

Ryn, the great master of chiaroscuro, is represented by several of his finest creations, such as the portrait of his wife *Saskia* of 1641 (No. 1562), the portrait of himself with his wife on his knee (No. 1559; an earlier work), *Samson's Riddle* (1560), *Manoah's Sacrifice* (1563), and the admirable portrait of an old man, dating from 1654 (No. 1567). Rembrandt's school is nowhere better illustrated. His earliest scholar *G. Dou* contributes sixteen pictures of the most varied styles and dates, and *Vermeer* or *Van der Meer* of Delft appears in a group of life-size half-figures of rare beauty of colouring (No. 1335) and in the charming Love-letter (No. 1336). Scarcely a single one of the masters of low-life pieces is absent: the most prominent is *Adrian van Ostade*, whose Studio and Village Tavern (Nos. 1397, 1396) are unsurpassed of their kind. The conversation-pieces of *Terburg* and *Gabriel Metsu* are numerous and good, while *Frans van Mieris the Elder* contributes no fewer than fifteen works, several of which rank among his masterpieces. — *Jacob van Ruysdael*, one of the greatest of Dutch landscape-painters, is particularly well and fully represented. The Hunt, the Monastery, and the Jewish Cemetery (Nos. 1492, 1494, 1502) are among the most famous works in the whole gallery, but his delicate management of light and space are perhaps seen to still greater advantage in the less pretentious Château Bentheim, the Heath, and the Forest Path (Nos. 1496, 1503, 1500). *Allart van Everdingen's* Norwegian Lake (No. 1835) is almost as poetical as the finest of Ruysdael's works, and surpasses them in vigour of colouring. *Jan Both*, *Cuyp*, and *Van der Neer*, the great renderers of sunny atmosphere, are neither so happily nor so numerously illustrated, but their followers *H. Sachtleven*, *Griffier*, and *J. Moucheron* are represented to excess. — The Dutch animal-painters may also be well studied at Dresden. *Paul Potter* contributes two works (Nos. 1629, 1630), *Adrian van de Velde* several masterpieces, and *Berchem* thirteen works, one of which (No. 1478) is a little gem. The gallery also contains nearly seventy examples of *Philip Wouwerman*, the masterly delineator of cavaliers and battles, many of which are of the highest excellence. The masters of still-life and painters of poultry are almost all represented, as are also the somewhat affected and over-refined masters of the beginning of the 18th cent., such as the *Van der Werffs* and *W. Mieris*, who inaugurate the decline of the Dutch school into insipidity and conventionalism.

The GERMAN SCHOOL is not so well illustrated in the Dresden Gallery as those of Italy and the Netherlands. The famous *Madonna* of Burgomaster Meyer (No. 1892), long ascribed to *Holbein*, has been shown by modern criticism to be only an admirable Netherlandish copy of the original at Darmstadt. On the other hand Holbein's *Portrait of Morett*, the English goldsmith (No. 1890), is unquestionably genuine, and of so aristocratic an air that it long passed as a portrait of the Milanese duke Lodovico Moro by

Leonardo da Vinci. The fine double portrait of Sir Thomas and John Godsalve (No. 1889) also dates from Holbein's English period. Dürer's priceless Crucifixion (No. 1870), a small picture, is purely German in conception, but shows the beneficial influence of the Venetian school in its execution. The winged altarpiece (No. 1869) shows Dürer under the spell of Mantegna, while the portrait of Bernhard van Orley (No. 1871) was painted in 1521 during his tour in the Netherlands. The examples of the two Cranachs are numerous, but indifferent in quality, with the exception of the excellent study for a portrait of the Margrave George of Brandenburg by the elder Cranach. The Lower Rhenish School is represented by two fine altarpieces by the *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, who, although a native of the Netherlands, was the founder of the school of Cologne. — The masters of the 17th cent. are happily represented by three small masterpieces of Adam Elsheimer and a vigorous group of family-portraits by Knupfer. — The portraits in chalks on the ground-floor and the views of Dresden on the second floor possess little artistic merit, but they afford an instructive insight into the manners of last century.

The ENTRANCE HALL (containing the cloak-room and the ticket-office) is adorned with a frieze of stucco, illustrative of the history of painting, on the right that of Italy by Knauer, on the left that of Germany and the Netherlands by Schilling. In a straight direction is the entrance to the *Collection of Drawings and Engravings* (p. 315), to the right that to the *Crayon Drawings*, Dietrich's *Paintings*, and the *Miniatures* (p. 315).



Ascending the staircase to the First Floor (Plan, see below), we traverse an ANTE-ROOM hung with family-portraits (where on Mon., Wed., and Sat. tickets are given up, and where check-tickets are issued to those desirous of quitting the gallery and returning at a later hour), a corridor with a number of Netherlands masters of the 17th and 18th cent. (1211 *Fyt*, Boy and dog), the Cupola Saloon G, and the adjacent rooms, and proceed, with unimpaired energy, to inspect and admire the Sistine Madonna in Room A.

Rooms A-F contain the *Large Italian Paintings*.

Hall A. **93. *Raphael*, *Madonna di San Sisto*, an altarpiece, 8 ft. high and 6 ft. wide (so called from the church of the Benedictines at Piacenza for whom the picture was painted), the Virgin and Child in clouds, with St. Sixtus on the right, St. Barbara on the left, and two cherubs beneath, indisputably a work of the great master's own hand throughout, painted probably about 1515 (purchased in 1753 for 9000*l.*). — The composition most resembles that of the *Madonna di Foligno*. A curtain has just been drawn back and the Virgin issues as it were from the depth of Heaven, awe-inspiring, solemn, and serene, her large eyes embracing the world in their gaze. The idea of the sudden revelation of a hitherto concealed mystery could not be more effectively expressed. The attention is usually concentrated upon the Madonna and the two cherubs below, pictures of naïve innocence. The saints, however, should not be overlooked. Contrasted in age and sex, expression and movement, they supplement each other with admirable effect. Both must be thought of in connection with the whole community of Christians; the reverent and pious Sixtus commends himself to the Virgin's mercy, the beaming face of St. Barbara represents the joyful enthusiasm of the redeemed ('Raffael und Michelangelo', by Prof. Anton Springer). — In the same room is a marble bust of Raphael, by *Hähnel*.

Hall B. First Wall: 509. *Carlo Dolci*, *St. Cecilia*; 71. *Rubens* (?), Copy of Michael Angelo's *Leda and the swan* (in the storeroom of the National Gallery at London). — 2nd Wall: *103. *Giulio Romano*, *Holy Family* ('*Madonna della Scodella*').

Hall C. 3rd Wall: 583. *Alessandro Turchi*, David with the head of Goliath; 454. *Baldoni*, Penitent Magdalene. — A short passage leads from Hall C to Rooms R and S (comp. p. 304) containing a selection of unimportant ancient pictures, which may be left unvisited. — We now return through Halls C and B to —

Hall D. 1st Wall: **150. *Correggio*, *Madonna enthroned*, with four saints, a youthful masterpiece, showing the influence of the Ferrara school; *151. *Correggio*, *Madonna surrounded by angels*, with SS. Sebastian, Geminian, and Rochus, much damaged; *52. *Antonello da Messina*, St. Sebastian, with a view of a Venetian canal in the distance, a work of great charm in spite of its damaged condition; 61. *Cima da Conegliano*, Christ blessing. *Correggio*, **152. *Adoration of the Shepherds*, the far-famed '*La Notte*', his great masterpiece of chiaroscuro; *153. *Madonna enthroned*, with SS. George, Peter Martyr, John the Baptist, and Geminian, a work of his later period, distinguished by breadth of handling and by rich and luminous colouring. — 2nd Wall: 113. *Bagnacavallo*, *Madonna with saints*; *270. *Tintoretto*, *Man and youth*. — 3rd Wall: *48. *Fr. Francia*, *Baptism of Christ*; *20. *Piero di Cosimo*, *Holy Family*; 128. *Dosso Dossi*, *The Fathers of the Church*; *77. *Andrea del Sarto*, *Abraham's sacrifice*; 134. *Garofalo*, *Madonna and saints* (1530). *Paolo Veronese*, **229. *Finding of Moses*, distinguished from the other masterpieces of Veronese in the gallery by its perfect preservation; *228. *Christ and the Centurion of Capernaum*. — 4th Wall: 204. *Paris Bordone*, *Diana*; 160. *Mazzuoli*, *Madonna and saints*.

Hall E. 1st Wall: *Paolo Veronese*, **226. *The Wedding at Cana*; **225. *Adoration of the Magi*, two priceless companion-pieces from the gallery of Modena. — 2nd Wall: *168. *Titian*, *Madonna with four saints*, an early work; 266. *Tintoretto*, *Fall of the angels*; *185. *Giorgione*, *Venus*. *Titian*, *172. *Portrait of a Venetian*, formerly supposed to be Aretino, dated 1561; 171. *Portrait of his daughter Lavinia*. — 3rd Wall: *170. *Titian*, *Portrait of his daughter Lavinia at an earlier period*; **190. *Palma Vecchio*, *Venus resting, in a hilly landscape*; 271. *Tintoretto*, *Parnassus*; *Paolo Veronese*, **224. *Madonna adored by a Venetian family*, *227. *Bearing of the Cross*; *264. *Tintoretto*, *The Woman taken in adultery*. — 4th Wall: *296. *Paolo Veronese*, *Portrait of Daniele Barbaro*; 207. *Moroni*, *Portrait*; *192. *Palma Vecchio*, *Jacob and Rachel*. — From Hall E a side-door leads to Rooms 41-46, containing the French paintings, the best of which is the *Realm of Flora* by *Nicolas Poussin* (No. 719, in R. 45).

Hall F. 1st Wall: *230. *Veronese*, *The Good Samaritan*, with a charming landscape; 411. *School of Caravaggio*, *Card-p'ayers*; *408. *Caravaggio*,

The card-sharpers, a vigorous and masterly work. — 2nd Wall: *349. *Lanfranco*, Peter's repentance; *351. *Domenichino*, *Caritas*. — 3rd Wall: 412. *Caravaggio* (?), The fortune-teller. *Anni*. *Carracci*, 305. St. Rochus giving alms; *301. Madonna and saints, painted under Correggio's influence. — 4th Wall: *417. *Fr. Trevisani*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt, in a genre-like style.

Returning to Hall E, we next enter CABINETS 1-5, containing the *Smaller Italian Pictures*.

1st Cabinet. Wall a: *49. *Francesco Francia*, Adoration of the Magi; 123. *Mazzolini*, Christ before Pilate; *63. *Cima da Conegliano*, Education of the Virgin, of exquisite colouring and delicate conception, the model of Titian's celebrated picture in the Academy of Venice; 36, 37. *Luca Signorelli*, Painted pilasters. — Wall b: *Ercole Grandi the Elder*, *45. Christ led away to be crucified; *46. Christ taken captive on the Mt. of Olives, two spirited compositions in the style of Mantegna. *Ferrarese School*, 44. Nativity (1333); 47. Children of Israel gathering manna. *43. *Fr. Cossa*, Annunciation. — Wall c: *Lorenzo di Credi*, *18. Madonna, an early and highly-finished work; 14. Holy Family. *51. *Mantegna*, Holy Family.

2nd Cab. Wall a: *188. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna and Child, with John the Baptist and St. Catherine, an early work. 'There is so much loveliness in the serene rapture of St. Catherine, such sprightliness in the Child, nestling at its mother's throat, so much tender inquiry in the Virgin's eye, and a meaning so earnest in the glance of the Baptist, that we dwell with pleasurable sensation on each figure of the group and wonder at the harmony which it creates' (*C. & C.*). — 60. *Previtali*, Madonna. — Wall b: *211. *Bonifacio the Younger*, Madonna and saints in a landscape. — Wall c: **189. *Palma Vecchio*, The 'Graces', an early work. 'These three young women are grouped with pleasing variety and artifice in front of a very pretty landscape. There is hardly a single peculiarity in the master remaining unrepresented: his melting shapes, his fair, almost waxen, complexions, his fine chiselled features, small hands, brocades and slashes, his draperies without depth, flow, or winding contour' (*Croue and Cavalcaselle*). — **169. *Titian*, The tribute-money, painted about 1514. 'Simple as the subject is, the thought which it embodies is very subtle . . . The contrast is sublime between the majestic calm and elevation, and what Quandt calls the 'Godlike beauty' of Christ, and the low cunning and coarse air of the Pharisee . . . The form of Christ was never conceived by any of the Venetians of such ideal beauty as this. Nor has Titian ever done better . . . Nothing can exceed the brightness and sheen or the transparent delicacy of the colours . . . The most perfect easel-picture of which Venice ever witnessed the production, this is also the most polished work of Titian' (*C. & C.*).

3rd Cab. Wall a: *292. *School of Leonardo da Vinci*. Herodias. — Wall b: 10. *Francesco Ubertini*, surnamed *Bacchiacca*, Ordeal to prove the true heir to the throne; 195. *Lorenzo Lotto*, Madonna with saints; 201. *Morando*, Portrait of a Veronese; *75. *Francia Bigio*, Bathsheba at the bath, dated 1523, in the style of his friend Andrea del Sarto; *82. *Angelo Bronzino*, Wife of Cosimo I., Grand-Duke of Tuscany. — Wall c: *154. Early Copy after Correggio, Repentant Magdalene; 155. *Correggio* (?), The so-called Physician of Correggio, probably a Ferrarese work.

4th Cab. Wall a: *308. *Annibale Carracci*, Portrait of Giov. Gabrielle, the comedian. — Wall b: *341. *Francesco Albani*, Landscape with Venus, Vulcan, and Cupids; 329, 330. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo. — Wall c: *323. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo.

5th Cab. Late-Venetian pictures, by *Sebastian Ricci*, *Nogari*, etc. *Guer-cino*, 357. St. Matthew; 358. St. Luke.

The next CABINET contains works of the French School.

6th Cab. Wall a: *731. *Claude Lorrain*. Coast-scene with Acis and Galatea. — Wall b: *781, *782. *Watteau*. Fêtes champêtres, two works marked by gay colouring and easy touch; also other examples of the French pastoral-genre school of the 18th cent. (*Lancret*, *Pater*, etc.). — Wall c: *754. *Millet*, Roman Campagna, a characteristic masterpiece; **730,

Claude, Landscape, with the flight of the Holy Family, a masterpiece of atmospheric effect, in perfect preservation (companion-piece to No. 731).

CABINETS 7-21 are devoted to the *Smaller Works of the Netherlandish and German Schools*.

7th Cab. Wall a: 1632, *1633. *Karel du Jardin*, Landscapes with cattle; 1258. *Sachtleven*, Engers on the Rhine. — Wall b: *1482. *N. Berchem*, Fishers in a rocky landscape. — Wall c: *A. van der Werf*, 1823. Expulsion of Hagar; 1818. Judgment of Paris; 1817. Magdalene. 1518. *P. Mulier (Molyn)*, Tempest.

8th Cab. Wall a: **1835. *Allart van Everdingen*, Norwegian mountain-lake, with stag-hunt, a masterpiece; *1698. *Jan van Huysum*, Flowers; 1462. *Ph. Wouverman*, Soldiers attacked while crossing a ford. — Wall b: 1414. *Wouverman*, Roe-hunt, in glowing evening-light (an early work); *1658. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape with cattle. — Wall c: *1521. *G. Berckheyde*, Town Hall at Amsterdam; *1417. *Wouverman*, Alms-giving at the monastery, an early masterpiece; *1346. *C. Netscher*, The letter-writer.

9th Cab. Wall a: 1389. *Le Duc*, Portrait. — Wall b: *1449. *Wouverman*, Stag-hunt, a highly-finished work of a silvery tone; 1450. Camp. — Wall c: *1478. *N. Berchem*, Cattle in a mountainous landscape; 1477. Evening. *1730. *Ary de Vois*, Shepherdess.

10th Cab. Wall b: *Wouverman*, 1434. Fishers, *1420. Smithy; *1836. *Allart van Everdingen*, Norwegian waterfall.

11th Cab. Wall a: *Jacob van Ruysdael*, *1500. Forest-path, *1494. The monastery; *1467. *Wouverman*, Sutler's tent; *1735. *G. Metsu*, Game-dealer; *1349. *Netscher*, Music-lesson (1666). — Wall b: **1496. *Ruysdael*, The Château of Bentheim, an early masterpiece; *1656. *A. van de Velde*, Woman drinking (1662); 1662. *Jan van der Heyde*, The monastery; *Frans Mieris*, **1751. The connoisseur's visit, **1750. The artist painting a lady; 1358, 1359. *Frans Hals the Elder*, Portraits; **1336. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, Girl reading a letter at a window, one of the largest and finest works of this rare follower of Rembrandt. — Wall c: *Ruysdael*, *1492. The heath; *1502. Jewish cemetery, of imposing sombre effect. *1733, *1734. *G. Metsu*, Game-dealers; *1543. *Th. de Keyser*, Two riders.

12th Cab. Wall c: *Wouverman*, *1440. Starting for the chase; *1439. Returning from the chase.

13th Cab. Wall a: *1657. *A. van de Velde*, Ruins (1665); *1258. *Knupfer*, The artist's family; *1629, *1630. *Paul Potter*, Dutch landscapes with cattle (1652); *1524. *Romeyn*, Italian scene. — Wall b: 1655. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle (1659). — Wall c: *1554. *Aart van der Neer*, Canal; *1511. *Berckheyde*, Interior of the principal church at Haarlem (1665); **1443. *Wouverman*, The 'Milk-can', a masterpiece; *1352. *Netscher*, Woman spinning.

14th Cab. Wall a: *1270. *Jan Both*, Italian landscape by evening light; *1600. *Flinck*, Old man. — Wall b: *1416. *Wouverman*, John the Baptist preaching. — Wall c: **1659. *A. van de Velde*, Scene on the ice (1685). *Wouverman*, *1427. Leaving the inn (1649); 1460. Stable. *Rembrandt*, 1557. Portrait (1633); *1556. *Saskia van Uilenberg*, the artist's bride (1633).

15th Cab. Wall a: *Wouverman*, *1412. Hawking, *1447. Horse-pond; *1761. *Slingeland*, The unmusical dog (1672); *1706. *Gerard Dou*, Girl at a window. — Wall b: *Wouverman*, **1424. Stable, *1463. Combat by the wind-mill; *1365. *Heda*, Luncheon. — Wall c: *1375. *Jan Wynants*, Dutch landscape, with accessories by *A. van de Velde*, very delicate in workmanship; *Wouverman*, 1444. Waterfall, *1419. Fair. *Gerard Dou*, 1719, 1720, 1718. Portraits of old women, youthful works; *1711. Hermit; *1707. The artist (?) playing the violin (1665).

16th Cab. Wall a: *1793. *Ruysdael*, Ford in a wood, an early, powerfully-treated work. *Terburg*, 1831. The music-lesson; *1832. Lady in a white satin dress, a study for the 'Paternal Admonition' at Berlin and Amsterdam. *Adrian van Ostade*, *1398. Peasants eating (1668); *1399. Peasants in an arbour (1664). *1422. *Wouverman*, Executioner's house. — Wall b: *1492. *Ruysdael*, Hunt, with accessories by *A. van de Velde*; *Terburg*, 1829. The letter, *1830. Young lady washing her hands. — Wall c: 1400. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern (1679). *G. Metsu*, **1736. The lace-maker, a

highly-finished and fascinating work; *1737. By the fireside, a fine effect of light; **1732. Champagne luncheon (1661), after Rembrandt's famous masterpiece (No. 1559), and perhaps also portraits of the artist and his wife. *A. van Ostade*, **1397. The artist's studio (1663); **1396. Peasants in a tavern. 1507. *J. van der Meer*, View of sand-hills.

17th Cab. Wall a: *1261. *J. de Heem*, Fruit; *1811. *Ochtervelt*, Lap-dog (1669); *Caspar Netscher*, *1348. Lady at her toilette, 1347. Duet. — Wall b: *1441. *Wouverman*, Halt at the sutler's tent; *1476. *Bega*, Peasants dancing; *1442. *Wouverman*, Halt in the chase; 1727. *J. Steen*, Expulsion of Hagar. — Wall c: *1388. *Le Duc*, Full-length portrait; *1464. *Wouverman*, Attack on a village, a highly dramatic performance.

18th Cab. Wall a: 1134, 1135. *L. van Uden*, Flemish landscapes; *Teniers the Younger*, *1067. Bleaching-green, *1068. Country-fair, the two best works of this master in the gallery. — Wall b: *1260. *Jan de Heem*, Fruit. — Wall c: *1070. *Teniers the Younger*, Village-festival (1641).

19th Cab. Wall a: 1186, 1185. *H. van Steenwyk*, Architectural interiors. — Wall b: 1139, 1140. *L. van Uden*, Flemish landscapes; *1097. *Gonzales Coques*, Family-group upon a terrace, a vigorous example of this rare master. *Adrian Brouwer*, *1060, *1061. Caricature heads, two very clever sketches; *1059. The brawl, a masterpiece of colour; *1058. A brawl. — Wall c: 1136, 1138. *L. van Uden*, Landscapes.

20th Cab. Wall a: *868. *Josse de Momper*, Alpine scene; 1184. *Hendrik van Steenwyk*, Architectural interior; *1183. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior. — Wall b: 1141, 1142. *L. van Uden*, Flemish landscapes; *1081. *Teniers*, Fair; *1032. *A. van Dyck*, 'Old Parr' at the age of 150 (?); 977. *Rubens*, Judgment of Paris, a diminished replica of the work in the London National Gallery.

21st Cab. Wall a: *1976. *Elsheimer*, Joseph lowered into the pit by his brethren. — Wall b: *847. *A. Moro* (*Sir A. More*), Portrait of a canon of Utrecht; 843. After *Lucas van Leyden*, Temptation of St. Anthony; 1962. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Adoration of the Magi. — Wall c: 1963. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Adoration of the Magi (masterpieces of the artist, formerly wrongly ascribed to Jan Mabuse); *1889. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Sir Thomas Godsalve and his brother John, an admirable work of the first-period of Holbein's sojourn in England (1527); *1977. *Elsheimer*, Jupiter and Mercury at the house of Philemon; *1871. *A. Dürer*, Bernhard van Orley, painted at Antwerp in 1521.

Halls N, M, L, K, and J contain the *Larger Netherlandish* and also a few *German Paintings*.

Hall N. *1892. Old Netherlandish copy (about 1600) of the picture at Darmstadt by *Holbein the Younger*, representing the Virgin and Child, with Jacob Meyer, the burgomaster of Basel, and his family at their feet (regarded as genuine down to the Holbein Exhibition in 1871).

'The Virgin here appears, not in a vision as in the Sistine Madonna, but in bodily form and in her capacity as a mother, not only of the Holy Child, but of all who kneel at her feet. And therefore it is that she seems so near akin to us in spite of the golden crown shining on her long fair hair. The Child presses himself closely and affectionately to his mother, who on her part caresses him with a warmth and absorption that makes her quite forgetful of self. The donor and his family kneel below, fully conscious of the grace that has been vouchsafed them' ('*Holbein*', by Prof. Woltmann)..

**1890. *Holbein*, Thomas Morett, goldsmith of Henry VIII. of England, or possibly a French nobleman of that name at the English court (comp. p. 308) one of the most perfect of Holbein's works; on the adjacent wall, to the right, hangs the original drawing for this portrait (No. 1891). — **799. *J. van Eyck*, Madonna with SS. Catharine and Michael and the donor, a triptych. 'This picture is painted with a profusion of colour, is perfectly harmonious, and shows no trace of the hand Through a window behind St. Catherine is one of Van Eyck's marvellous miniature landscapes' (C. & C.). — **1870. *A. Dürer*, Crucifixion, with evening-light (1506), a small work (7½×6 inches) of intense feeling and expression, showing the influence of Giov. Bellini. — *1869. *Dürer*, Large altarpiece, painted under the influence of Mantegna.

Hall M. Wall 3: *963. *Rubens*, Head of an old man, of his late period; *1039. *A. van Dyck* (? more probably the work of a late-Italian painter), Danaë; *1030. *Van Dyck*, Portrait. — Wall 2: 976. *School Copy after Rubens*, Garden of Love, original at Paris; *964. *Rubens*, Mercury about to slay Argus, a work of his latest period.

Hall L. Wall 3: *1834. *Caesar van Everdingen*, Bacchus and goddesses. — Wall 2: 1784. *Cryp* (?), Groom with horse and hounds.

A short corridor leads hence to a series of rooms containing the less important works of the German and Flemish schools, many of which, however, are of considerable historical interest. — We now retrace our steps through Hall L to reach —

Hall K. Wall 4: *Rembrandt*, 1564. Weighing gold; 1566. Entombment, a school-piece touched up by the master in 1653; 1569. Portrait of himself drawing (1657); 1568. Portrait (about 1656). *1133. *Jan Wildens*, Huntsmen and hounds (1624). — Wall 3: **962. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt, a very spirited work (about 1614); **1563. *Rembrandt*, Manoah's sacrifice, a finely-coloured masterpiece of the same period as the Night Watch (dated 1611); *1667. *Weenix*, Still-life; *1560. *Rembrandt*, Samson's riddle (1638); *1604. *F. Bol*, Jacob's dream, a masterpiece, in the manner of his master Rembrandt. Farther on here and on Wall 1: *1191-94. *Snyders*, Still-life. — Wall 1: *Rembrandt*, **1567. Portrait of an old man (1654); 1561. Sportsman and bittern (1639); *1571. Portrait of an old man (about 1645); *1570. Portrait of an old man, a highly-finished work of his late period. *1603. *F. Bol*, Rest on the flight into Egypt; *1595. *B. v. der Helst*, Portrait of a woman.

— Wall 2: *1791. *Aart de Gelder*. 'Behold your King', the masterpiece of this pupil of Rembrandt (dated 1671). *Rembrandt*, **1562. Portrait of his wife Saskia (1641); *1559. Portrait of himself and Saskia (the 'Breakfast'; about 1637). *1335. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, The young connoisseur, an early and finely-coloured masterpiece (1656); 1558. *Rembrandt*, Ganymede carried off by Jupiter's eagle, a realistic work of his early period (1635).

Hall I. Wall 4: **968. *Rubens*, Mother and child, a masterpiece of his middle period; *1026. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a young man in armour. — Wall 3: *1195. *Snyders*, Still-life, with figures by *Thulden*; *1010. *Jordaens*, Diogenes looking for a man, full of a somewhat coarse humour; *1024. *Van Dyck*, St. Jerome, an early work of great breadth of handling and picturesque effect; *955. *Rubens*, St. Jerome, a highly-finished work of his Roman period; 980. *Rubens*, Diana returning from the chase, a good school-piece after the original at Darmstadt; *1011. *Jordaens*, The Prodigal Son among the swine; *971. *Rubens* (?), Portrait. — Wall 1: *Rubens*, *961, *960. Man and wife, *969. Portrait, three of the best portraits Rubens ever painted, all of his middle period; *978. Flight of Clœlia, of his latest period; *965. Bathsheba, a luminous work in his latest manner. *Van Dyck*, 1038, 1034. Charles I. of England and his queen; 1033. Children of Charles I., a replica of the celebrated picture at Turin. *Rubens*, 975. His two sons, a good school-copy of the fine painting in the collection of Prince Liechtenstein; *966. 'Quos Ego', Neptune stilling the winds, painted for the triumphal entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635. *1027, *1028. *Van Dyck*, Man and wife (about 1630). — Wall 2: *697. *Velazquez*, Portrait of an elderly gentleman; 699. *Copy of Velazquez*, Duke of Olivarez; 956. *Rubens*, Crowning the hero in virtue, painted in Italy for the Duke of Mantua.

HALL H is devoted to works of the Spanish School, a few of which are also in Room I.

Hall H. Wall 4: *705. *Murillo*, Virgin and Child, of delicate colouring and charming simplicity. — Wall 3: 468. *Salvator Rosa*, Storm at sea; *683. *Ribera*, St. Mary Magdalene, a work of exceptional charm (1641). — Wall 1: 696. *Zurbaran*, St. Bonaventura, on behalf of the cardinals, choosing the pope (1271).

We now ascend to the CUPOLA SALOON (G), which is above the lofty portal (p. 304).

This small room contains twelve valuable pieces of Flemish *Tapestry*. Some of the six below are perhaps from cartoons by Q. *Massys* (admirable Crucifixion), those above are from cartoons by *Raphael* (comp. p. 35).

A staircase ascends hence to the **Upper Floor**, which contains the modern pictures (to the right) and the less valuable ancient works.

On the STAIRCASE (22): Portraits by *Graff* and *Angelica Kaufmann*, including the well-known Vestal Virgin by the latter (No. 2182); 23⁹⁵. *Gérard*, Napoleon I.; 2229. *Hübner*, Luther and Dr. Eck at Leipsic in 1519.

Rooms to the LEFT (Nos. 31-38), No. 31: German School of the first half of the 19th cent. — Nos. 32, 33: Recent acquisitions (in R. 32, *Lenbach*, Portrait of *Minghetti*; in R. 33, *Fellmann*, the Vow of the monk). — RR. 34-38. *Italian School*, with specimens of *Ricci*, *Castiglione*, *Solinena*, and other artists of the decadence of Italian painting. RR. 37 & 38 also contain views of Venice by *Canale*, and of Dresden and Warsaw by *Bellotto* (d. 1768).

Rooms to the RIGHT (Nos. 23-30). **Modern Pictures**, the arrangement of which is frequently altered owing to the arrival of new acquisitions. — R. 23. Wall a: 2221. *L. Richter*, Spring landscape with bridal procession; 2227. *Hübner*, The Golden Age. Wall b: 2212. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Holy Family; 2287. *Venus*, St. Elisabeth. Wall c: 2220. *Richter*, The Schreckenstein; 2306. *Wislicenus*, Superfluity and Want. — R. 24. Wall a: 2248. *G. Hammer*, Wild boars; 2296. *Rud. Jordan*, Rescue from shipwreck. — R. 25. Wall a: 2311. *O. Achenbach*, Capri; 2317. *Ramussen*, Mountain-lake in Norway. Wall b: 2297. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch coast. Wall c: 2371. *Riefstahl*, Anatomical theatre in Bologna. — R. 26. Wall a: 2346. *F. A. Kaulbach*, Domestic happiness; 2335. *Gebler*, The Seven Sleepers. Wall b: 2310. *O. Achenbach*, Festival of St. Anna in Ischia. Wall c: 2261. *Leonhardi*, Forest scene; 2342. *Weiser*, Monks levied as soldiers. Wall d: *G. Max*, The Lord's Prayer. — R. 27. Wall b: *2328. *Defregger*, Taking farewell of the Alpine herd-girl ('Sennerin'); 2336. *Ed. Kurzbauer*, Spinning-room in the Black Forest. Wall d: 2319. *Bokelmann*, Emigrants; 2355. *Knaus*, Behind the scenes. — R. 28. Wall b: **Munkacsy*, Crucifixion; 2305. *Lasch*, Children playing. Wall c: 2298. *A. Achenbach*, Coast near Flushing; 2313. *Vautier*, A breathing interval at a wedding-dance in Alsace; 2318. *Oehmichen*, Tax collecting. Wall d: 2314. *Gebhardt*, Entombment. — R. 29. Wall a: 2270. *Grosse*, Scene from Dante's Hell. Wall b: 2255. *H. Hofmann*, Christ in the Temple. Wall c: 2368. *Lessing*, Convent on fire; 2384. *Gurlitt*, Convent of Busaco, in Portugal. Wall d: 2334. *Gebler*, Dogs poaching; 2324. *Volte*, Animals; 2262. *A. Götz*, After the battle of Beaumont. — R. 30. Wall a: 2388. *Calame*, Giessbach; 2280. *Preller*, Landscape; *2372. *Hoff*, Bad news. Wall b: 2301. *A. Achenbach*, Water-mill; 2362. *Feuerbach*, Madonna. Wall c: *2329. *Defregger*, Scythe-forging for the Tyrolese insurgents. Wall d: 2353. *Gude*, Fishers landing.

The **Ground Floor** (p. 309) contains works of the 18th century.

Cabinets 40-41: Crayon portraits of distinguished persons, most of them by *Rosalba Carriera*, a few by *Raphael Mengs*, the best by *Liotard* in the 41st: 159. Portrait of the painter in the costume worn by him at Constantinople; 160. Count Maurice of Saxony; *161. The chocolate girl; 162. Portrait of the artist's niece, 'the beautiful Lyonnaise'. — Cab. 42-44: Small works by the Saxon court-painter *Dietrich* (d. 1774). In Cab. 43 (Wall b): 2213. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Designs for stained-glass windows in St. Paul's, London. — In the room behind this cabinet there is a collection of miniatures, open every Tuesday.

The **Collection of Engravings**, which is also on the ground-floor of the New Museum (entrance, see p. 309; adm., see p. 298), founded by Augustus II. and afterwards gradually extended, now comprises 400,000 plates, from the earliest masters (15th cent.) down to the present day. The show-cases (beginning to the right, in Room A) contain a number of the most interesting plates, arranged so as to illustrate the development of the art. Room A contains the engravings, Rooms B and C the drawings, Room D the photographs and an exhibition (changed quarterly) of recently acquired drawings

and engravings. The others are kept in portfolios, which are shown on application by filling up one of the printed forms in Room A.

The *Museum of Casts*, formerly adjoining the Picture Gallery, has recently been transferred to the Albertinum (p 301).

The *Zoological and Ethnographical Museum* (entrance on the S.W. side of the Zwinger, opposite the Sophienkirche; adm., see p. 298; catalogue 50 pf.) contains good collections of insects, shells, and stuffed birds with their nests, eggs, and young. The Japanese and Polynesian articles in the ethnological section (on the upper floor) are also interesting. — The *Mineralogical and Prehistoric Museum* (entr. in the W. passage, opposite the Museum; cat. 1 m.; adm., see p. 298) contains some interesting fossils from Eichstädt. The *Physical-Mathematical Saloon*, in the upper story of the N.W. pavilion of the Zwinger (entr. on the W. side of the court; cat. 50 pf.; adm., see p. 298), contains a collection of scientific instruments.

Opposite the Zwinger, towards the E., rises the *Prinzen-Palais* (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1715, now the residence of Prince Frederick Augustus. The *Sophienkirche* (Pl. E, 4), or Protestant court-church, dating from the 13th and 14th cent., was handsomely restored in the Gothic style in 1864-68 (interior in 1875). To the E. of the church is *St. George's Fountain*, with a figure by Hähnel.

In the Post-PLATZ, to the S., stands the *Imperial Post Office* (Pl. D, 4, 5; p. 297). — In the Antons-Platz, behind the Post Office (No. 1), is the *Saxon Industrial Museum* (Pl. D, E, 5; adm., p. 298), formerly the Polytechnic School. The contents include furniture, bronzes, pottery, etc., chiefly in the style of the German Renaissance; the textile section is the most complete. An *Industrial School*, a *Collection of Models*, and a *Library* are connected with the museum.

From the Post-Platz the Annen-Strasse (Pl. D, 5) leads to the S.W., passing the *Ober-Post- und -Telegraphen-Direction*, or administrative department of the post-office, to the *Annenkirche* (Pl. C, D, 5), a church of the 16th cent., restored after a fire in 1760. A little to the S. of the church is the *Anna Fountain* (*Annenbrunnen*), erected in 1869 to the wife (d. 1585) of Augustus I., from a design by Henze. The *Annen-Realgymnasium* (Pl. D, 5), in the adjoining Humboldt-Str., has its aula adorned with frescoes by Diethé.

The Wettiner-Strasse (Pl. D, C, 4), with the *Wettin Gymnasium*, leads to the N.W. from the Post-Platz across the *Weisseritz* to the FRIEDRICHSTADT, the quarter containing the *Berlin Station* (Pl. A, 3), the old *Roman Catholic Cemetery* (p. 322), and the extensive *Town Hospital* (Pl. B, 2, 3). Part of the latter occupies the old *Marcolini Palais*, in which Napoleon I. had his quarters during the battle of Dresden (26-27th Aug., 1813). The garden, formerly one of the finest in Dresden, contains a handsome fountain in sandstone, representing Neptune and Amphitrite, by Mattielli; the water plays in summer on Sun. 11-1 and Thurs. 3-5 p.m.; adm. gratis (entr. from the Wachsbleichgasse). — The Ostra-Allee passes the grounds

of the Zwinger and the *Herzogin Garten* (Pl. D, 4), the latter containing an orangery in the Renaissance style.

In the NEUMARKT (Pl. E, F, 4) rises the **Frauenkirche**, or Church of our Lady, erected by *George Bähr* in 1726-45, with a lofty dome. The 'Lantern' is 310 ft. in height. — The Platz in front of the church is embellished with a ***LUTHER MONUMENT**, by *Rietschel*, a bronze cast from his original statue for the monument at Worms. A cross in the pavement on the N.W. side of the Platz marks the spot where Crell, the Calvinistic chancellor, was executed in 1601.

In the N.W. angle of the square is situated the ***Museum Johanneum** (Pl. E, 4), erected in the 16th cent. and altered in 1744-46, formerly the old Picture Gallery and now containing the *Historical Museum* (on the first floor) and the *Collection of Porcelain* (on the second floor). The figure of Cellini on the Augustus-Str. façade is by Behrens (sgraffitos, see p. 303). Adm., see p. 298; the entrance is in the Augustus-Str., through the quaint-looking court.

The ***Historical Museum**, on the 1st floor, contains weapons, armour, domestic chattels, costumes, and other objects of historical or artistic value. This collection, the most valuable of the kind in Germany, comprises many precious works of the German and Italian Renaissance. The objects are furnished with labels. *Schnorr's* cartoons of his frescoes at Munich from the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg are also preserved here. — 1. **ART SALOON** (*Kunstkammer*; for court furniture), to the right of the entrance-room: Chairs, cabinets (including a handsome inlaid ebony one, by *Hans Schifferstein*, 1615, and in the centre of the room, the jewel-cabinet of the Electress Sophia, by *Kellerdaler*, 1600), and tables of the 16-17th cent.; clocks, drinking cups, drinking-horns; in a case by the window, Luther's goblet and sword. Portraits of Saxon princes by *Lucas Cranach*. — 2. **TOURNAMENT HALL**. Tournament weapons and armour of Saxon and other princes; to the right of the entrance, a gala suit of Duke Charles Emmanuel of Savoy (d. 1630), manufactured in Italy; on the 6th horse, a suit of boy's armour, made for the Elector Christian II. (1594); at the farther end of the room, to the right and left, two suits in silver, executed for Elector Christian I. of Saxony (d. 1591) and his friend Prince Christian of Anhalt (d. 1630). — 3. **ROOM OF THE CHASE**. Hunting-gear, cross-bows, spears, knives, etc., of the 16th and 17th cent.; also a Romanesque hunting-horn, beneath which is a hunting-piece of Henry IV. of France. — 4. ***PARADE SALOON**. Gala suits of Saxon princes: Augustus I. (?); Elector Maurice (d. 1553); Christian I. (d. 1591); two suits of Christian II. (d. 1611), one of them by Collmann, a celebrated armourer of Augsburg, the other, the most magnificent and valuable of the collection, purchased at Nuremberg in 1606; John George I. (d. 1656), a gala suit by *Pfeffenhäuser* of Augsburg. Farther on, Duke John William of Weimar (d. 1573); John George I. (d. 1656); three gilded suits of Christian I. and Princes Hans George and Christian of Anhalt. In the cabinets are swords, shields, and helmets of different workmanship, several of them decorated with artistic reliefs. — 5. **PISTOL CHAMBER**. Fire-arms of the 15-18th cent., many of them of Saxon princes; pistols of Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII. of Sweden, Louis XIV. of France, etc. — 6. **BATTLE SALOON**. The armour and weapons which were used in battle by Saxon princes and celebrated generals, arranged chronologically; armour of Henry the Pious (d. 1541); several suits of armour of Elector Maurice, the blood-stained scarf worn by him at the battle of Sievershausen (1553; see p. 96), and the bullet by which he was killed. By the second window: the most ancient battle-sword in the collection (13th cent.); sword of Thos. Münzer, leader of the Anabaptists (made of the blade of a scythe); Tilly's baton and sword; Pappenheim's baton; swords of Charles XII. of Sweden, Edward VI. of England, and Peter the Great. By the last window: Standards of Pap-

penheim's cuirassiers. — 7. MODERN SALOON. Modern weapons from the 'Thirty Years' War down to the present time; Saxon and Polish weapons and standards; French weapons captured in 1870-71. — 8. TURKISH TENT of the Grand-Vizier Kara Mustapha, captured at the raising of the siege of Vienna in 1683 by the German and Polish army under King John Sobieski, whose coat of mail is also preserved here; suit of armour of Elector John George III. of Saxony; Turkish and Oriental weapons. — 9. SADDLE CHAMBER. Sumptuous caparisons, embroidered trappings, etc., used on festive occasions, chiefly of the reign of Augustus II. (1694-1733). — 10. COSTUME CHAMBER. Court and gala costumes of the 16-18th cent.; the boots Napoleon I. wore at the battle of Dresden, and velvet shoes worn at his coronation; hat of Peter the Great.

We now return to Room 1 and pass through Room 11, containing old plans and models of Dresden, to the Royal Gallery of Arms (*Gewehr-Galerie*; adm., see p. 298), containing a valuable collection of fire-arms and other weapons, pictures of tournaments, fine antlers, etc.

The *Collection of Porcelain, on the second floor, consists of about 19,000 specimens of Chinese, Japanese, Indian, French, Dresden, and Italian workmanship, and is, perhaps, the finest collection of the kind in existence.

The examination of the contents of the Vestibule should be deferred till after the main rooms have been visited. The following description begins in each room immediately to the left of the entrance, dealing first with the specimens on the walls round the room, then passing to the stands in the centre.

Room I. *Chinese Porcelain* of the best period (16-18th cent.). The invention of porcelain in China dates from the 7th cent., but the oldest extant specimens are not earlier than the 14th. The secret of painting under the glaze, i. e. before firing, was not discovered, however, until the 15th century. Among the most noteworthy specimens are: figures of gods; figures of Louis XIV., Mme. de Maintenon, and the Dauphin; white ware with ornaments; sea-green or Seladon porcelain; crackle-china (the cracks produced by a process of rapid cooling after the first firing); yellow imperial or dragon china, manufactured for the personal use of the Emperor of China, and therefore very rare (17th cent.); turquoise-blue china (very rare); six large dogs of Foh (blue and violet); Persian vases and bottles; vases belonging to Augustus the Strong; coral-red porcelain (Cases 12, 15); dishes with scenes of court-life (Case 19); azure vessels and covered vases, with mosaic patterns (Case 17); on the stands in the middle, early Chinese blue and white vases, including the tall 'Dragoon Vase', given by Frederick William I. of Prussia to Augustus the Strong in 1717 in exchange for a regiment of dragoons. — **CORRIDOR.** *Porcelain by Böttger.* The chemist Böttger (1682-1719) discovered the secret of making porcelain in 1709, at first producing only the red 'Böttger' or 'Jasper Porcelain', but soon afterwards also the white variety. The manufacture was removed from Dresden to Meissen in 1710; so that the English term 'Dresden China' is really a misnomer for what is more accurately called in German 'Meissen China'.

Room II. a. *Dresden China*, arranged chronologically. Animals: snow-ball vases; nosegay, freely modelled by hand; busts; table-equipage belonging to Augustus the Strong (earliest attempt at painting); vases with hunting and battle scenes; jars of 1726 (marked with the swords); red 'dragon' or 'court-porcelain' (manufactured solely for the court); early figures and groups (Apollo on Helicon, Five Senses, etc.); the seasons, after Schilling's models; large vase dated 1829; figures in biscuit-china (fired without glazing); vases with raised and painted ornamentation ('pâte sur pâte'); small porcelain table; the Neptune Fountain. — *European Porcelain.* Cases 62-65. Berlin Porcelain: Bust of Queen Elizabeth of Prussia (1847) in biscuit-china, and large vase of 1837. Sévres Porcelain: large vases and gilded table-service, all of 1808; two large painted vases (1866 and 1870). Russian Porcelain, including the Carcel lamps of 1876. — b. *Japanese Porcelain.* In the middle of the room two large vases of the best period (17-18th cent.); plants; flowers; animals. — c. *Majolica, Fuyence, Stoneware, and Terracotta.* Large vases with lids; Wedgwood ware; jasper-ware with white reliefs on a blue ground.

We now enter the VESTIBULE, where the noteworthy specimens embrace two large Japanese vases with lids; German stoneware of the 16-17th cent., and Oriental china of all kinds. In the centre stands the large drinking-table of the Elector Augustus I. (d. 1586). The glass of the 16-17th cent. in Cab. 96 (to the left of the exit) should be noticed.

Adjoining the Johanneum, in the Judenhof, is the handsome gate of the old palace chapel, in the Renaissance style, with sculptural ornamentation and a carved wooden door of 1556. Adjacent, Galerie-Str. 18, is the house of *Carl Maria von Weber*, the composer (tablet; grave, see p. 322).

In the opposite corner of the Neumarkt rises a *Statue of Frederick Augustus II.* (d. 1854), in bronze, by *Hähnel*, surrounded by figures emblematical of Piety, Wisdom, Justice, and Strength.

The ALTMARKT (Pl. E, 5) is embellished with a **Figure of Germania* in memory of the war of 1870-71, modelled by Henze and executed in Carrara marble by Cellai. On the pedestal are allegorical figures of Peace, National Defence, Science, and Enthusiasm. The new *König-Johann-Strasse* leads hence to the Pirnaischer-Platz. The *Kreuzkirche* (Pl. E, 5), re-erected in 1760 after the Prussian bombardment, has a tower 312 ft. in height, which commands a good survey of the town (open in summer 9-12 and 3-7, in winter 9-12 and 2-4; custodian 25 pf.).

In the GEORGS-PLATZ is situated the modern Gothic *Kreuzschule* (Pl. F, 6), a grammar-school with a handsome hall (frescoes by Dietrich, shown on Sun. 11-1, and Wed. and Sat. 2-4; fee 50 pf.). In front of the edifice are a bronze *Statue of Theodore Körner*, author of the 'Lyre and Sword', designed by Hähnel, and busts of *Karl Gutzow*, the poet, and *Jul. Otto*, the composer.

In the adjoining BÜRGERWIESE, a large open space with promenades, and farther on, in the whole of the S. part of the town (Beust-Str., Goethe-Str., etc.), a number of handsome modern dwelling-houses have recently sprung up, nearly all built in the Renaissance style; one of the finest is *Oppenheim's House* on the Bürgerwiese, designed by Semper, now belonging to Baron Kaskel. — The MOLTKE-PLATZ (Pl. E, 6) is embellished with the *Nymph Fountain* by Grossmann (1865), and the adjacent FERDINANDS-PLATZ Pl. D, 5), with the tasteful **Goose-Stealer Fountain* by Diez (1880). — Near this, in the Wiener-Strasse, is the **English Church* (Pl. E, 7; p. 298), consecrated in 1869, and embellished with stained-glass windows. Mr. Meyer's *Collection of Modern Paintings*, Beust-Str. 1, is shown from 3 to 5, on application. — At the S. end of the Prager-Str. (Pl. E, 7) is a *Panorama* (p. 299), painted by Braun of Munich and representing the attack of the Saxons at St. Privat (adm. 1 m.). Farther to the W. is the extensive *Bohemian Station* (Pl. D, 7).

In the large BISMARCK-PLATZ (Pl. D, E, 7, 8) is the new *Polytechnic School*, built in 1875 by Heyn; frescoes in the hall shown to visitors on Sat., 2-5 (50 pf.; first Sun. in the month, 11-1, free). — A little farther off, in the Reichs-Str., is the *Russian*

Chapel (Pl. D, 8), with six towers, designed and built by Bosse of St. Petersburg; and near it is the tasteful **American Episcopal Church** (p. 298). To the W., Liebig-Str. 21, is the *Private Observatory* of Herr von Engelhardt. — The Grosse Garten, see p. 321.

In the NEUSTADT, on the right bank of the Elbe, in the market-place adjoining the old bridge, rises an equestrian *Statue of Augustus II.* (Pl. 12; D, 3), ‘the Strong’, over life-size, in gilded copper, by *Wiedemann* of Augsburg, 1736 (model, see p. 302).

Turning to the left, we soon reach the **Japanese Palace** (Pl. E, 2), erected by Count Flemming in 1715, afterwards purchased by Augustus II., and at present containing the Cabinet of Antiquities (to be removed to the Albertinum, comp. p. 301), and Library.

The Collection of Antiquities, to the left on the ground-floor (adm., see p. 298; catalogues lent to visitors), contains little above mediocrity, most of the works dating from the period of the Roman Empire, and some of them freely restored. — *1st Saloon*: Modern works, chiefly busts of Saxon princes; reproductions of the Hildesheim Silver Treasure (p. 48). — *2nd*: Greek vases, both of the earlier and later style (black figures upon a red ground, and red figures upon a black ground); 237-241. Terracottas from Tanagra (comp. p. 45). — *3rd*: By the windows: Bronze statuettes of Venus and Serapis; large bronze vase for ashes (No. 109). The cases contain small bronzes. Mosaic pavement with Bacchus and masks. 16. Head of Niobe; 15. Silenus. — *4th*: 55. Torso of Cupid, found at Rome in 1875; 61. Torso of Minerva Promache; 62. Cast of the last (restored); 28. Tomb-relief; 40. Amazon; 42. Girl playing with astragali. — *5th*: 66. Venus; 86. Diadumenos; 85. Nymph of a fountain; *80. Trilateral candelabrum-pedestal of marble, on which are represented the theft of the sacred tripod by Hercules, its re-consecration, and the consecration of a torch in the archaic style; 77. Young athlete; 74. Venus, Cupid, and Psyche; 75. Cupid playing with a lion; 70, 68, 88, 87. Satyrs; 90. Doryphoros. — *6th*: Busts of emperors; 122. Sarcophagus with Bacchanalian procession; *140, 142. Girls from Herculaneum; *141. Woman from Herculaneum; the last three are admirable draped statues, found in 1715, and in almost perfect preservation; 139. Dancing satyr. — *7th*: 192. Fragment of a recumbent figure; 193. Satyr and hermaphrodite; 196. Child of Niobe; 165. Pugilist, in polished grey marble; 168. Vestal virgin. — *8th*: 205. Sarcophagus with hunting-scenes; 218. Caracalla; 245-47. Gladiators. — *9th*: 272. Antoninus Pius; 279. Artemis; 278. Antinous as Bacchus; 280. Ariadne; 276. Venus; 264. Sarcophagus. — *10th*: 30-32. Lions of Egyptian syenite; Assyrian reliefs from Nineveh; cinerary urns in niches in the style of the Roman columbaria. — *11th*: Small modern bronzes, chiefly copies of ancient and Renaissance sculptures: 51. *Giov. da Bologna*, Nessus and Dejanira. — The two adjoining rooms contain the recent acquisitions. — *12th*: Marble relief of Bacchic scene; tomb-relief of a butcher; gold ornaments from a grave at Ribaltano, near Bolsena (1882); antique seals. — *13th*: Terracotta figures from Tanagra, Eretria, and Myrina; head of a drunken old man; Etruscan funeral-urn.

The ***Royal Library** (adm., see p. 298) on the two upper floors, founded by Elector Augustus (d. 1586), now comprises 400,000 vols., 2000 incunabula or specimens of early typography, 6000 MSS., and 30,000 maps. Historical works and modern literature form the most valuable part of the collection. The *First Room* contains a cast of Gellert’s features after death. In the *Great Hall* are busts of Goethe and Tieck, executed by David d’Angers. The following curiosities among others are preserved in *Glass Cases*: The *Atlas Royal*, a collection in 19 folio vols. of portraits of princes and princesses of the 17th cent., with maps, plans, etc. (three copies only of the work were made at Amsterdam in 1707; one is now at the Hague, another at Copenhagen); Hieroglyphic codex from Yucatan, 12 ft.

long, written on both sides; fragment of the Zend-Avesta of Zoroaster, a MS. of the 15th cent.; octagonal Koran, of the size of a crown-piece; Koran of Sultan Bajazet II.; Persian Ful Nameh (treasure-casket) with numerous drawings; Runic calendars on boxwood, of the 12th and 13th cent.; *Valturius 'de re militari'*, a parchment MS. of the 15th cent., with illustrations; tournament-books with plates, among them that of King René of Anjou of the 15th cent., once the property of Charles the Bold; Petrarch '*de remediis utriusque fortunae*', MS. of the 15th cent. with drawings; breviaries with miniatures; an illustrated MS. of the 'Sachsenspiegel', 1386; MSS. of Luther and Melanchthon; poems by Hans Sachs; part of Gutenberg's 42-line Bible; collection of portraits of Saxon princes from the earliest times until Augustus II.; Seb. Brant's '*Narrenschiff*', with 117 miniatures, printed at Paris in 1497; German edition of the same work, with 114 wood-cuts, printed in 1494; *Volume with fifty-six miniatures of the eminent men of the 15-16th cent., probably by Cranach the Younger.

The *Japanese Garden*, or *Palaisgarten*, behind the palace, which is open to the public, affords a pleasant view.

Marble tablets and medallions on No. 4 Körner-Str. (Pl. E, 3) mark the house once occupied by Councillor Körner, where Schiller resided in 1784-86, and where *Theodore Körner* was born in 1791. It contains the *Körner Museum*, founded by Dr. Peschel, with many memorials of the poet of the 'Lyre and Sword' and of the wars of liberation at the beginning of the century (adm., see p. 298).

From the Markt-Platz (p. 320) the broad HAUPT-STRASSE, which is embellished with rows of trees, leads towards the N.E. On the left rises the *Dreikönigskirche* (Pl. F, 2), with its lofty tower adorned with statues of the Evangelists and the Magi by Hähnel. Farther on, to the right, is the Roman Catholic *Pfarrkirche* (Pl. F., 2), built in 1853 by Bothen, with an elaborately-decorated interior (altarpiece by *Schönherr*). Above the portal is a figure of Christ by Hähnel.—The Haupt-Strasse ends at the ALBERT-PLATZ (Pl. F, G, 2), with its two handsome fountains. The *Albert Theatre* (p. 297) here is adorned with sculptures by Menzel and Henze, sgraffitto paintings by Dietrich, and ceiling-paintings by Oehme. The Bautzner-Str., to the right, leads to the *Lutherkirche* (Pl. H, 1), built in 1887 in the Gothic style.

The large buildings on the N.E. side of the town ('Albertstadt') are barracks, arsenals, and other military establishments.

The *Grosse Garten* (Pl. G, H, I, 7, 8; cafés and restaurant), outside the Pirna Gate, to the S.E. of the town, a royal park laid out at the end of the 17th cent. and subsequently improved, covers an area of about 300 acres. In 1813 it was the scene of several sharp engagements between the French and Prussians. The park is intersected by two broad avenues at right angles to each other, converging towards the *Lustschloss* (Pl. I, 7, 8; 1½ M. from the old bridge), a château built in the centre of the park in 1680, where the royal Museum of Antiquities is now established. (Entrance from the side next the pond.)

The *Museum of Antiquities* (adm., see p. 298), on the ground-floor, consists chiefly of ecclesiastical objects of mediæval origin, removed from

the churches of Saxony in consequence of the Reformation, and collected here in 1841. It contains about 3000 objects in all (catalogue 1 m.).

The Zoological Garden (Pl. G, H, 7, 8; adm., see p. 299) contains a number of fine specimens of animals. Good restaurant.

Cemeteries. In the *Old Neustädter Kirchhof*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the Silesian Station, rises an obelisk to the memory of soldiers who fell during the revolution of 1849. The wall of the cemetery is adorned with a Dance of Death, consisting of 27 figures in relief, executed in 1534. — In the *New Neustädter Kirchhof*, 1 M. farther, are buried numerous victims of the wars of 1866 and 1870-71. — *Weber* (d. 1826) and *Friedrich Schlegel* (d. 1829) are interred in the *Roman Catholic Cemetery* (Pl. B, 2), and *Rietschel* (d. 1861), the sculptor, in the *Trinitatis Kirchhof* on the Blasewitz road.

The *Environs of Dresden afford many pleasant excursions (comp. Map, p. 325, and RR. 49, 50, 51).

The Bergstrasse (Pl. D, 8) leads to the village of *Räcknitz*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the town, just beyond which is situated *Moreau's Monument*, surrounded by three oaks, erected on the spot where the general was mortally wounded, 27th Aug. 1813. — An extensive prospect is enjoyed from the *Goldene Höhe* (1140 ft.; Restaurant), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the S.

To the S.W. is the (2 M.) pretty **Plauensche Grund* (p. 332; tramway, p. 297), now somewhat marred by factories.

A pleasant drive may be taken along the slopes of the vine-clad hills on the right bank of the Elbe, passing numerous villas and the *Schillerschlösschen*, *Waldschlösschen* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; tramway, see p. 297), and *Saloppe* (view) beer-gardens. — Near the Waldschlösschen is the turreted building of the Dresden water-works.

The *Albrechtsberg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Waldschlösschen, with a handsome modern château (accessible daily in summer, Sun. excepted, 3-7 o'clock), the property of Count Hohenau, is the finest point of view. A little farther down the river is the *Villa Stockhausen*, and a little higher up is the *Villa Eckberg*, in the English style, with three towers. Pleasant silvan walks hence to the *Wolfshügel*.

The *Weisse Hirsch* (*Curhaus), with Dr. Lahmann's sanatorium ('pens'. 7-12 m.), farther on, is a favourite summer-resort of the Dresdeners.

Farther on lies *Loschwitz* (*Alte Post*, well spoken of; *Restaurant Victoria-Höhe*), in which there is a small summer-house in a vineyard where Schiller wrote his *Don Carlos* in 1785-87. A small monument has been erected here to *Ludwig Richter* (d. 1884), the painter.

Opposite Loschwitz, on the left bank, lies *Blasewitz* (*Park Hotel*; *Schillergarten*, with view). Also on the left bank, on the road to Pillnitz (see below), is *Laubegast*, with a monument to Caroline Neuber, the actress, who died here in 1760. At *Wachwitz*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of Loschwitz, is situated the *Royal Vineyard*, with a château and grounds, the property of Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony (fine view from the hill). At *Hosterwitz*, halfway between this and (3 M.) Pillnitz, Weber composed his 'Freischütz' and 'Oberon'.

Pillnitz (375 ft.; Restaurant), on the right bank of the Elbe, 7 M. above Dresden and $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the railway-station of *Nieder-Sedlitz* (p. 323), is a château of the king, with pleasant grounds and a botanical garden. The chapel and the dining-room are adorned with good frescoes by Vogel. In an old part of the château, since burned down, an alliance between Emp. Leopold II. and King Frederick William II. of Prussia was entered into in 1791 with a view to oppose the advance of the French revolution. An artificial ruin at the back of the village of Pillnitz, on the route to the Porsberg, commands a pleasing view, which is finer and much more extensive from the **Porsberg* (1185 ft.) itself, 1 hr. to the E. of Pillnitz. At the top is a small *Inn. — From Pillnitz we may now proceed to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lohmen* direct or through the pretty *Liebethaler Grund*; from Lohmen a picturesque route leads by *Uttewald* and through the *Uttewalder Grund* to the *Bastei* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); comp. p. 330, and Map.

49. From Dresden to Bodenbach (*for Prague*) and Tetschen (*for Vienna*).

39 M. RAILWAY. To Bodenbach in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.; express 6 m. 20, 4 m. 70, 3 m. 10 pf.); express from Dresden to Prague in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 18 m. 70, 14 m. 10, 9 m. 40 pf.). Fares to Tetschen, 5 m. 10, 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.; express from Dresden to Vienna in 12 hrs. (fares 52 m. 80, 39 m. 80 pf.). — Nearly all the trains start from the Neustadt station, cross the Elbe, and stop again in the Altstadt.

Dresden, see p. 295. The train gradually approaches the Elbe.
— **5 M. Nieder-Sedlitz.**

On the right bank of the Elbe, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. of Nieder-Sedlitz, lies *Pillnitz* (p. 322). — A pleasant excursion may be taken through the *Lockwitzer Grund* to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kreyscha*. Then to the S.E. by (3 M.) *Maxen*, and the romantic *Müglitzthal*, to the royal château of (3 M.) *Weesenstein*, and down the valley to the N. to the ancient little town of *Dohna*, and (3 M.) stat. *Mügeln*, whence Dresden is reached by train in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. The construction of Weesenstein is very curious, the château being partly hewn out of the rock on which it is situated. The stables are on the 3rd, the ice-cellars and chapel on the 5th floor. — From Weesenstein we may extend the excursion up the valley viâ (6 M.) *Glasshütte* (Post), a watch-making village and summer-resort, (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bärenstein*, and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lauenstein* to the (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mückenberg*.

7 M. Mügeln. About 1 M. to the S. of (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Heidenau* is the royal château of *Gross-Sedlitz*, with a park laid out in the style of that at Versailles. The train reaches the river here, and then follows its windings through the *Saxon Switzerland* (p. 325). Finest views to the left.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Pirna (385 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Weisser Schwan*; *Sächsischer Hof*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 12,000 inhab., on the left bank of the Elbe, is commanded by the *Sonnenstein*, an old fortress converted into a lunatic asylum. The town was taken in 1639 by the Swedes, and in 1758 by the Prussians, who levelled the fortifications. Above the town, on both banks of the Elbe, are quarries which yield excellent sandstone for building purposes, but do not add to the beauty of the landscape.

FROM PIRNA TO BERGGIESHÜBEL, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. (90, 60 pf.). The train calls at *Pirna* and ascends the picturesque and narrow valley of the *Gottleuba*. 4 M. *Rottwerndorf*, with a château built by Elector Christian II. (1591-1611). — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Berggieshübel* (*Sächsisches Haus*; *Stern*; *Rail. Restaurant*) is a small town with mineral baths, mines, and foundries. — A pleasant walk (omn.) may be taken hence viâ the *Poetengang* and *Giesensteine* to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gottleuba* (*Kronprinz*; *Schützenhaus Restaurant*), prettily situated in a deep valley. The *Panorama-Höhe* and *Augustusberg* are two good points of view in the vicinity.

From Pirna to *Arnsdorf*, see p. 294.

14 M. Obervogelgesang. — 16 M. *Pötzscha*, at the foot of the *Bärensteine* (1095 ft.; 1 hr.), opposite *Wehlen*, the usual starting-point for a visit to Saxon Switzerland (comp. p. 325). To the left rise the lofty rocks of the *Bastei*. 18 M. *Rathen*, see p. 326.

22 M. Königstein (*Stadt London*; *Blauer Stern*; *Kronprinz*; *König Albert*, at the station, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Rail. Restaurant*) is a small town (4000 inhab.) commanded by the imposing fortress of that name. From the station we proceed to the right

through the town, cross (5 min.) the Biela by a stone bridge, and ascend by the second paved lane to the left ('Fussweg nach der Festung'; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). The carriage-road, which is somewhat longer, turns to the right $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on. Tickets are procured at the gate of the fortress (4 m. for 1-8 pers.). The **Fortress of Königstein* (1180 ft. above the sea, 815 ft. above the Elbe), originally a castle of the Counts of Dohna (down to 1401), and afterwards a monastery, was again fortified in 1540. The ramparts command charming views. In time of war the treasures and archives of Saxony have usually been deposited here, and the fortress is now used as a state-prison. The fortress-well is 620 ft. deep and contains 65 ft. of water. Refreshments in the fortress and at the *Neue Schenke*, near the gate. The excursion (2½ hrs. to the top and back) amply repays the fatigue.

On the opposite bank of the river rises the *Lilienstein* (1325 ft.). In 1756, at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, the Saxon army of 14,000 men was surrounded at the foot of this hill by the Prussians under Frederick the Great and compelled by hunger to surrender. The view from the summit is more extensive than that from the *Königstein*, and is very picturesque, especially looking up the river. The traveller crosses the Elbe to the village of *Halbestadt*, opposite the *Königstein* station, and proceeds thence through the E. end of the village of *Ebenheit* direct to the foot of the *Lilienstein*. Ascent, partly by steps, somewhat steep, 1 hr. Restaurant at the top. — The **Pabststein* (p. 328) and the *Bärensteine* (p. 323) are other points of view near *Königstein*.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of *Königstein* is situated the water-cure establishment of *Königsbrunn*, on the *Bielabach*, at the entrance to the *Bielagrund*, an interesting ravine with the most fantastic rock-formations. Pleasant walk up this valley to the (2 hrs.) *Schweizermühle* (1150 ft.), where there is another water-cure (*Restaurant); then, 20 min. beyond it, we turn to the left by a finger-post, and walk in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more to the summit of the **Schneeberg* (2265 ft.), where a tower commanding a fine view and a small *Inn (R. 1 fl., B. 40 kr.) are situated. At the foot of the mountain lies the village of *Schneeberg* (Werner's Inn). From *Schneeberg* to *Bodenbach* 6 M., see p. 325.

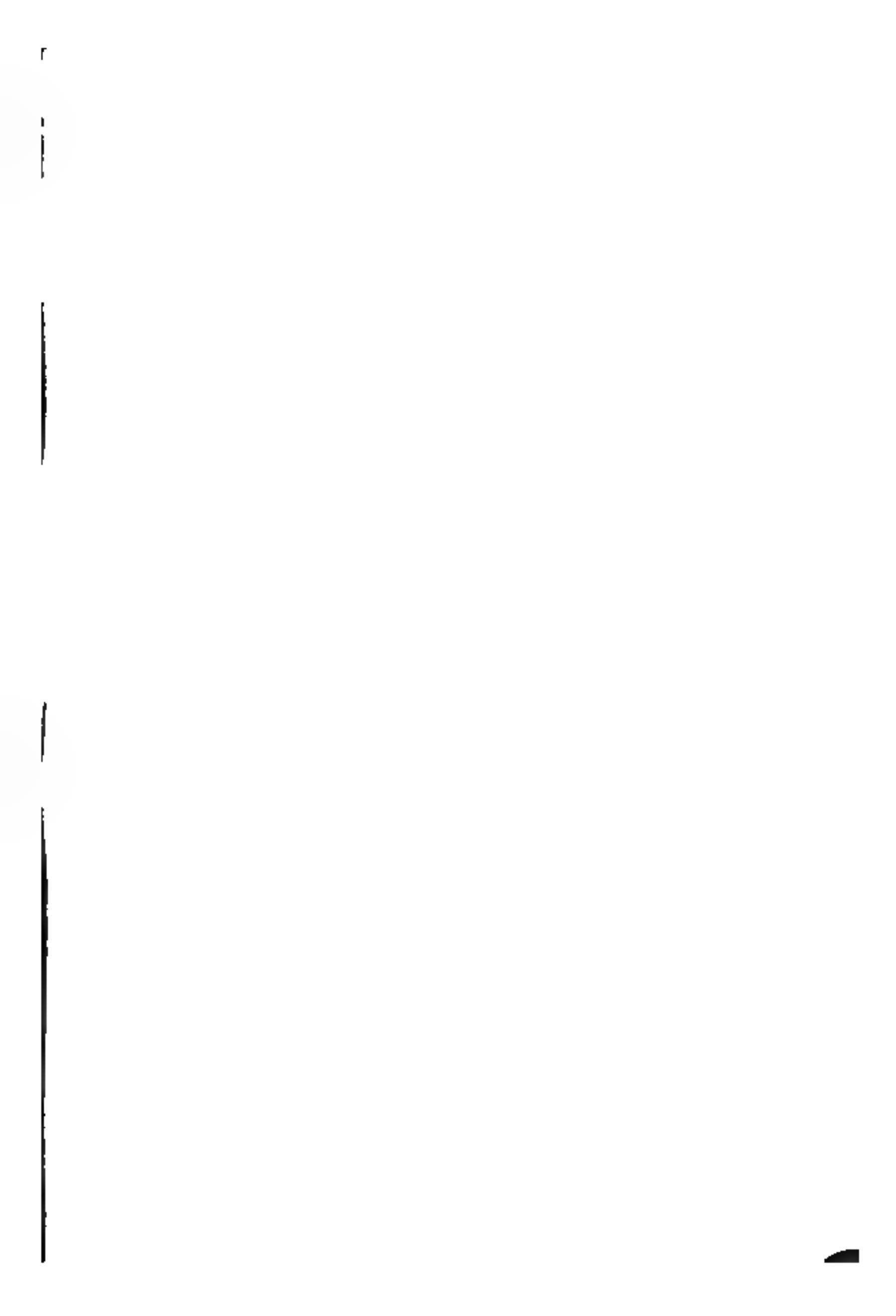
About 3 M. to the W. of *Schneeberg* (guide necessary) are situated the *Tyssaeer Wände*, a curious labyrinth of chasms and grotesque rock-formations. Fine view from the plateau.

25 M. *Schandau* (*Rail. Restaurant); the town (p. 327) lies on the right bank, and is reached in summer by a small steamboat (10 pf.). The branch-line from *Schandau* to *Bautzen* (p. 331) crosses the river by a bridge.

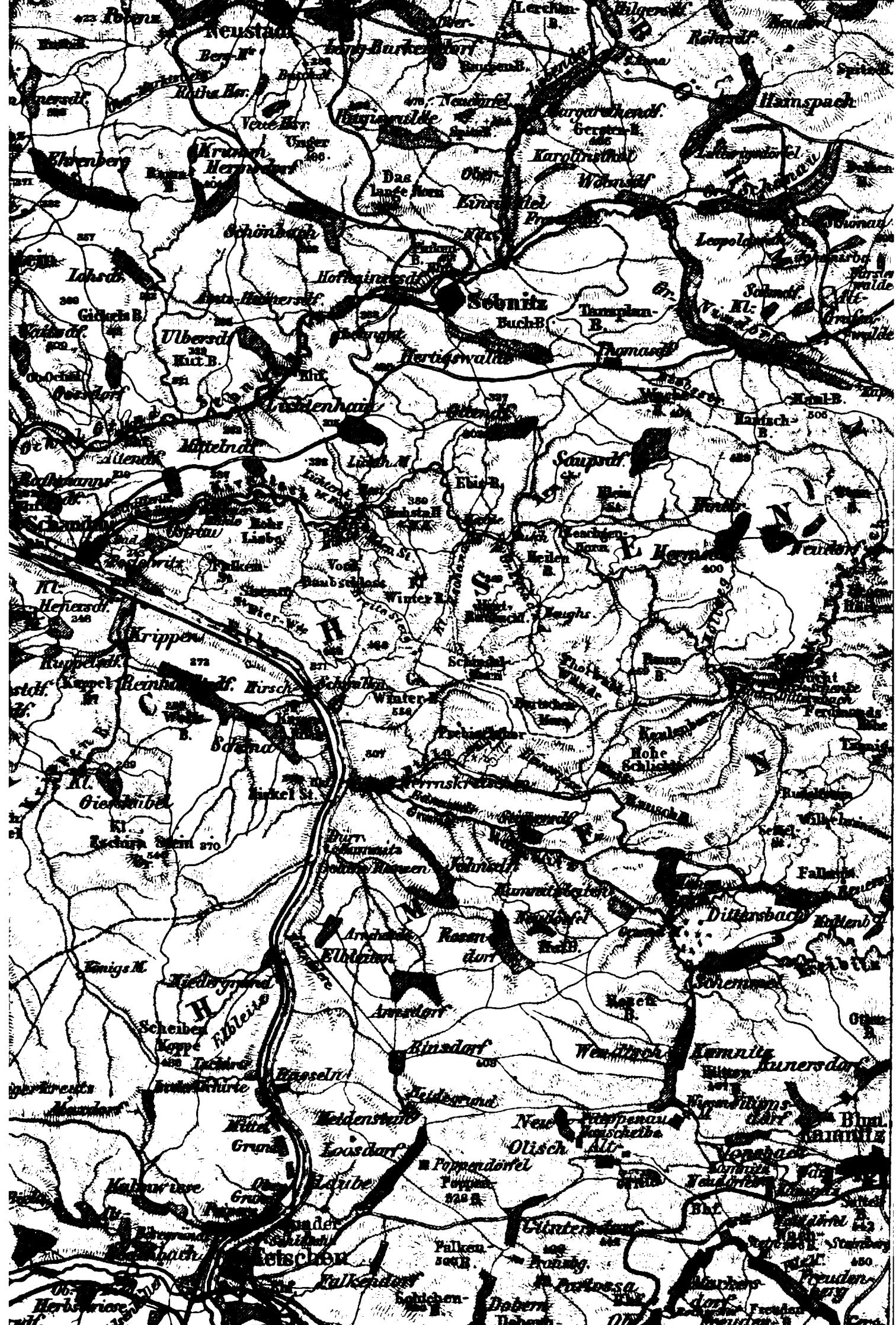
$25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Krippen*, opposite *Schandau*.

$30\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schöna* (Railway Hotel), the station for *Herrnskretschken* (p. 329) on the opposite bank (ferry 8 pf.). — The line now crosses the Austrian frontier, passes (32 M.) *Niedergrund* (branch-line to *Tetschen*, see below), penetrates the *Schäferwand* (690 ft.) by two tunnels, and reaches —

38 M. *Bodenbach* (440 ft.; *Hôtel Umlauf*, at the station, well spoken of; *Post, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl.; *Stark, *Bad-Hôtel, in *Obergrund*; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, recommended for a prolonged stay; Rail. Restaurant), a village with 2500 inhab., with the Austrian custom-house. A suspension-bridge here crosses the river to *Tetschen* (**Ulrich*, prettily situated 1 M. from the stations, R., L., & A.









3 m.; **Silberner Stern*; *Stadt Prag*; *Krone*; **Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, at the pier, R. & A. 2 m. 60 pf.; good Bohemian wine at *Stangler's Weinhäus*), perhaps the pleasantest point in the valley of the Elbe, commanded by the handsome château of Count Thun, the beautiful garden, library, and armoury of which are open to the public daily 12-4 and 6-8, on Sun. and holidays the whole day.

From Bodenbach (the *Schneeberg* (p. 324) may be ascended in about 2½ hrs.

FROM BODENBACH TO DUX, railway in 2½ hrs., through the Bodenbachthal, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany and Austria*.

FROM BODENBACH TO WARNSDORF, 38 M., railway in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 2 fl. 96, 2 fl. 22, 1 fl. 48 kr.). — At Warnsdorf (Stadt Wien; Endler) the line joins the Saxon railway to Zittau (p. 294).

From Bodenbach to Prague and from Tetschen to Vienna, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany and Austria*.

50. Saxon Switzerland.

Plan. Two days at least are requisite for a visit to this interesting district. *1st.* Railway to Pötzscha (p. 323) in ¾ hr., ferry to Wehlen; walk or ride through the Wehlener Grund and Zscherregrund to the Bastei in 1½ hr.; through the Amselgrund to the Hockstein 2 hrs.; by the Brand to Schandau 3 hrs. — *2nd.* Drive in ¾ hr., or walk in 2 hrs., to the Lichtenhain Fall, walk or ride to the Kuhstall ½ hr., Grosse Winterberg 1½ hr., Preischthor 1 hr., Herrnskretschen 1½ hr.; steamboat in 1¼ hr. or railway in ½ hr. to Königstein (p. 323), visit the fortress, 2½ hrs.; return to Dresden or Schandau by railway. — Two additional days may be disposed of thus: — *3rd.* Railway from Schandau to Sebnitz in ¾-1 hr., walk via Grenadierburg, Tanzplan, Wachberg, Saupsdorf, and Hinter-Hermsdorf either to the Obere Schleuse and Hinter-Dittersbach, or via the Zeughaus and the Grosse Winterberg to Herrnskretschen or back to Schandau 6-7 hrs. — *4th.* Walk from Hinter-Dittersbach, via the Rudolfsstein, Wilhelminenwand, and Marienfelsen, to Dittersbach in about 3 hrs.; thence drive to Herrnskretschen. — The *Schneeberg* and Bielagrund, see p. 324.

Guides (4-5 m. per day, 2 m. per half-day) are to be found at the most frequented places, and though seldom necessary, are sometimes desirable. As they are generally in league with the innkeepers, their recommendations of inns are seldom trustworthy. — *Horse* generally 2 m. per hour (comp. p. 327). — *Chair-Porters* from Wehlen to the Bastei 6 m., or by the Uttewalder Grund 7½ m.; from Rathen to the Bastei 4 m. — *Steam-boats* on the Elbe, see p. 287. — During Whitsuntide the Saxon Switzerland is apt to be over-crowded with holiday-makers. The hotel-charges at the most frequented places are as high as in towns.

The *Meissener Hochland*, a very picturesque district, remarkable for its singular rock-formations, known for the last century as the **Saxon Switzerland*, extends from Liebethal to the Bohemian frontier, a distance of 25 M., and from the Falkenberg to the *Schneeberg*, about the same distance. It is intersected by the Elbe, the most picturesque part of the river being between Leitmeritz and Pirna. The sandstone of which the mountains consist often assumes the most grotesque shapes. Some of the rocky columns formed by the disintegration of the softer strata are so lofty and slender that their upright position appears extremely precarious.

At stat. *Pötzscha* (p. 323) we quit the railway and cross the Elbe (5 pf.) to the village of *Wehlen* (*Dampfschiff-Hôtel*; *Freyer*, well spoken of; *Elb-Terrasse*; *Deutsches Reich*, on the Elbe; *Stadt Wehlen*, station of the guides), with a handsome new church, from which we ascend on the left bank of the brook, leaving the path

along the Elbe to our right. After a few minutes' walk the paved track ascending to the right is to be avoided, and the path to the left in the *Wehlener Grund* followed. The valley, which is enclosed by rocky and wooded heights, gradually contracts, and 1 M. from Wehlen divides. We keep to the right, and after 5 min. more reach a finger-post indicating the route to the *Uttewalder Grund* on the left, and that to the *Zscherre-Grund* on the right.

The **Uttewalder Grund* is one of the finest rocky gorges in Saxon Switzerland. The sides are so lofty and close together that some parts of the ravine are never reached by the sun's rays. About 8 min. from the above-mentioned finger-post is a restaurant; the path passes the *Teufelsküche* (devil's kitchen), a grotto resembling an open fire-place. At the narrowest part, called the *Felsenstor*, 5 min. above the restaurant, the path is carried over the brook by means of a stone causeway. At the upper end of the valley steps ascend to *Uttewald* (p. 322). Those who visit the *Uttewalder Grund* from the above-mentioned finger-post usually proceed as far as the *Felsenstor* only.

The route hence to the Bastei can hardly be mistaken. The broad path ascends through the **Zscherre-Grund*, a wild and narrow wooded ravine $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, bounded by lofty and grotesque rocks which are partly clothed with moss and fern. A pine-wood is next traversed. At the top of the hill the high-road (finger-post) is crossed, the *Steinerne Tisch* (Refreshments; direction-post) passed, and the Bastei reached in 25 min. more. A rocky plateau, 50 paces to the left of the path, immediately before the Bastei is attained, commands a fine survey of the rocks of the *Wehlener Grund*.

The **Bastei* (875 ft. above the sea-level, and about 605 ft. above the Elbe; **Inn* on the summit; admission to the tower 20 pf.), a rock with several peaks, rising precipitously from the Elbe, is the finest point in Saxon Switzerland. The view is magnificent and extensive, affording an admirable survey of the wooded gorges and of the abrupt peaks resembling gigantic castles that surround us on all sides: to the N. Rathewalde and Hohnstein; E. the Brand, Rosenberg (in Bohemia), Kleine and Grosser Winterberg, Zirkelsteine, and Kaiserkrone; S. the Pabststein and Gohrischstein, in the foreground Lilienstein and Königstein; S.W. the Rauhstein and Bärenstein; far below the Elbe, visible from Wehlen to above Rathen.

From the inn the traveller descends in 5 min. to the **Basteibrücke*, a stone bridge of seven arches constructed in 1851, connecting the rocky pinnacles that here rise from the valley. (To the left before the bridge is reached a path diverges to the *Ferdinandstein*, which affords a good survey of the environs and of the bridge itself.) A projecting platform affords a magnificent *View of the profound rocky and pine-clad gorge. About 14 min. from the bridge the path emerges from the wood and divides. The branch to the left, skirting the wood, leads to the *Amselgrund* (see next page); that in a straight direction leads to (5 min.) *Rathen* (*Erbgericht*, on the river, well spoken of; *Böhme's Restaurant*, well spoken of), a village on the Elbe with a ruined castle, and a steamboat and railway-station

(the latter on the opposite bank; see p. 323). The ascent of the Bastei from Rathen occupies about 1 hr., that of the Lilienstein (p. 324) 2 hrs.

The above-mentioned path to the left, 20 min. below the Bastei, ascends the *Amselgrund*, passes a small waterfall, and leads in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Rathewalde* (*Erbgericht*; Mittag). The traveller should here enquire the way to the *Hockstein*, a rock 360 ft. in height (1040 ft. above the sea), rising abruptly from the green Polenzgrund. (The most direct route, indicated by white marks, diverges to the right at the entrance of the *Amselgrund*, and leads through the woods of the *Nasse Grund* to the *Hockstein*, a walk of about 1 hr.) The *Hockstein* affords a fine view of the little town of *Hohnstein* (*Hirsch*; **Sächs. Schweiz*), on the opposite side of the valley, commanded by an old castle now used as a house of correction. We then descend through the *Wolfsschlucht* to the cool *Polenzthal* (Restaurant), and follow the course of the brook for about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., until the first house, the *Waltersdorfer Mühle* (Pension, with baths), becomes visible. Crossing a bridge, we now ascend the hill to the right. Where the paths divide, we follow that to the right until it joins the carriage-road on the hill, which leads to the right in 5 min. more to the **Brand* (905 ft.; small *Inn*), commanding a magnificent view. From right to left (S.W. to S.E.): Bastei, Bärensteine, Königstein, Lilienstein, Pfaffenstein, Gohrischstein, Pabststein, etc., and to the extreme left the *Grosse Winterberg*.

About 100 paces from the finger-post on the carriage-road a footpath diverges from the broad path to the left to a singular group of rocks somewhat resembling corn-sacks, 100 paces distant. The main path then descends rapidly through the *Tiefe Grund*, passing under a curious overhanging rock, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hohnstein* and *Schandau* road, which leads to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Elbe* at *Wendisch-Fähre*, a station on the railway from *Schandau* to *Bautzen* (see p. 331). The line crosses the *Elbe* here. Above the bridge mentioned at p. 324 is the *Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe*. The town of *Schandau* lies on the right bank, 1 M. farther on.

Schandau. — **Hotels.** *SENDIG's HOTELS & PENSIONS FORSTHAUS, DEUTSCHES HAUS, RUSSISCHE VILLA, VILLA QUISISANA, VILLA KÖNIGIN CAROLA, and VILLA LUCIA (R., L., & A. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 m.), on the *Elbe*, the last five above the town, with gardens; CURHAUS and BADHAUS, in the Kirnitzschthal (p. 328); 'pension' at all these in summer for a week or more from 7 m. per day, in spring and autumn 6 m. LINDENHOF, at the beginning of the Bade-Allee; *DAMPFSCHIFF (R., L., & A. 2 m. 30 pf.), *BAHR's HOTEL, STADT BERLIN, ENGEL, and ELB-HÔTEL, also on the river; ANKER, in the market, unpretending; DREI LILIEN, STADT TEPLITZ, well spoken of. — Restaurants at the Hotels; also Hegenbarth, in the Bade-Allee; Reichskanzler Brewery, in the Markt; SCHÜTZENHAUS, in the Kirnitzschthal; Schloss-Bastei, on the *Schlossberg* (rooms to let at all these). — Private apartments abundant.

Guides, see p. 325. — **Carriage** (fixed tarif) with two horses, for 4 pers., per hr. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ day 10, whole day 18 m.; to the waterfall 5 m., there and back $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. — **Chair-Porters** from the waterfall to the *Kuhstall* 2 m., from the *Kuhstall* to the *Kleine Winterberg* $3\frac{1}{2}$ m., thence to the *Grosse*

Winterberg 2 m., to the Prebischtbor $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. more, thence to Herrnskretschen 4 m. — *Horse* or *Mule* from Schandau to the waterfall 4 m., thence to the Kuhstall $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., Kleine Winterberg $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., Grosse Winterberg 2 m., Prebischtbor 2 m., Herrnskretschen $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. — *Railway*, see p. 324. — *Steam Ferry* to and from the station in connection with the trains, 10 pf.; ferry-boat 5-10 pf. — *Steamboat*, see p. 297.

The small town of *Schandau* (415 ft.), with 3000 inhab., is prettily situated on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the *Kirnitzschbach*. In the valley of the latter, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the town, is a small *Chalybeate Bath* (*Curhaus*, see p. 327), with pleasant grounds and walks. Schandau is the central point of Saxon Switzerland, and is much frequented in summer.

WALKS. In the *Kirnitzschthal*, see below; to the *Ostrau-Scheibe*; to the *Schlossberg*, the *Schillerhöhe*, the *Schützenhaus*; farther distant to the *Hohe Liebe* (view now blocked by the trees) 1 hr.; to the *Schrammsteine* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to the *Hochbuschkuppe* 3 hrs.; to the *Obere Schleuse* (p. 330).

A very pleasant excursion may be made from the railway-station, past the station of Krippen and *Klein-Hennersdorf* (returning through the *Rietschgrund*), to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the top of the **Pabststein* (1475 ft.; small **Inn* at the top, bed $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.). The view embraces the entire district of Saxon Switzerland. The most conspicuous points are: N.W. the *Lilienstein* and *Königstein*, E. the *Grosse Winterberg* and the *Kleis* rising like a tower, S.E. the basaltic *Rosenberg* (1770 ft.), the highest peak in the district. A mere speck only of the Elbe is visible at Schandau. — From the Pabststein a good path leads to the N.W. viâ *Gohrisch* to *Königstein* in 1 hr. (in the reverse direction $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Small boat from *Königstein* to Rathen (see p. 326) in 40 min., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The **KIRNITZSCH VALLEY** is ascended by a good road from Schandau, passing the baths above mentioned, the (2 M.) *Ostrauer Mühle*, and the (2 M.) *Haidemühle* (Restaurant), to the *Lichtenhain Waterfall* and the *Great Waterfall* (*Inn*, R., L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.), which may be improved by opening a sluice. The footpath quits the road here and ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the —

***Kuhstall** (1245 ft.; *Inn*), an archway of rock, 20 ft. in height, commanding in one direction a view of the *Habichtsgrund*, a profound wooded ravine, enclosed by sandstone rocks. It was probably once employed by the peasantry as a refuge for their cattle in time of war, and has thence derived its name ('cow-stable'). The summit, which is more easily approached on the W. side, is attained by 83 steps through a narrow cleft in the rocks.

The path descends (to the left, immediately before the entrance, to the Kuhstall) through a deep gorge to the *Habichtsgrund*. It next ascends gradually to the base of the basaltic *Kleine Winterberg* (1425 ft.), and then in zigzags to a plateau, where a small hut with inscriptions marks the spot where Elector Augustus I. by a fortunate shot saved himself from an infuriated stag in 1568.

The summit of the **Grosse Winterberg* (1825 ft.; *Inn*, R. & L. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), easily reached from the Kuhstall in 2 hrs., is a basaltic ridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. The tower commands a picturesque and extensive view, embracing the Saxon, Bohemian, and even the Silesian Mts.

The PATH TO THE PREBISCHTHOR (1 hr. to the S. E.) leads from the inn on the Winterberg to the left through the wood, then,

at the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) first bifurcation, to the left again, and afterwards skirts the Bohemian frontier, which is indicated by stones. The ***Prebischtbor** (1225 ft.; *Hotel*, wines), a rocky arch of far more imposing dimensions than the **Kuhstall** (66-100 ft. wide; roof 48 ft. long, 10 ft. thick), is in Bohemian territory (adm. 10 kr.). The *View of the wild environs is very striking. — Descent to Herrnskretschken $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; a good path descends between huge walls of rock to the **Bielathal**, which is traversed by the Herrnskretschken and Dittersbach road. Several saw-mills are passed. The Biela flows into the **Kamnitz**, which joins the Elbe at Herrnskretschken.

Herrnskretschken (**Hetschel's*; **Herrnhaus*; *Kuschelka*; *Grüner Baum*; Hungarian wine at *Schlögel's*), a village on the Elbe. On the opposite bank is stat. *Schöna* (*Rail. Restaurant), see p. 324. — Steamboat to *Tetschen* and *Dresden*, see p. 297. Small boat to Schandau (in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) 6 m.

The road from Herrnskretschken to Dittersbach (9 M.; carr. 5 fl.) leads through the **Kamnitzthal** for $\frac{1}{2}$ M. and then ascends the **Bielathal**. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Herrnskretschken a finger-post is passed on the left, indicating the way to the Prebischtbor (see above). $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Reinwiese Forsthaus* (rustic inn). $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Hohenleipa*, whence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more (numerous short-cuts for walkers) we reach *Dittersbach* (p. 331). — Walkers should follow the **Gabrielensteig*, which diverges from the road, 4 min. below the restaurant (sign-post on the left at the Prebischtbor rocks), and winds over the rocks to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Reinwiese* (see above), whence we proceed via the *Forsthaus*, *Schlossberg*, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hohenleipa*, to Dittersbach.

FROM SCHANDAU TO DITTERSBACH VIA THE OBERE SCHLEUSE, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. (carriage to Hinter-Dittersbach, with visit to the Schleuse, and back, about 18 m.). The road at first ascends the Kirnitzschthal (p. 328), but near the *Untere Schleuse* turns to the left to —

Hinter-Hermsdorf. — ZUM ERBGERICHT, unpretending, R. & B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; ZUR HOFFNUNG, plain. — *Restaurant zur Sächsischen Schweiz*. — Carriage to Schandau, with two horses 10, with one horse 6 m., to Sebnitz 6 m. — Guide unnecessary.

The large village of *Hinter-Hermsdorf*, situated in a wide valley, and frequented as a summer-resort, is an excellent centre for excursions in the '*Hintere*' Saxon Switzerland.

To Sebnitz, see pp. 332, 331. — A pleasant path leads through the 'Grosse Zschand' to the lonely forester's house known as the *Zeughaus* (rustic restaurant). Paths (sign-posts) lead hence through the woods to the S. to Reinwiese (see above); S.W. (Rosssteig and Goldsteig) to the Grosse Winterberg; and N.W. (Zeughaus-Strasse) between the *Hintere Raubschloss* (left) and the *Lorenzsteine* (right) to the Kirnitzschthal and Schandau.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Hinter-Hermsdorf, on the road to Hinter-Dittersbach, at the beginning of the wood, we reach a deer-fence, immediately beyond which, to the left, a broad carriage-road, known as the 'Hohweg', ascends to the (1 M.) footpath (guide-post) to the Obere Schleuse (see p. 330). About halfway along the Hohweg, a path diverges to the right, passing a finger-post indicating the way (left) to the Dachsenhöhlen and Obere Schleuse, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Friedrich-August-Thurm* (view). Returning to the Hohweg and following it for 3 min. farther, we pass a guide-post

(‘Tunnel’) on the left and reach the *Königs-Platz* (1420 ft.), a fine point of view on a steep cliff. To reach the *Obere Schleuse*, we may now return and take either of the above-mentioned routes; or we may proceed from the *Königs-Platz* by the footpath, which descends to the right after 2 min., to the *Tunnel*, a short rocky archway, beyond which it leads through tall trees. Crossing an open space in the wood (numerous guide-posts), we now descend to the *Holl*, a wooded rocky basin, whence a carriage-road (sign-post) leads to the right to Hinter-Dittersbach. A gentle ascent to the left brings us in about 20 min. to the *Hohweg* (see p. 329), whence the footpath (guide-post) to the *Obere Schleuse* leads to the left. In less than $\frac{1}{2}$ M. we reach the *Boat Station* (rustic rmnts.).

The *Obere Schleuse* (*Upper Sluice*; 870 ft.) is a dam or sluice on the *Kirnitzsch*, constructed for the benefit of the timber-rafts. The water is let off in spring and autumn. A boat may be hired for a pleasant row on the picturesque sheet of water (usually not before the end of May; 1 pers. 60, each addit. pers. 30 pf.). Landing beside the sluice on the right bank of the stream, which here forms the boundary between Saxony and Bohemia, we ascend the steps to the right to the path above. After about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. a path (guide-post) ascends to the right to the *Hermannseck*, a rocky projection, on which is the ‘*Schlegel-Hütte*’ (view). We may then either retrace our steps, or descend the somewhat difficult steps in the rocky fissure near the hut, to the path we quitted. We now follow the course of the *Kirnitzsch*, high above the stream, but in 18 min. we descend to its bank by a flight of steps near a bench, and continue to skirt it. (The bridge to the left leads to the footpath to *Schönlinde*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) In 8 min. more we descend the steps and cross the bridge to the left bank, but in 9 min. return to the right bank. A path with steps immediately to the right at this point (no guide-post) leads to the *Wolfs-Schlucht* (there and back $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; attractive), a narrow ravine with huge boulders. We continue to skirt the *Kirnitzsch*, the valley of which expands a little, and finally cross a foot-bridge (for customers of the ‘*Kirnitzsch-Schenke*’ only) or a large bridge to —

Hinter-Dittersbach (810 ft.; *Weisser Hirsch*; *Kirnitzsch-Schenke*; *Hegerhaus*, all rustic), a hamlet inhabited mainly by foresters and others in the service of Prince Clary or Prince Kinsky, whose estates meet here. [Those who have driven to Hinter-Hermsdorf and desire to return to Schandau, should order the carriage to meet them here.]

To DITTERSBACH, 6 M., carriage-road under construction (provisions should be brought). The new road leads through a wooded valley, with lofty sides. Nearly the whole of this district, which is known as the *Bohemian Switzerland*, is the property of Prince Kinsky. After about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. a road (guide-post: ‘*Dittersbach*’) leads to the left into a narrower valley, with rich meadows. The

path to the solitary shooting-lodge of *Balzhütte* (rustic rfmts.) leads to the left, through the Langengrund, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on. We proceed straight on in the narrow valley to a deer-fence, beyond which the road continues to Dittersbach. We follow, however, the cart-track skirting this side of the fence, to the left (guide-post), and in 9 min., at a clearing, ascend the narrow footpath to the right to a smooth path, from which a short ascent brings us to the **Rudolfstein* (1590 ft.), an isolated rock commanding a fine view.

We return to the above-mentioned smooth path and follow it to the left to the top. Here we turn to the right (guide-post: 'Wilhelminenwand'), skirt the clearing ('Schneisse'), cross a broader track, and descend by a footpath to the right, through a deer-fence, to the point where the paths cross (guide-post, to the left). Above us, to the right, rises the *Wilhelminenwand* (1410 ft.), a projecting cliff, with a view. Thence we return in 7 min. to the last-mentioned guide-post, and descend the steps to the right to (8 min.) *Balzer's Lager*, a rock-grotto with an inscription dating from 1632 (rfmts. on Sun.). The path (guide-post) descending hence to the right brings us in 10 min. to the foot of the **Marienfelsen* (1380 ft.), a sharp-pointed rock, ascended by means of steps (view). — Returning to *Balzer's Lager* (a direct but not very attractive path leads to the right into the valley, before we reach the Lager), we thence follow the path to the right, skirting some young plantations. In about 12 min. more (guide-post at the deer-fence) we descend to the right through the wooded and narrow *Stammbrücken-Thal*, with fine rocky formations; and in 20 min. more reach —

Dittersbach (*Sächsische Schweiz*, R. from 80 kr., well spoken of; *Kronprinz Rudolf*; *Bellevue*, R. from 1 fl.), the central point of the 'Bohemian Switzerland'. To the N.E. of the wide valley in which it lies rise the peaks of *Rabenstein*, *Falkenstein* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; castle on the top), *Marienfels* (see above), etc.

From Dittersbach to *Herrnskretschken*, see p. 329. — Via the Grundmühle and Windisch-Kamnitz to *Böhmisch-Kamnitz* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; via Schönfeld-Oberkreibitz to *Klein-Semmering* about the same.

From Schandau to Bautzen.

40 M. Railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 5 m. 20, 3 m. 90, 2 m. 60 pf.).

Stat. *Schandau*, see p. 324. The train crosses the Elbe to *Wendisch-Fähre* (comp. p. 327), passes through a tunnel, and ascends the *Sebnitzthal*. Beyond (3 M.) *Kohlmühle* the train quits the sandstone and enters a granite district. Two tunnels. 6 M. *Ulbersdorf*. The Sebnitz is crossed several times. Four tunnels.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Sebnitz** (1020 ft.; *Stadt Dresden*, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; **Sächsischer Hof*), a manufacturing town with 7000 inhabitants.

FROM SEBNITZ TO THE TANZPLAN AND WACHBERG. — We cross the railway by the bridge to the right of the station, and descend through the 'Büschtigt' to the *Sebnitz*. On the opposite bank we ascend to the left and follow the field-track towards the *Grenadierburg* (above, to the right). In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach a guide-post pointing to the right to the

(5 min.) *Grenadierburg* (Restaurant, with rooms), and to the left to the Tanzplan. At the beginning of the wood, beyond a solitary farm-house, the path begins gradually to ascend. 20 min. Guide-post to the (5 min.) *Heilige Hallen*, a group of pines. From the six-armed guide-post, a little farther on, we follow the white-marked track to the left to the (1/2 hr.) *Tanzplan (1965 ft.) or *Thomaswald*. The view from the top (adm. to tower 10 kr.) is one of the finest in the Saxon Switzerland (rustic inn). — From the inn, a carriage-road to the left (guide-post), and then a foot-path to the right descends (several guide-posts) to (1/4 hr.) the village of *Thomasdorf* (Inns), on the frontier. We ascend the road to the left of the custom-house for less than 1/4 M., then, at a guide-post, enter the Diebs-Strasse or 'Thieves' Road', to the right. In 1/4 hr. more we pass a carriage-road (guide-post) and immediately afterwards reach a footpath, leading to the right to the (1/4 hr.) *Schweizerkrone* or *Wachberg* (1635 ft.), with a rustic inn and a view-tower (10 pf.). A path, indicated by white marks, descends hence to *Saupsdorf* (Inn), whence a road, generally destitute of shade, leads to (2 1/4 M.) *Hinter-Hermsdorf* (p. 329).

FROM SEBNITZ TO THE HOCHBUSCH, 2 1/2 hrs. We follow the Hertigswald road to the mill, turn to the right, and ascend by the hedge. At the first parting of the ways, we keep to the left, and follow the white-marked track to the summit of the Hochbusch (1395 ft.; inn and view-tower), which commands an extensive view.

Beyond Sebnitz the line reaches its highest point. 14 M. *Krumhermsdorf*. The castle of *Stolpen* is seen on the left. 17 1/2 M. *Neustadt* (branch-line to Dürrröhrsdorf); 21 M. *Ottendorf*; 25 1/2 M. *Niederneukirch*; 28 M. *Oberneukirch*; 31 M. *Wilthen* (branch to Ebersbach, p. 294). Beautiful view to the right. 35 M. *Grosspostwitz*. — 40 M. *Bautzen* (p. 293).

51. From Dresden to Reichenbach via Chemnitz and Zwickau.

93 1/2 M. RAILWAY in 3 3/4-6 hrs. (fares 12 m. 20, 9 m. 20, 6 m. 10 pf.; express 15 m. 20, 11 m. 40 pf.).

Dresden, see p. 295. Departure from the Altstadt. At (2 1/2 M.) *Plauen* (tramway, see p. 297), where there are extensive breweries, begins the **Plauensche Grund*, a picturesque and rocky part of the valley of the *Weisseritz*, 1 1/2 M. in length (comp. p. 322). The train crosses the stream several times. On the height to the right rises the château of *Begerburg* (*Restaurant, 1/4 hr. from stat. Plauen), commanding a pleasing prospect.

At (4 1/2 M.) *Potschappel* the valley expands, and is studded with manufactories and well-built dwelling-houses, to which the productive coal-mines in the vicinity have given rise. On the *Windberg*, to the S., rises a monument to 276 miners who perished by an explosion in 1869. 5 1/2 M. *Deuben*. — 7 M. *Hainsberg*.

A branch-line runs from Hainsberg to (15 1/2 M.) *Dippoldiswalde* and (22 1/2 M.) *Kipsdorf*. From Kipsdorf travellers may go on to *Teplitz* (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*), either via *Niklasberg* or via *Graupen*.

8 1/2 M. *Tharandt* (685 ft. ; *Bad*; *Deutsches Haus*, with garden; *Pension Markowsky*), with 2500 inhab., romantically situated at the junction of three valleys. On a rocky eminence rise the ruins of an ancient castle (840 ft.). The *Forst-Academie*, founded in 1816, an institution for the education of foresters, enjoys a high reputation.

Pleasant walks and beautiful woods in the environs. — 11 M. *Edle Krone*, with a silver-mine. Tunnel.

The line now quits the valley of the Weisseritz, and ascends the picturesquely-wooded *Seerenbachthal* as far as (16 M.) *Klingenbergs*. 19 M. *Nieder-Bobritzschen*. To the right, below (22½ M.) *Muldenhütten*, is seen the *Muldener Hütte*, an extensive government-foundry. The *Freiberger Mulde* is then crossed. On the right and left are numerous mines and foundries.

25 M. **Freiberg** (1345 ft. ; **Hôtel de Saxe*; **Rother Hirsch*; *Stern*), a mining town, founded in 1171, on the discovery of the silver mines, is the centre of the Saxon mining district. Pop. 27,000. A well-kept promenade, with remains of the old walls and towers, and the extensive *Law Courts*, surrounds the town.

The Annaberger-Strasse leads to the left from the station to the old Petersthor, where a Gothic *Monument* erected in 1844 commemo- rates the brave defence of the town by the townspeople and miners against the Swedes in 1642-43. The Peters-Str. leads hence to the Obermarkt, with the handsome *Rathhaus* on the E. side, a late-Gothic building of 1410, with additions in the Renaissance style, and the *Kaufhaus* on the N. The former contains a number of portraits of Saxon princes, and the latter a *Museum of Antiqui- ties* (open daily). The spot where Kunz von Kaufungen (p. 360) was executed in 1455, opposite the Rathhaus, is marked by a stone with a cross; the stone head above the oriel of the Rathhaus is said to be a portrait of the bold robber.

The Weingasse, at the corner of the market diagonally opposite the Peters-Str., and then the second side-street to the left (Rittergasse), lead to the *CATHEDRAL, a late-Gothic edifice erected on the site of a Romanesque church which was burned down in 1484. A beautiful relic of the earlier church, dating from the 12th cent., is the S. Portal, or **Goldene Pforte*, the rich sculptures of which prob- ably date from the beginning of the 13th century. These plastic decorations, which were perhaps originally gilded, rank amongst the best works of the mediæval period, those in Italy not excepted.

The sculptures represent the Kingdom of God revealed to man by Christ. Below are eight statues of representatives of the Old Testament and antetypes of Christ: to the left Daniel, the Queen of Sheba, Solo- mon, and St. John the Baptist; to the right Aaron, a woman with a crown (the church?), David, and Nahum the prophet. The nine lunettes above contain reliefs from the New Testament: in the central field are the Virgin and Child, to the left the Adoration of Magi, to the right the angel Gabriel and St. Joseph; in the middle arch, God the Father and four angels, with Christ, an angel, and seven saints above; on the third arch, the Holy Ghost (represented by a dove) with eight apostles; on the highest arch, the Angel of Judgment and the Resurrection of the dead.

INTERIOR (sacristan, Untermarkt 392; 1 m.). Behind the high-altar is the *Kurfürstengruft*, in which repose forty-one Protestant princes of Saxony, from Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1539) to Elector George IV. (d. 1694). The finest monument is that of the Elector Maurice (d. 1553 at the battle of Sievershausen) in the Renaissance style of the 16th cent., a sarcophagus of several rare kinds of marble, with a kneeling statue of the prince, and

richly sculptured, executed by Anthony van Seron at Antwerp in 1563. High up in a corner of the choir is the suit of armour worn by the Elector at the time of his death. The late-Gothic *Pulpit* of 1508, in the form of the stalk and calyx of a flower, with steps borne by the figures of the master and his assistants, is also worthy of inspection. The powerful *Organ* was built in 1714, by Silbermann, a native of Freiberg.

Near the Kreuzthor, at the N.W. corner of the town, is *Schloss Freudenstein*, erected in the 15th cent., and now a magazine.

The *Mining Academy* (160 students), founded in 1765, which gained a high reputation owing to the efforts of the great mineralogist Werner (d. 1817), possesses valuable collections. Werner's grave, near the Goldene Pforte, is denoted by a *Monument*.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of Freiberg is situated the *Himmelfahrt* mine, the most valuable in the district. We follow the road leading from the Donatsturm, the only one of the old gate-towers now standing, and turn to the left past the cemetery. Admission for 1 pers. 1 m. and fee.

FROM FREIBERG TO MOLDAU, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 2 m. 50, 1 m. 70); from Moldau to BRÜX, 20 M., in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The train follows the valley of the *Freiberger Mulde*. From (16 M.) *Bienenmühle* (Inn) diligences ply to (6 M.) *Frauenstein* (2170 ft.), a loftily-situated little town, and to (6 M.) *Sayda* (2220 ft.; *Löwe, Stern*), one of the oldest towns in Saxony. About 6 M. beyond Sayda lies *Bad Einsiedel* (2465 ft.; *Bath House*), a summer-resort with a sulphurated chalybeate spring, charmingly situated in the Ore Mts. (p. 335), among woods. — The Austrian frontier is crossed near (24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Moldau*, where the custom-house examination takes place. — 37 M. *Oberleutensdorf*, a busy little toy-making town, with 3500 inhab., on the Bodenbach and Komotau railway. — 41 M. *Brüx* (Ross; Löwe; Adler; Railway Restaurant), see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

From Freiberg to Riesa, see p. 339.

Near (35 M.) *Oederan* the château of Augustusburg (p. 336) is seen on a lofty hill to the right. Beyond Oederan the line enters the attractive valley of the *Flöha*, and follows it to its influx into the Zschopau, crossing the stream near *Heitzdorf*. — 42 M. *Flöha*, a pretty village in the Zschopauthal. Branch-lines to Reitzenhein and to Annaberg (both for Komotau), see p. 336. — From (44 M.) *Nieder-Wiesa* a branch diverges to Rosswein (p. 335).

50 M. **CHEMNITZ**. — Hotels. Near the station: REICHOLD; CAROLA; DEUTSCHE EICHE, Brühl; VIER JAHRESZEITEN, Waisen-Str.; HERRMANN, König-Str. — In the town: *RÖMISCHER KAISER, in the market; *STADT GOTHA, Johannis-Platz; VICTORIA, Post-Str.; HÔTEL DE SAXE, Kloster-Str.; DREI SCHWANEN, ROTHER HIRSCH, Lange-Str.; UNION, Wiesen-Str.

Restaurants. Hahnemann, Johannis-Platz; Deutscher Kaiser, Alické, Theater-Str.; Kaisersaal, Erich, Graf, Lange-Str.; Mosella, Post-Str.; *Hartenstein's Wine Rooms, Bretgasse 12. — Cafés. *Kunze, Theater-Str.; Wiener Café, Johannis-Str.; Linke, König-Str., with garden.

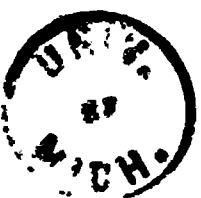
Cabs. Per drive in the inner district, 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60 pf., 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m.; from the inner to the outer district 60, 80 pf., 1 m., 1 m. 25 pf.

Tramways. 1. From the railway-station (Pl. F, 3) to Kappel (Pl. B, 6) via the Theater-Str. (Pl. E, D, 4). 2. From the station to Kappel via the Post-Str. (Pl. E, 4). 3. From the Schlachthof to the Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. F, 1, 2) and Kappel.

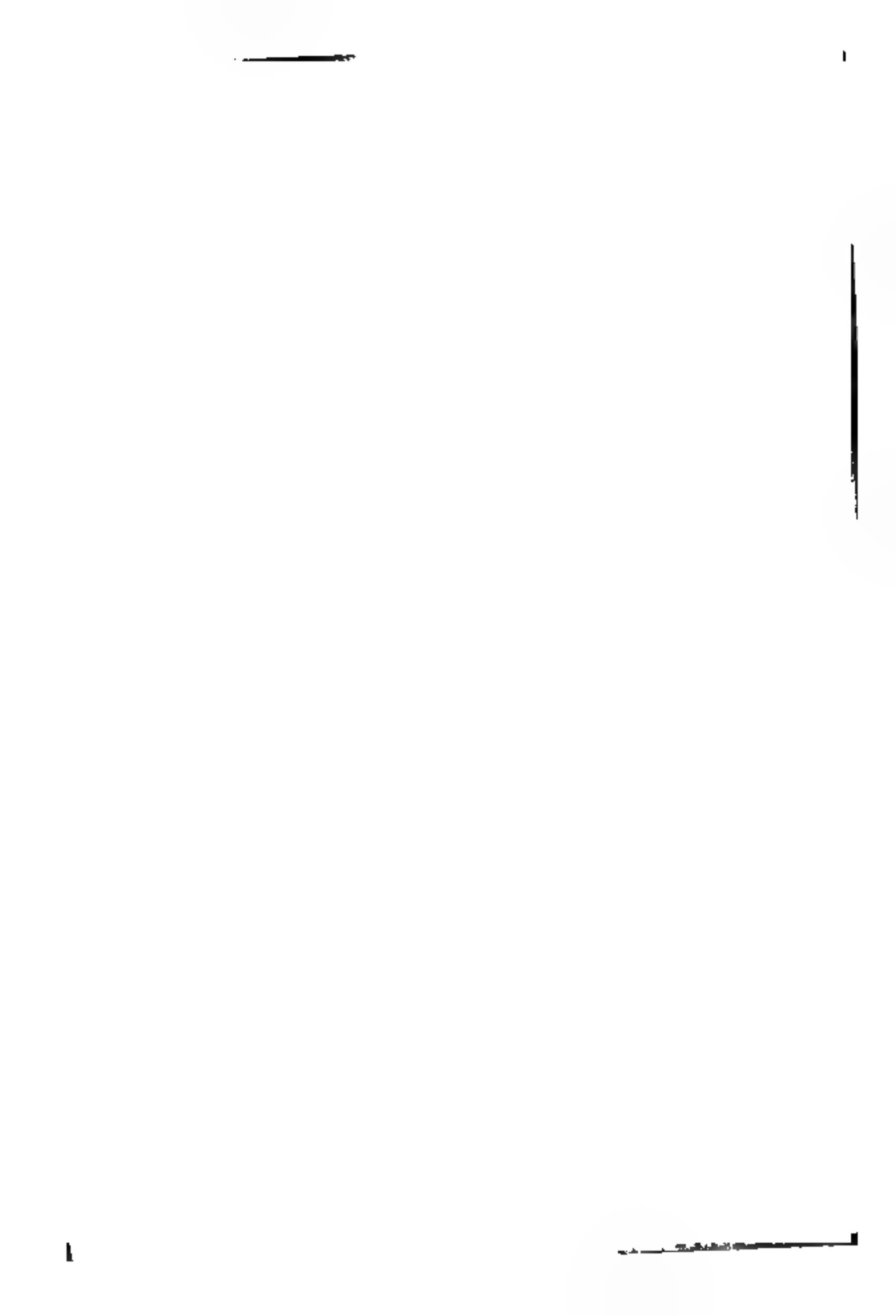
Theatres. *Stadt-Theater*, in winter; *Thalia Theatre*, Zwickauer-Str., in summer. — *Colosseum*, at Kappel.

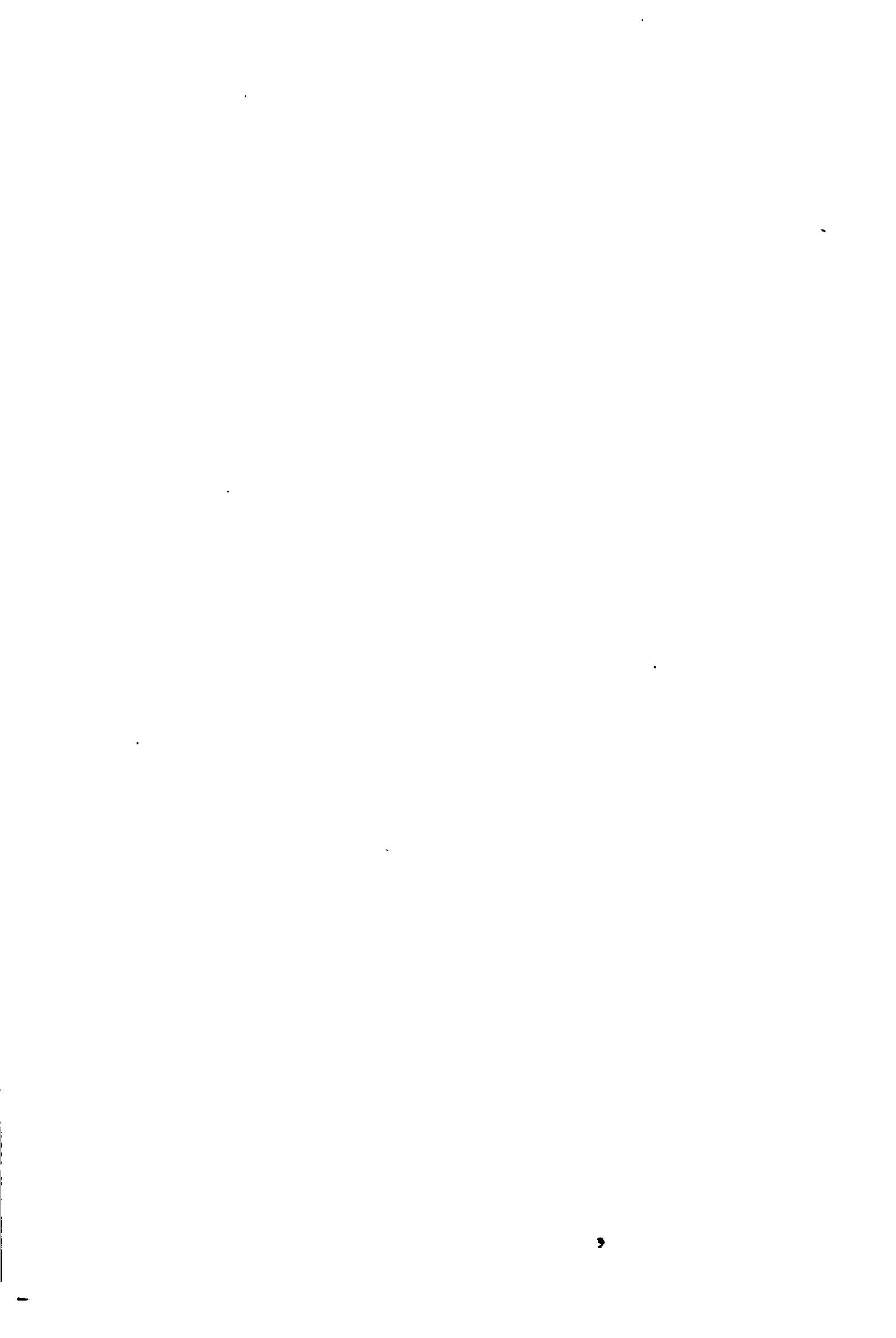
United States Consul, Mr. Henry F. Merritt.

CHEMNITZ (1000 ft.; pronounced Kemnitz), the third largest town in Saxony and one of the most important manufacturing places in









Germany, with 127,000 inhab., lies in a fertile plain at the base of the Erzgebirge. It was originally a settlement of the ancient Wends, and became celebrated at an early period for its linen manufactories and bleaching-grounds. The staple products are stockings, gloves, woven goods, and machinery, which are manufactured on a large scale both in the town itself and in the neighbourhood. The *Sächsische Maschinen-Fabrik* alone employs more than 3000 workmen. Large quantities of Chemnitz manufactures are exported to the United States (8-10 million dollars annually).

The late-Gothic *Rathhaus* (Pl. 15) in the Hauptmarkt (Pl. E, 4) is flanked with arcades and possesses a lofty tower. Near it is the *Jacobikirche* (Pl. 8) of the 14th cent., skilfully altered in the 18th, and again in a Gothic style in 1879-80; the sacristy contains a picture by Cranach the Elder. Among the other prominent buildings are the *Central Railway Station*, the *Cattle Market*, the *Reichs-Bank*, the *Law Courts* (Pl. D, 4), and the *Technical Schools* (Pl. F, 3) of the Saxon government. The latter stand in the Schiller-Platz, on the S.W. side of which rises the new Gothic *Petrikirche*. The *Nicolaikirche*, Stollberger-Str., is another new Gothic building. Interesting visits may be paid to the *Foundry for Artistic Purposes* in the Annaberg-Str. (Sun. 10-3, Wed. 10-12 and 1-3), and to the *Industrial Museum* (Sun. 10-12). The *Stadt-Park* may also be visited. — The *Schloss* (Pl. D, 2), to the N.W. of the town, once a Benedictine abbey, is now a restaurant with pretty grounds and a good view. The adjoining *Schlosskirche*, a late-Gothic edifice of 1514-25, with a fine portal, contains paintings of the old Franconian School. The *Schlossteich* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3) is surrounded by pleasant grounds. — Around the town extend the well-built and increasing suburbs.

From Chemnitz to *Döbeln* and *Riesa*, see p. 338.

FROM CHEMNITZ TO LEIPSIC, 51 M., direct line in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 6 m. 70, 5 m. 3 m. 40 pf.). From (6 M.) *Wittgensdorf* a branch-line diverges to *Limbach*. 14 M. *Cossen* lies in the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, which is here crossed by the imposing *Göhrener Railway Viaduct*, 500 yds. long, 220 ft. high (excursion from Cossen down the Mulde Valley to Rochlitz, see p. 341). 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Narsdorf*, the junction for Penig (p. 341). 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Geithain*; 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Frohburg*; 34 M. *Borna*. At (38 M.) *Kieritzsch* the line unites with the Saxon and Bavarian line (p. 359). — Another line from Chemnitz to Leipsic runs via Geithain and *Lausigk*.

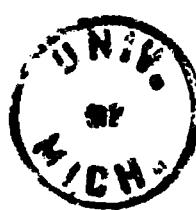
FROM CHEMNITZ TO ROSSWEIN, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 3 m. 70, 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90 pf.). The line diverges to the N. from the Dresden railway at (5 M.) *Niederwiesa* (p. 334). 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Frankenberg*, a busy manufacturing town with 11,000 inhab., prettily situated on the *Zschopau*. — 16 M. *Hainichen*, on the *Kleine Striegis*, with extensive manufactures of flannel (600,000*l.* per annum). A monument was erected here in 1865 to the poet Gellert (1715-1749), a native of the town (comp. p. 348). — 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rosswein*, on the Leipsic, Döbeln, and Dresden line (p. 341).

Chemnitz is a convenient starting-point for a visit to the Erzgebirge or *Ore Mountains*, a range between Saxony and Bohemia, about 85 M. in length and 25 M. in breadth, with a mean elevation of 2480 ft. They are, however, much less picturesque than the Harz, the Thuringian Forest, or the Giant Mts. The highest summit is the *Keilberg* or *Sonnenberg* (4080 ft.), in Bohemia. The three branch-railways described below afford easy access to the chief points in the Erzgebirge.

FROM CHEMNITZ TO KOMOTAU VIA REITZENHEIN, 73 M., railway in $5\frac{1}{4}$ -6 hrs. (fares from Chemnitz to Reitzenhein 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.; from Reitzenhein to Komotau 1 fl. 47, 1 fl. 23, 74 kr.). — The line diverges from the Dresden railway at (8 M.) *Flöha* (p. 334) and ascends the valley of the *Flöha*. From (24½ M.) *Pockau* a diligence plies thrice daily to (2 M.) *Lengefeld*, on the slope of the *Adlerstein*, and a railway (70 or 50 pf.) runs to (7 M.) *Olbernhau* (*Gerichtsschänke*), an industrial place with 5400 inhab., picturesquely situated on the *Flöha*. — 31½ M. *Marienberg* (1995 ft.; *Drei Schwäne*), a regularly-built little town with 6100 inhab., engaged in various industries. — 43 M. *Reitzenhein* (2490 ft.), the frontier-station (luggage examined). *Böhmisches Reitzenhein*, a little to the N.E., is a summer-resort. — The Bohemian railway crosses the brook forming the frontier by a lofty viaduct and reaches its culminating point (2720 ft.) near (48 M.) *Sebastiansberg*. At (52 M.) *Krima-Neudorf* our line unites with the Chemnitz-Annaberg railway (see below). The train then descends in numerous windings (gradient 1 : 50) to (73 M.) *Komotau* (**Scherber*; *Reiter*; **Railway Restaurant*), an old and wealthy little town at the foot of the Erzgebirge. Comp. *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

FROM CHEMNITZ TO KOMOTAU VIA ANNABERG, 91 M., railway in $7\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares to Weipert 4½ m., 3 m.; from Weipert to Komotau 2 fl. 85, 2 fl. 14, 1 fl. 43 kr.). From Chemnitz to (8 M.) *Flöha*, see p. 334. Our line then ascends the busy valley of the *Zschopau*. — 10½ M. *Erdmannsdorf* (960 ft.), a summer-resort. Diligence five times daily to (2 M.) *Schellenberg* (1620 ft.; *Hirsch*), a little town commanded by the extensive *Augustusburg*, a château erected in 1568-72 (two pictures by Cranach in the chapel). The adjacent *Kunnerstein* (1280 ft.) is a good point of view. — 18 M. *Zschopau* (*Stadt Wien*; *Deutsches Haus*), a small town of 7800 inhab., with cloth-factories. The château of *Wildeck* includes a round tower said to date from the time of Emp. Henry I. — 26 M. *Wolkenstein* (1630 ft.; *Sächsischer Hof*), with an interesting church and a partly-ruined château. About 2 M. from the town are the warm springs (86°) of the same name, with a Curhaus. — 29 M. *Wiesenbad* is another little watering-place with a Curhaus and springs (62°). — 35 M. *Annaberg* (1970 ft.; **Wilder Mann*, D. 2 m.; **Museum*; **Rail. Restaurant*; *Bahl's Restaurant*, with garden and view), a town with 14,000 inhab., busily occupied in making lace and trimmings, which are largely exported to the United States (American Consul, *Mr. Hubbard*). Annaberg was founded in 1496 and first attained importance through its mines, now of little value. Lace-making was introduced by Barbara Uttmann in 1561. The *Annenkirche*, built in 1499-1525 and restored in 1883, contains some interesting works of art. The sculptures on the 'Goldne Pforte' are particularly noteworthy. On the sides of the galleries are 100 painted reliefs, of 1522, representing biblical, legendary, and humorous scenes. The high-altar, the work of A. Dowher of Augsburg, and the pulpit are adorned with reliefs of the same period. Several old German pictures also deserve notice: Death of the Virgin, by Grünewald, the Woman taken in adultery by Cranach the Younger, *St. Catharine, also ascribed to Cranach. The smith's work on the sacristy door is admirably executed. The graveyard of the *Bergkirche*, consecrated in 1517, contains the grave of Barbara Uttmann (d. 1576; see above). The *Pöhlberg*, a basaltic hill 2 M. from Annaberg, is a fine point of view. — 36 M. *Buchholz* (1880 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*), a town of 6800 inhab., engaged in making trimmings and corks. The Gothic church of St. Catharine contains some paintings of Wohlgemuth's school. — The Austrian custom-house is at (46½ M.) *Weipert* (2395 ft.). — From (53 M.) *Schmiedeberg* (2790 ft.; *Touristenheim*) excursions may be made to Joachimsthal and Carlsbad (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*). — At (70½ M.) *Krima-Neudorf* this line unites with the one above described. — 91 M. *Komotau*.

FROM CHEMNITZ TO ADORF, 72 M., railway in 5-5½ hrs. (fares 9 m. 20, 6 m. 90, 4 m. 60 pf.). — The first important station is (23 M.) *Zwönitz* (1800 ft.), ½ M. from the little town of that name (*Krone*). About 4 M. to the S. of *Zwönitz* (diligence) lies *Grünhain* (*Rathskeller*), a small town amid wooded hills, with the remains of a Cistercian convent founded in









1236, now used as a reformatory. About 5 M. to the S.E. of Zwönitz (diligence twice daily) lies *Elterlein* (Sonne), a small town on the slope of the *Schatzenstein* (2505 ft.), surrounded by woods. — The train now crosses the ridge (1820 ft.) and descends (1 : 40) in numerous windings to the *Lössnitz-Thal*. — 31½ M. *Aue*, the junction of the Zwickau-Schwarzenberg line (p. 338). We next ascend the valley of the *Mulde*. — 43 M. *Eibenstock* (2100 ft.; *Stadt Leipzig*), a town of 7000 inhab., 1½ M. to the E. of the station, the chief seat of the tambour embroidery. Romanesque church built in 1884-88. — From (63 M.) *Zwota* (2210 ft.) a branch-railway runs to (5 M.) *Klingenthal*, *Graslitz*, and *Falkenau* (see Baedeker's *Southern Germany*). — The railway continues to descend rapidly. 69 M. *Markneukirchen* (1540 ft.), 1 M. from the town, which is the centre of the Erzgebirge manufacture of musical instruments. Fine views from the *Obere Berg* and the *Hohe Stein* (2550 ft.). — 72 M. *Adorf* (1100 ft.; *Hôtel Ruderisch*), a small town in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, and the junction for the Leipzig and Eger railway (see p. 361).

70 M. *Glauchau* (800 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*; *Stadt Hamburg*), a manufacturing town with 22,200 inhab., with two châteaux of the counts of Schönburg, lies on the *Mulde*, which the line now crosses.

FROM GLAUCHAU TO GöSSNITZ, 10 M., railway in 1½-¾ hr. (fares 1 m. 30, 1 m., 60 pf.). The only intermediate station is (7 M.) *Meerane*, an active industrial town with 22,000 inhab. 10 M. *Gössnitz*, on the Leipzig, Hof, and Eger line (p. 361).

From Glauchau to *Grossbothen*, see p. 341.

Beyond Glauchau the train crosses the *Mulde* by a long bridge, and runs along the left bank. 75 M. *Mosel*.

80 M. *Zwickau* (930 ft.; *Post*; *Grüne Tanne*, R., L., & A. 2½ m.; *Hôtel Wagner*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Roitsch*, near the station), an old manufacturing town with 40,000 inhab., on the once important commercial route from the Danube to E. Franconia, lies in a pretty valley on the *Mulde*.

The late-Gothic **Marienkirche*, begun in 1453, with choir of 1536, adapted in 1839 to the Protestant service, has lately been restored.

Winged altarpiece in carved wood, with paintings by *Wohlgemuth*, executed in 1479, representing Mary and the eight holy women. The Sacristy contains similar works, dating from 1507. In the Baptistry a small picture by Cranach, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'. Handsome choir-stalls. Fine view from the tower (227 ft.). The sacristan lives on the N. side of the church.

The *Catharinienkirche* of the 14th and 15th cent., subsequently altered, also contains a picture by Cranach. Thomas Münzer, the fanatical leader of the Anabaptists (p. 401), was pastor here in 1520-22. Adjacent is the château of *Osterstein*, built in 1590, now a penitentiary. In the market-place are the *Rathhaus* of 1581, the late-Gothic *Kaufhaus* (now a theatre) of 1522-24, and other fine old buildings; also the new *Zwickau Bank* and the house in which the composer *Robert Schumann* (1810-1856) was born (with a medallion). In front of the *Gymnasium* is a *War Monument*. Opposite are the *Law Courts*, the *Post Office*, and the *Realschule*.

The environs are well-peopled. The 80 coal-mines of this district employ upwards of 8000 hands.

From Zwickau to *Oelsnitz* (p. 361), 37 M., railway in 2-3 hrs., via *Lengenfeld*, *Auerbach*, and *Falkenstein*; to *Werdau*, see p. 360.

FROM ZWICKAU TO JOHANNGEORGENSTADT (*Carlsbad*), $35\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares to Schwarzenberg 2 m. 50, 1 m. 70 pf.; from Schwarzenberg to Johanngeorgenstadt 1 m. 10, 80 pf.). — The train ascends the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, through a busy district rich in coal. 7 M. *Wiesenburg*, with a ruined castle. About 2 M. to the E. of (10 M.) *Fährbrücke* is the small town of *Wildenfels*, with the château of Count Solms-Wildenfels and a new church. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Stein*, with a picturesque old castle: 1 M. to the N.E. is *Hartenstein*, the birthplace of the poet Paul Fleming (in 1609), with a château of Prince Schönburg-Hartenstein. — 16 M. *Niederschlema* (1090 ft.), with a large paper-mill. [Branch-line from Niederschlema (in 25 min.; 40, 30 pf.) to (3 M.) *Schneeberg* (1525 ft.; *Sächsisches Haus*; *Stahl's Hotel*), a mining and lace-making town with 8000 inhabitants. The late-Gothic church, erected in 1516-40, contains a large altarpiece, with wings, representing the *Crucifixion, a masterpiece of Cranach the Elder, by whom it was painted with the aid of his pupils in 1539; the painting in the centre is the best. The tower (260 ft.) commands a fine view. The numerous mines in the vicinity, formerly rich in silver, now chiefly produce cobalt, bismuth, and nickel.] — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aue* (Erzgebirgischer Hof), a small town pleasantly situated in a hollow at the confluence of the *Mulde* and the *Schwarzwasser*, is the junction for Chemnitz and Adorf (p. 337). — The line then ascends the valley of the *Schwarzwasser* to (25 M.) *Schwarzenberg* (1400 ft.; *Hôtel de Saxe*; *Rathskeller*), a small town with an old *Schloss*, on an eminence skirted by the *Schwarzwasser*. — The railway continues to ascend the valley of the *Schwarzwasser*. — $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Johanngeorgenstadt* (2480 ft.; *Hôtel de Saxe*; *Rathaus*), a small town (4800 inhab.) on the left bank of the *Schwarzwasser*, rebuilt since a fire in 1869. In the market-place is a statue of Elector John George, who founded the town in 1654 as a refuge for Bohemian Protestant exiles. — From Johanngeorgenstadt a diligence plies daily in 5 hrs. (fare 3 m. 40 pf.) to (21 M.) *Carlsbad* (see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

52. From Dresden to Leipsic.

a. Via Riesa.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY. Express in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 11 m. 60, 8 m. 70, 5 m. 80 pf.); ordinary trains in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (9 m. 30, 7 m., 4 m. 70 pf.).

The train starts from the Neustadt, nearly 1 M. from the principal hotels in the Altstadt, and skirts the *Lössnitz*, a range of vine-clad hills with numerous villas. — 4 M. *Radebeul*.

FROM RADEBEUL TO RADEBURG, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 m. 10, 70 pf.). — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Moritzburg-Eisenberg*, near which are the village of Eisenberg (Adam's Inn) and the royal shooting-box of Moritzburg, situated on a rocky islet in a large pond. The Moritzburg was begun in 1542 by the Elector Maurice and completed under Augustus the Strong by Pöppelmann (p. 304); the interior is interesting. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Radeburg*, an industrial town on the *Röder*.

5 M. *Weintraube*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station of which is the *Paradies*, a favourite resort of the Dresdeners. 6 M. *Kötzschenbroda*, near which is the restaurant of *Friedensburg*; 9 M. *Coswig*, the junction for Meissen and Döbeln (see next page).

12 M. *Niederau*. The scenery is now less attractive. From (19 M.) *Priestewitz* a branch-line diverges to *Grossenhain* (3 M.; p. 294). 27 M. *Röderau* (see p. 339) is the junction of the Berlin line (p. 295); the village lies on the right bank of the *Elbe*. The train crosses the *Elbe*.

31 M. *Riesa* (*Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for several railways.

FROM RIESA TO CHEMNITZ, 41 M., by railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 m. 30, 4 m., 2 m. 70 pf.). — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Döbeln* is the junction of the Leipsic,

Meissen, and Dresden line (see below). The train crosses the *Freiberger Mulde* here, and the *Zschopau* farther on, commanding several pleasing views of the valley of the latter. 22 M. *Waldheim*, a small town with a large prison. — 30 M. *Mittweida* (**Sächsischer Hof*), a busy town with 10,000 inhab. and a technical school for mechanical engineers. On a lofty rock on the right bank of the *Zschopau*, 1 M. to the N. of *Oberlichtenau*, is the château of *Sachsenburg*; 1½ M. to the S. lies the extensive château of *Lichtenwalde*, with beautiful fountains. — *Chemnitz*, see p. 334.

FROM RIESA TO FREIBERG, 35 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 m. 80, 3 m. 60, 2 m. 40 pf.). Unimportant stations. 8½ M. *Lommatzsch* (2800 inhab.), a small town on the *Jahne*, in the most fertile part of Saxony. 20½ M. *Nossen*, also a station on the Leipsic, Döbeln, and Dresden line (p. 341). — 35 M. *Freiberg* (p. 333).

Lines also run from Riesa to (2½ M.) *Röderau* (p. 295) and (15½ M.) *Elsterwerda* (p. 294).

At the *Hubertusburg*, an old château 6 M. to the W. of (39 M.) *Oschatz* (*Weisses Ross*), a peace terminating the Seven Years' War was concluded by Austria, Prussia, and Saxony in 1763. Branch-line in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to (19 M.) *Döbeln* (p. 341; fares 1 m. 90, 1 m. 30 pf.), passing *Mügeln* on the *Döllnitz*. — 45 M. *Dahlen*. — 55 M. *Wurzen* (*Kreuz*), a manufacturing place of 12,000 inhab., with an old cathedral and château (view from the tower). It is the junction of a line to (15½ M.) *Grossbothen* (p. 341), passing *Grimma* (p. 342) and *Nimbschen* (p. 342).

The *Mulde* is now crossed. 64¼ M. *Borsdorf*; 68½ M. *Paunsdorf*. — 71½ M. *Leipsic*, see p. 342.

b. Via Döbeln.

79 M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 9 m. 30, 7 m. 4 m. 70 pf.). This route is longer, but more attractive than the above.

As far as (9 M.) *Coswig* the route is the same as the preceding. The train crosses the *Elbe*, and soon reaches —

14 M. *Meissen*. — Hotels. *BLAUER STERN*, *Leipziger-Str.*; *HIRSCH*, in the market; *GOLDENER LÖWE*; *BAHNHOF-HÖTEL*. — Restaurants. *Rathskeller*, in the old *Rathhaus*, which dates from 1471; *Burgkeller*, by the cathedral; *Kaisergarten*, with garden, near the station.

Travellers coming from Leipsic to visit the porcelain factory should alight at *Triebischthal* (p. 341).

Meissen, one of the most ancient towns in Saxony, and the seat of the Margraves of that name down to 1090, is most picturesquely situated at the influx of the *Triebisch* and the *Meisse* into the *Elbe*, which is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 15,500. Near the *Mönchskirche* is a fountain with a figure of Henry the Fowler by *Henze*, and the *Kornmarkt* is embellished with a war-monument.

On leaving the station we turn to the right and cross the old *Elbe* bridge to the (½ M.) *Grosse Markt*. We next follow the *Burg-Strasse* to the right, passing under the *Schlossbrücke*, then turn to the left, cross the bridge, and reach the *Schlossberg*, 160 ft. above the town, on which stand the cathedral and the *Albrechtsburg*. (A shorter route is to ascend the steps to the right before the arch of the bridge.) In front of the latter is a bronze *Statue of Albert the Brave* (1443-1500).

The *CATHEDRAL was founded in the 13th, and completed in the two following centuries. The S.E. tower (254 ft.), with its elegant spire, dates from the 15th century. The portals and the interior are adorned with numerous interesting sculptures.

Interior (the sacristan lives at No. 10, to the right). Most of the ancestors of the royal family of Saxony of the 15th and 16th cent. repose here in the Fürstencapelle, and among them the princes Ernest (d. 1486) and Albert (d. 1500), the founders of the present reigning lines (see p. 380). The finest monument is that of Friedrich 'der Streitbare' (d. 1428), in bronze, in the W. portal (built in 1423-25), and the brass (said to be after a drawing by Dürer) of the Duchess Sidonia (d. 1510) is artistically valuable. — The Georgencapelle, adjoining the Fürstencapelle, with the tomb of George the Bearded (d. 1539) and his wife Barbara, contains a small altarpiece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, representing Christ between St. Mary and St. John, with George and Barbara on the wings (1534). On the screen between the nave and choir is a winged altarpiece, with early-German paintings (Crucifixion in the middle). In the choir are a similar altarpiece, with paintings by *Herlin* (Adoration of the Magi, with saints and a portrait of Bishop Sigismund, the donor; 1443), and four admirable painted statues of the 2nd half of the 13th century. The central stained-glass window in the choir (restored) dates from the 14th century. — Near the cathedral is a small cloister with the Magdalenen-Capelle.

The *ALBRECHTSBURG, erected in 1471-83 by the brothers and co-regents Ernest and Albert, from plans by Arnold of Westphalia, is one of the most extensive castles of that period, with remarkably fine vaulting. From 1710 to 1860 it was occupied by the royal porcelain factory. Since 1863 it has been thoroughly restored, and decorated with frescoes illustrative of its history by modern German artists. The windows command a number of beautiful views. Visitors are conducted through the Schloss by the castellan from 9 a.m. to 4, 5, 6, or 7 p.m. according to the season; fee for 1-5 pers. 2 m., a party 40 pf. each, more than 20 pers. 30 pf. each. The entrance is behind the statue of Duke Albert.

A handsome spiral staircase ('Grosse Wendelstein') ascends to the FIRST FLOOR, debouching on the *Church Hall*, which is adorned with frescoes by *Dietrich*: Foundation of Meissen by the Emperor Henry I. (about 930); Storming of the castle by the Poles (1015); Entry of Conrad the Great, Margrave of Meissen (1127); princes and princesses of Meissen. The adjoining *Johanniscapelle* contains an altar of the 15th cent.; on the side-walls, to the right, Bishop Benno of Meissen, to the left, Emperor Otho I. — The *Large Banqueting Hall contains excellent painted wooden figures of several Saxon princes, carved by *Schneider* from designs by modern German artists. The frescoes represent the Abduction of the Saxon princes (three pictures), by *Oehme*; Victory of Albert the Brave at the tournament at Pirna (1459); Investiture of Ernest and Albert by the Emperor Frederick III. (1465), both by *Diele*. — The frescoes in the Small Banqueting Hall include the Betrothal of Albert the Brave and Princess Zedena of Bohemia (1459), by *Hoffmann*, and four landscapes by the younger *Preller*, representing Grimma, Albert's birthplace, Eger, where he was married, Tharandt, his favourite residence, and Emden, his burial-place. The Large and Small Electors' Rooms (*Kurfürstenzimmer*), on the other side of the Church Hall, are adorned with nine pictures, by *Scholz*, of scenes from the life of Albert.

SECOND FLOOR. The *Böttger Room* contains two paintings by *Kiessling*; Böttger as an alchemist (1705) and Augustus the Strong in Böttger's laboratory (1710). — *Small Judgment Hall*: Opening of the Fürsten-Schule at Meissen by the Elector Maurice (1543); Arrival at Meissen of students from Leipsic (1547), both by *Spiess*. — **Large Judgment Hall*. The frescoes, by *Marschall*, represent an Ecclesiastical Council under Maurice (1548) and

the Death of Maurice (1553). Fine ceiling-paintings. The adjoining *Tower Room* commands a good view. — A *Vestibule* (Father Augustus's Room), with wall-paintings by *Gey*, leads to the finely-vaulted **Armoury*, with an elaborate chimney-piece and pictures of Saxon castles by *Chouant*. The *Ladies' Apartment* ('*Frauengemach*'), with 15 portraits of Saxon princesses, and the *Velvet-Makers' Room* are uninteresting.

On the Afra-Berg, which is connected with the Schlossberg by the above-mentioned bridge of the 13th cent., is the new building of the *Fürstenschule* (see p. 340), where Gellert (1729-34) and Lessing (1741-46) received their early education. The Gothic *Church of St. Afra*, built in 1295-1329, was afterwards altered.

The celebrated *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (750 workmen) is now established in the Triebischthal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Grosse Markt* (p. 339). It is shown on week-days 7-12 (winter 8-12) and 1.30-6 (Sat. 1.30-4); fee 2 m. for 1 pers., or 1 m. for each member of a party. The manufactory was founded in 1710, shortly after Böttger (d. 1719) had discovered the art of making 'china', and produces goods to the annual value of 100,000*l.*

Among several beautiful points of view in the environs of Meissen may be mentioned *Schloss Scharfenberg*; the rocky height of the *Bosel*, near *Sörnewitz*; and *Schloss Siebeneichen*, all steamboat-stations between Dresden and Meissen (see p. 297).

$18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Triebischthal*, near which is the Meissen porcelain-factory (see above). At ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nossen* (branch-line to Freiberg), with a *Schloss*, the pretty valley of the *Mulde* is entered. On a wooded hill to the left beyond it are the ruins of the monastery of *Altenzella*, with a burial-chapel of the counts of Meissen. From (33 M.) *Rosswein* a branch-line diverges to Chemnitz (see p. 334).

40 M. *Döbeln (Sonne)*, a thriving little town with 12,000 inhab. (to Riesa and Chemnitz, see p. 338; to Oschatz, p. 339). — $45\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Klosterbuch*, with a ruined abbey and beautiful walks. — 48 M. *Leisnig*, a manufacturing town with 7300 inhab., is commanded by *Schloss Mildenstein*. The little watering-place of *Mildenstein*, on the *Mulde*, is a favourite summer-resort. To the right of ($52\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Tannendorf* rises the finely-situated *Schloss Kössern*. — 57 M. *Grossbothen*.

FROM *GROSSBOTHEN* TO *GLAUCHAU*, 35 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. (fares 4 m. 60, 3 m. 50, 2 m. 30 pf.). The railway, coming from Wurzen and Grimma, traverses the pretty *Muldenthal*, which offers many charms to the pedestrian. — 4 M. *Osditz (Kreuz)*, a small town on the *Zwickauer Mulde*, commanded by an old castle, now a lunatic asylum. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rochlitz (Löwe; Sächsischer Hof)*, an ancient town of 5900 inhab., with an old electoral *Château* with two towers. Of its three churches the late-Gothic *Kunigundenkirche* is the most interesting. The *Rochlitzer Berg* (1115 ft. above the sea, 630 ft. above the river), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, with a tower, commands a beautiful view. A branch-line diverges hence to Narsdorf and Penig (see below). — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wechselburg (Sächsischer Hof)*, with a château of Count Schönburg-Vorderglauchau, the late-Romanesque chapel of which, containing interesting late-Romanesque and Gothic *Sculptures, was formerly the church of the Augustine abbey of *Zschillen* (founded 1174). — The train now passes under the imposing *Göhrener Viaduct* (p. 335), and reaches the prettily-situated little town of (18 M.) *Lunzenau*, and then (20 M.) *Rochsburg*, with another château and park of Count Schönburg. — $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Penig (Stadt Leipzig)*, a small town of 6000 inhab., with two châteaux, and pretty pleasure-grounds, where the above-mentioned line

to Narsdorf and Rochlitz diverges. — 27 M. *Wolkensburg*, with a château and park and a church of 1794. — 30 M. *Waldenburg* (*Goldener Löwe*), the residence of Prince Schönburg-Waldenburg. — 35 M. *Glauchau* (p. 337).

From Grossbothen to Wurzen, see p. 339.

62 M. **Grimma** (*Löwe*; *Schiff*; *Kronprinz*), picturesquely situated on the *Mulde*, with 8300 inhab.; also a station ('Untere Bahnhof') on the Wurzen-Grossbothen line (p. 339). The electoral *Schloss*, by the old covered bridge, is now occupied by public offices. The *Fürsten-Schule*, farther up the river, was established in 1543. The *Gattersburg Restaurant*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the upper or Dresden station, commands a beautiful view. Pleasant wood-walks on the opposite bank of the *Mulde*. The convent of *Nimbschen*, where Catharine von Bora, Luther's wife, was once a nun, is now a farm-building (station, see p. 339).

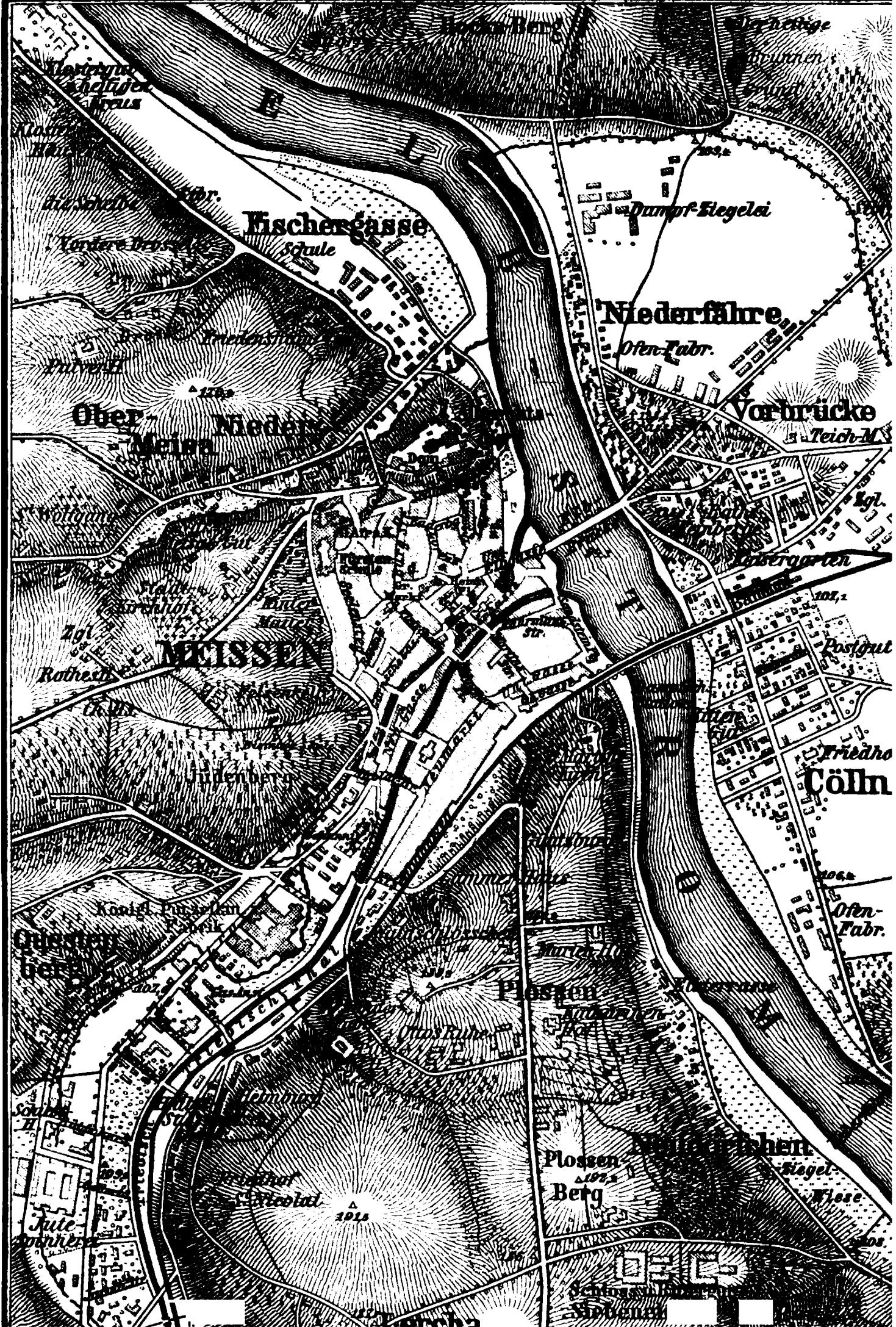
The line traverses the valley of the *Parthe*. Stations *Gross-Steinberg*, *Naunhof*, and (72 M.) *Borsdorf*, where the Riesa line (p. 339) is reached.

53. Leipsic.

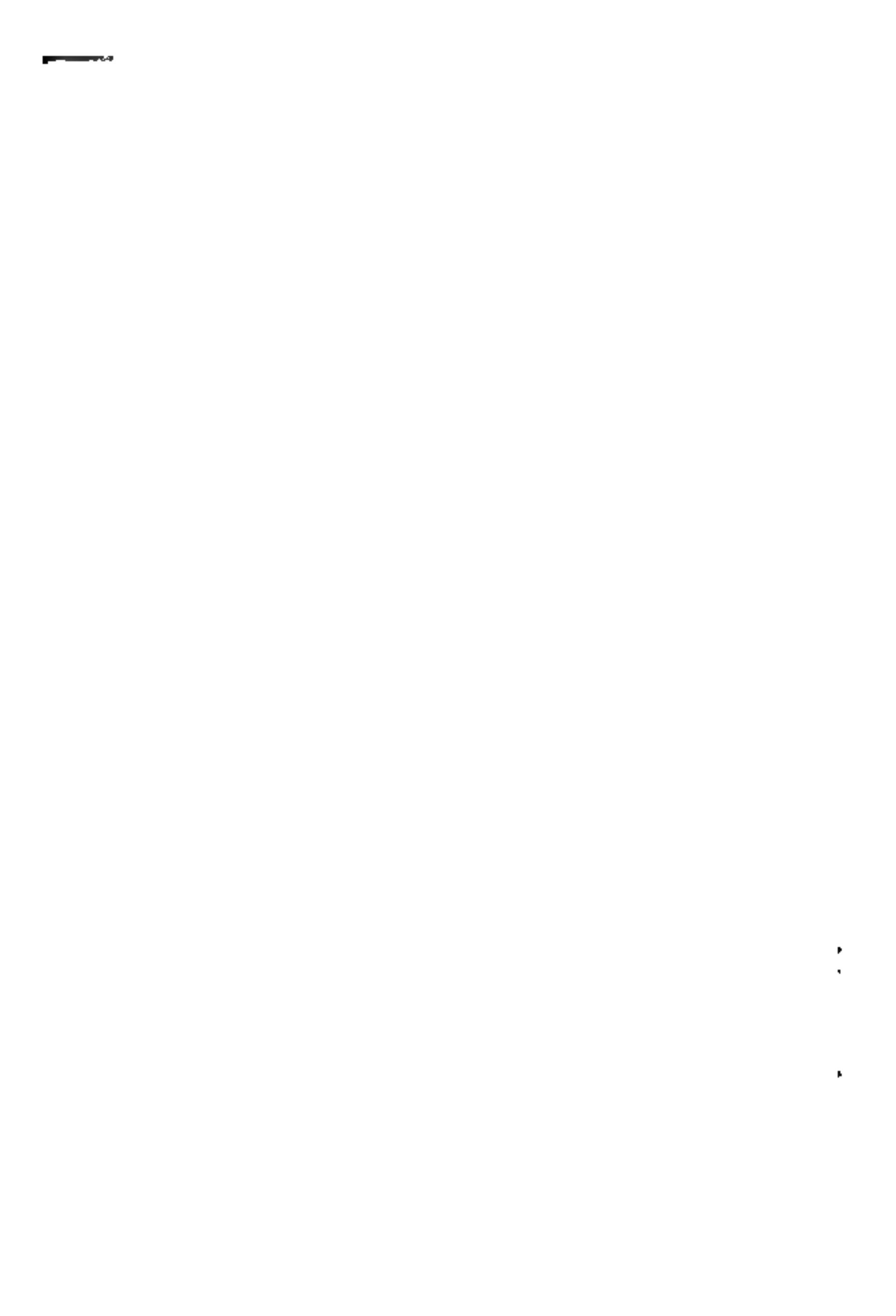
Arrival. Cab-tickets are issued at the stations, as at Berlin; tariff, see p. 343. There are six railway-stations at Leipsic. 1. **BAVARIAN STATION** (Pl. E, 6, 7), for Chemnitz, Hof (Munich, Nuremberg), and Eger (Carlsbad, Vienna, and Munich via Ratisbon). 2. **BERLIN STATION**, 1 M. to the N. of the town (see Pl. F, 1), for Berlin. 3. **MAGDEBURG STATION** (Pl. E, 2) for Halle (Cassel, Vienenburg), Magdeburg, Hanover (Cologne), Hamburg, and Bremen. 4. **DRESDEN STATION** (Pl. E, 3), for Dresden, Görlitz, and Breslau. 5. **THURINGIAN STATION** (Pl. E, 2), for Weimar, Eisenach, and Frankfort on the Main, and for Gera and Saalfeld. 6. **EILENBURG STATION** (Pl. G, 4, 5), for Cottbus, Guben, Breslau, etc.

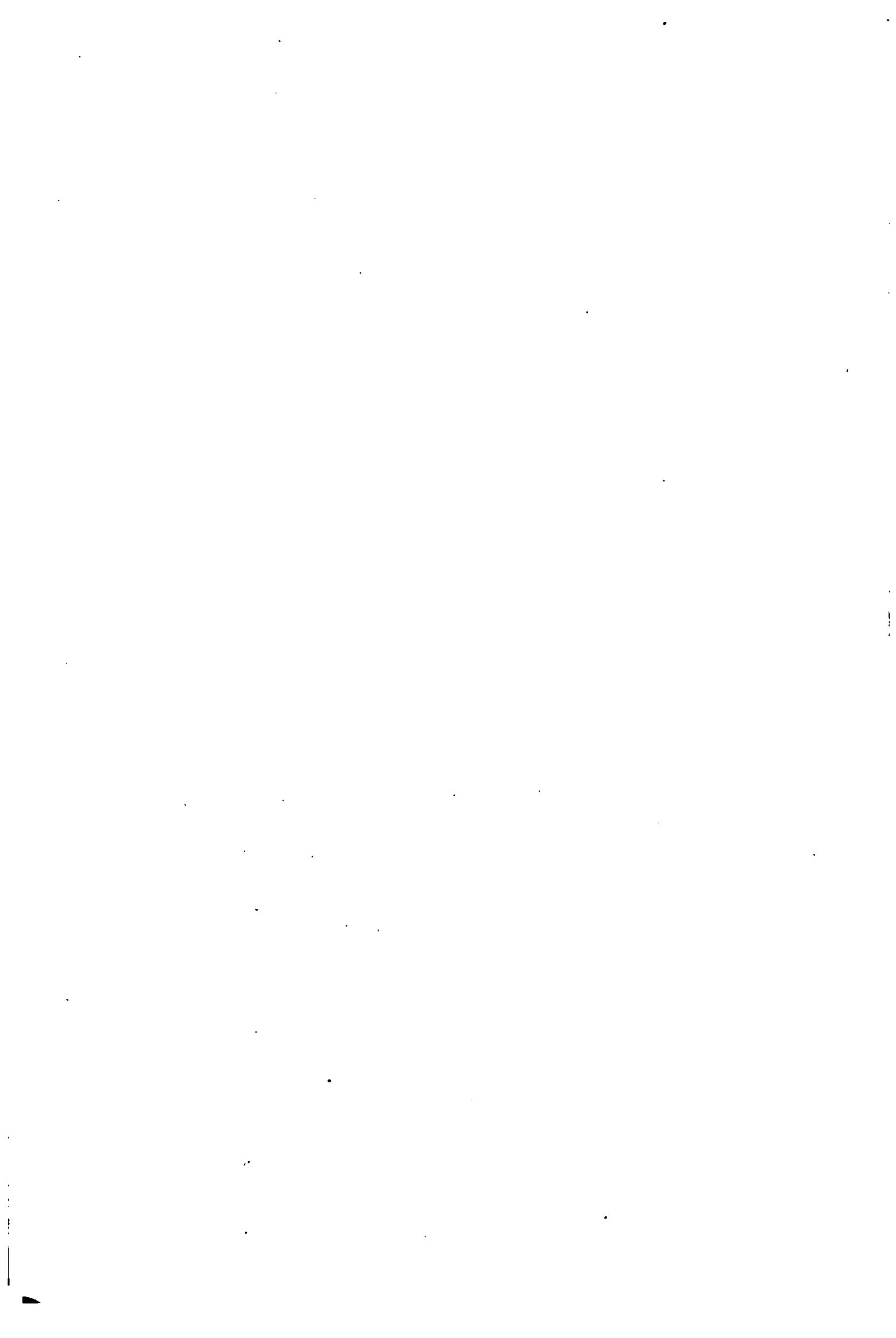
Hotels. **Hôtel Hauffe* (Pl. a; E, 5), at the corner of the Ross-Str. and the Ross-Platz, **Hôtel de Prusse* (Pl. b; E, 5), corner of the Kurprinz-Str. and the Ross-Platz, with baths, both first-class hotels, with similar charges, R., L., & A. from 3, D. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m.; **Kaisershof* (Pl. E, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 7, with lift, new; *Hôtel de Russie* (Pl. c; D, 4), Peters-Str. 20, R. & L. $2\frac{1}{2}$, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., commercial; **Hôtel Sedan* (Pl. d; E, 2), Blücher-Str. 1, opposite the Thuringian Station, R. & L. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., A. 60 pf., B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., with lift; *Palmbaum* (Pl. e; D, 2), Gerber-Str. 3, with restaurant, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m. — *Hôtel Central* (Pl. f; D, 4), Peters-Str. 25; *Stadt Hamburg* (Pl. h; E, 3), Nicolai-Str. 10, R. $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Stadt Rom* (Pl. i; E, 3), near the Dresden Station; *Stadt Dresden* (Pl. k; F, 4), Johannes-Platz 1; *Lebe's Hotel* (Pl. l; E, 3), Park-Str. 10; *Stadt Nürnberg* (Pl. m; E, 6), *Hochstein*, near the Bavarian Station; *Müller's Hotel* (Pl. n; C, 3), Neukirchhof, moderate; *Bamberger Hof*, Grosse Windmühlen-Str., with restaurant. — **Hentschel's Hôtel Garni* (Pl. g; E, 5), Ross-Str., opposite the *Hôtel Hauffe*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m. — Rooms may also be procured at the *Dresden*, *Magdeburg*, *Thuringian*, and *Berlin Railway Restaurants* and at the *Evangelisches Vereinshaus* in the Ross-Str. — Charges are much raised everywhere during the fairs, and accommodation is not easily obtained unless previously ordered.

Restaurants. **WINE.** *Aeckerlein's Keller*, Markt 11; *Müller*, Markt 8; at the *Hôtel de Prusse*; *Keil*, Grimma'sche Str. 32, D. from 2 m.; *Auerbach's Keller*, Grimma'sche-Str. 2, near the market (see p. 348); *Krause*, Katharinen-Str. 6. — **BEER.** *Baermann*, Katharinen-Str. 3; *Kitring & Helbig*, Peters-Str. 36; *Timpe*, in the *Hôtel de Russie*, see above; *Panorama* (Pl. D, 5), Ross-Platz, with garden; *New Theatre*, E. pavilion, D. from 12 to 2, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. (also wine); *Stadt Freiberg*, Brühl 73; *Stephan*, Park-Str.; *Gutenbergkeller*, in the Buchhändlerhaus (p. 348). — 'Gose' (see p. 349), at the Tuchhalle, Brühl 2.









Cafés. **Café Felsche* (Café Français; also confectioner), Augustus-Platz, at the corner of the Grimma'sche-Str.; *Café Bauer*, Ross-Platz; *Café Bach*, Peters-Str.; *Zum Reichskanzler* (confectioner), corner of the Park-Str. and Goethe-Str. (Pl. E, 3); at the *New Theatre*, W. pavilion. — *Bonorand*, in the Rosenthal (p. 349), with garden and large concert-room (concerts frequently); *Schweizerhaus*, also in the Rosenthal.

Popular Resorts. *Krystall-Palast* (Pl. 10; F, 3), Wintergarten-Str. 19, with theatrical performances, etc.; on summer-evenings concerts and illumination of the gardens (adm. 1 m.). *Central-Halle*, An der Pleisse (Pl. 7; C, 4), corner of the Central-Str., with musical performances. — *Panorama* (Pl. D, 5; Saxon Troops at the Siege of Paris, 2nd Dec., 1870), in the Ross-Platz, open all day, electric light in the evening; adm. 1 m.

Baths. *Sophienbad*, Dorotheen-Str. 3; *Dianabad*, Lange-Str. 8, both with Turkish, vapour, and swimming baths; *Bad Mildenstein*, Schleitter-Str. 11. — *River Baths* at the swimming and bath establishment (for ladies also) near the Plagwitzer-Str. (Pl. A, 4).

Cabs. One-horse for 1 pers. within 20 min. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. (to the Berlin stat. 75 pf., 1 m., $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.); from all the railway-stations to the town 10 pf. more in each case. Hand-bags gratis, box 20 pf. — Per hour $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, 2 m.

Tramways through the town and to the suburbs and villages of *Reudnitz*, *Neuschönfeld*, *Thonberg*, *Connewitz*, *Plagwitz*, *Lindenau*, *Gohlis*, and *Eutritzschen*, all starting at the Augustus-Platz (Pl. E, 4); also from the Spiess-brücke to the *Blücher-Platz* and from the Wiesen-Strasse (Pl. C, 7) round the Promenade to the *Bavarian Station* and the *Slaughter-House*. Fares 10-25 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 4), in the Augustus-Platz.

Theatres. *New Theatre* (Pl. E, 4; p. 344), performances daily: central balcony 5 m., side-balcony 4, parquet 3-4, first boxes $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. — *Old Theatre* (Pl. 1; C, D, 3; p. 346), performances several times weekly, daily during the fairs. — *Carola Theatre* (Pl. D, 7), Sophien-Str. — *Krystall-Palast*, see above.

***Concerts** in the *New Gewandhaus* (p. 347), every Thurs. evening in winter (4 m.); general rehearsal on Wed. forenoon (adm. 2 m.). Director Prof. C. Reinecke. These celebrated concerts, established in the old Gewandhaus (p. 346) in 1743, were conducted by Mendelssohn in 1835-41. — *Motette*, sung by the boys of the Thomasschule, in the Thomaskirche, every Sat., 1.30 to 2 p.m.

Picture Gallery at the *Kunstverein* in the Museum (p. 345). — *Del Vecchio's Exhibition of Art* (Pl. 9; D, 4), Markt 10, 2nd floor; week-days 10-4, Sun. 10-3; adm. 50 pf.

English Consul, *Baron Tauchnitz*, Grimma'scher Steinweg 9 (office-hour 11-12). — **American Consul**, Prof. *Henry W. Diederich*, Brühl 7 (office-hours 10-1); Vice & Deputy Consul, *Frederick Nachod, Esq.*

New York Herald Reading Room at Messrs. Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, Brühl 7.

American Dentist, Mr. *Ellery C. Young*, Dorotheen-Str. 4.

English Church (*All Saints*), at the corner of the Sebastian-Bach-Str. and Schreber-Str. (Pl. 53; B, 4). Services at 10.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, Rev. J. B. Hardinge, Marschner-Str. 3. — **American Service** (Evangelical Alliance) in the Erste Bürgerschule (Pl. E, 4), at 5 p.m.

Leipsic, Ger. *Leipzig* (385 ft.), one of the most important commercial towns in Germany, with 225,000 inhab., including a garrison of 3300 men, and the centre of the German book-trade, is the seat of the supreme law-courts of the German Empire, and of one of the most ancient and important universities in Europe. The city lies in an extensive plain, near the confluence of the *Elster*, the *Pleisse*, and the *Parthe*. The interior of the city consists of lofty and closely-built houses, dating chiefly from the 17th and 18th cent., and is surrounded by five handsome suburbs, beyond which are a series of villages almost adjacent to the town and now being

gradually incorporated with it (*Reudnitz, Gohlis, Lindenau, Plagwitz, Connewitz*), with a joint population of about 75,000.

Leipsic is said to have been originally a Slavonic settlement, called *Lipzk*, or 'the town of the lime-trees'. It is mentioned in history for the first time at the beginning of the 11th cent., and was soon afterwards fortified. About the year 1170 it was endowed with extensive privileges by Otho the Rich, Margrave of Meissen, and thenceforward increased rapidly. As early as 1180 markets were held here biennially at 'Jubilate' and Michaelmas, and in the 15th cent. attained to great importance. In 1458 a New Year's Fair was added to the number, and in 1497 and 1507 the Emp. Maximilian confirmed the privileges of the town by prohibiting markets to be held at any town within a wide circle around, and by guaranteeing a safe-conduct to all the frequenters of the Leipsic fairs. The trade of Leipsic was somewhat depressed by the various wars of the 17th and 18th cent., but after 1833, when Saxony joined the 'Zollverein' or German customs-union, it assumed most important dimensions. The *Jubilate* (Easter) and *Michaelmas Fairs* are still attended by a vast concourse of merchants, but the New Year's Fair has considerably fallen off. On these occasions the town is thronged by about 30,000 traders from all parts of Europe, especially from the E., and by Jews, Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians, and Turks. The most important of the staple commodities at the fairs are furs, of which nearly one million pounds' worth change hands annually; next in value are leather, cloth, woollen wares, glass, and linen. The total value of the sales averages 10,000,000*l.* per annum.

Leipsic is still more important as the centre of the *Book Trade* of Germany, a position which it has occupied since the middle of the 18th century. There are about 500 booksellers' shops and 80 printing-offices in the town, and publishers in other parts of Germany almost invariably have dépôts of their books at Leipsic, whence they are sent to all parts of Europe and more distant countries. On the Monday after Cantate (fourth Sun. after Easter) the yearly balancing of accounts takes place (p. 343).

Pleasant *Promenades* on the site of the old fortifications separate the inner town from the suburbs. On the S. side they are interrupted by the spacious AUGUSTUS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 4), which is enclosed by the New Theatre, the Museum, the Augusteum, the Post Office, and several private edifices. The handsome *Monumental Fountain* in front of the Museum was erected in 1887 from the designs of Ungerer.

The **New Theatre* (Pl. E, 4), a handsome building in the Renaissance style, designed by C. F. Langhans of Berlin, was completed in 1867. The principal façade is adorned with a Corinthian portico, the tympanum of which contains an allegorical group by Prof. Hagen; the Apollo, with Clio and Calliope, forming the 'acroterion', are by the same sculptor; the groups in the tympana of the wings are by Lürssen, Wittich, and Schiele. To the right and left of the entrance are figures of Thalia and Melpomene, by Hähnel. The back of the building, with its semicircular projecting terrace, is turned towards the most attractive part of the promenades, and adjoins the *Schwanenteich*, a miniature lake, where every afternoon a fountain rises to a height of 66 ft., producing a very picturesque effect. The interior is also worthy of a visit (open daily, 2-4 p.m.; 50 pf.).

The chief attraction of the **Museum* (Pl. E, 4), a building opposite the theatre, erected from designs by Prof. L. Lange in 1858 and extensively altered and enlarged by Licht in 1883-86,

is its collection of modern pictures. This gallery was instituted in 1837 by the Leipsic Kunstverein, and since then has been considerably increased by purchase, and by the presentation of the Schletter Collection, which consists chiefly of French pictures.

The Museum is open daily, 10-4 (10-3 in winter, Mon. 12-3 or 12-4, Sun. 10.30-3); adm. on Mon. 1 m., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 50 pf., Sun. during the fairs 25 pf., at other times free. Catalogue 1 m.

Ground Floor. Room I: Bronze and marble sculptures by *Duret* (No. 17), *Argenti* (No. 173), *Kopf* (160), etc. 33. *Hähnel*, Bacchic procession, cast. — Rooms II-IV: Water-colours by *Werner*, *Sprosse*, *Göbel*, and *Richter*. Cartoons and Drawings by *Schwind*, *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, *Wislicenus*, *Cornelius*, *Overbeck*, etc. — Room V: Engravings by *Enhuber* (73-78), etc. — Room VI: Casts of works by *Michael Angelo*. — Rooms VII-IX: Casts of Italian sculptures of the 14-17th centuries. — Room X: Casts of modern works. Here also are original works in marble by *Thorvaldsen* (*80. *Ganymede* and the eagle), *Hildebrand* (*159. *Adam*), *Kopf*, and *Schilling*. — Rooms XI, XII: Casts of German works of the 18th-16th centuries.

The rooms of the *Leipziger Kunstverein*, to the right of the entrance, are open to non-members on payment of 50 pf.

First Floor. Room I: *Cartoons by *Preller* (landscapes illustrative of the *Odyssey*; comp. p. 370). — Room II: Paintings by old Italian and Spanish Masters; marble *Statues of Phidias, by *Schilling*, and of Raphael, by *Hähnel*. — Room III: Frescoes by *Grosse*. — Room IV: 210. *Veit*, *Germany*; 201. *L. Richter*, *Landscape*.

Rooms V-XV contain pictures by *Preller*, *Lindenschmit*, *Calame* (Room V, *28. Fall of rocks in the Hasli valley), *Schrader*, *Heine*, *Spangenberg*, *Achenbach* (Room VII, *543. Moonlight on the Bay of Naples), *Defregger*, *Vautier*, *Lenbach* (Room XII, *Emperor William I.; *Prince Bismarck), *Von Gebhardt*, *Böcklin* (Room XII, *562. Island of the dead), etc.

Rooms XVI-XXVII contain pictures of the ancient and modern Dutch and German Schools, by *Verboeckhoven*, *Koekkoek*, *Leys*, *Van Hove*, *Knaus*, *Meyerheim*, *Rembrandt* (347, R. XXII), *Cranach* (RR. xxiii, xxiv), etc.

Rooms XXVIII-XXX contain works of the modern French School, by *Vernet*, *Robert*, *Biard*, *Delaroche* (Room XXIX, *55. Napoleon at Fontainebleau), *Calame* (Room XXX, *25. Monte Rosa; 26. Oaks in a storm; *27. *Pæstum*), and *Gudin* (Room XXX, *98. Sea-piece).

In the Upper Rooms is a *Collection of Engravings and Photographs*, illustrating the history of painting from the 13th cent. to the present time.

The **Augsteum** (Pl. E, 4), on the W. side of the Augustus-Platz, erected in 1836 from designs by *Schinkel*, is the seat of the University, founded in 1408 and now attended by over 3000 students, and contains several of its collections and most of the lecture-rooms. (Medical faculty, see p. 347.) The library numbers 350,000 vols. and 4000 MSS. (open in summer on Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. 11-1, Tues. and Frid. 3-5; in winter daily, 11-1). The *Aula* contains a monument to students who fell in the war of 1870-71, a number of busts and statues by *Knauer* and *Rietzschel*, and twelve *Reliefs by the latter, illustrative of the development of civilisation (placed too high). — The adjacent *Paulinerkirche* (Pl. 50; entr. from Grimmaische-Str.), restored in 1544 (the choir demolished during the re-fortification of the town in 1546), contains a monument by *Rietzschel* to Margrave Dietzmann of Meissen, assassinated in St. Thomas's in 1307.

To the S.W. of the Museum, near the Bürgerschule, rises a *Statue of Thaer* (Pl. 46; D, E, 4), the agriculturist (d. 1828), by *Riet-*

schel; and close by is a memorial stone with a medallion-portrait of *Robert Schumann* (Pl. 43), who lived in Leipsic for many years.

The *Post Office* (Pl. E, 4), provided with a new façade in 1883, is adorned with a row of statues representing Telegraphy, Science, Industry, Commerce, Art, and Postal Communication.

The busy GRIMMISCHE STRASSE (Pl. D, E, 4), which contains several handsome old houses, particularly No. 15, the *Fürstenhaus* completed about 1575, at the corner of Universitäts-Str., leads from the Augustus-Platz towards the W.

An inscription in the court of the house 'Zur grossen Feuerkugel', Universitäts-Str. 8, at the back of the university, indicates the room which Goethe is said to have occupied when a student here in 1767-68. — The old *Gewandhaus* (Pl. 24), or Drapers' Hall, Universitäts-Str. 16, contains the *Municipal Library* (open Mon. & Thurs. 11-1, on Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat. 3-5, in winter 2-4), consisting of 100,000 vols. and 1500 MSS. On the second floor is the concert-hall (comp. p. 343). — A few paces to the N. of the *Fürstenhaus* is the *Nicolaikirche* (Pl. 49; E, 4), a building of 1525, with a stone pulpit, from which Luther is said once to have preached, in a vaulted receptacle by the S. entrance. In the Ritter-Strasse, opposite, is the old *Booksellers' Exchange* (Pl. 5, E 4; comp. p. 348), which now contains part of the collections of the *Ethnographical Museum* (p. 348; open on Sun., 11-1).

The Grimmaische-Str. next passes the small Naschmarkt, with the *Old Exchange*, erected in 1683. Opposite its S. end is *Auerbach's Keller* (p. 342), celebrated as the scene of a part of Goethe's *Faust*, with curious mural paintings of the 16th cent. (restored in 1863), representing the tradition on which the play was based. Farther on the street debouches on the MARKT-PLATZ (Pl. D, 3, 4) situated nearly in the centre of the city, and bounded on three sides by lofty and antiquated houses, while the fourth-side is occupied by the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 20; D, 4), built by *Hieronymus Lotter* in 1556. On the N. side of the square stands the **War Monument*, by *Siegener*, erected in 1888. It is surmounted by a Germania; the pedestal bears a seated figure of Emp. William I., and is surrounded by equestrian figures of the Crown-Prince Frederick William, Prince (now King) Albert of Saxony, Moltke, and Bismarck.

To the N.W. runs the Hain-Strasse, at No. 4 in which Schiller resided in 1785 and 1789, leading to the W. end of the Brühl (p. 349) and to the Theater-Platz, in which stands the *Old Theatre* (Pl. 1; C, D, 3), near which is a monument (Pl. 34) to *Hahnemann* (d. 1843), the father of homœopathy.

A small monument at the end of the Banstädter Steinweg (Pl. 45; B, 3) commemorates the premature blowing up of the bridge by the French on 19th Oct., 1813, which proved so fatal to their rear-guard. The spot where *Prince Poniatowski* was drowned in the Elster on that occasion is indicated by a monument with the Polish eagle (Pl. 41; B, 3; Lessing-Str., at the S. end of the Bezirks-Schule), but the ground has been completely built over since then.

Following the Promenade to the S. from Hahnemann's monument, we pass on the left the *Matthäikirche* (Pl. 48; C, 3), and beyond it, also to the left, the *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. D, 4), with its lofty and conspicuous roof, consecrated in 1496. Both churches have lately been rebuilt. Concerts, at which Bach's compositions are chiefly performed, are often given in St. Thomas's in winter ('Motette', see p. 343). Bach was organist at the adjacent Thomas-Schule from 1723 down to his death in 1750. On the S. side of the church (Pl. 39) is a bronze *Statue of Leibnitz* (1646-1716), a native of Leipzig, by *Hähnel*, erected in 1883.

The Industrial Museum, Thomaskirchhof 25, near the Thomaskirche, is rapidly growing in importance (open on Sun. 10.30-1, Mon., Wed., & Frid. 11-1; handbook 20 pf.).

The S.W. corner of the inner town is occupied by the *Pleissenburg* (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), formerly the citadel, now containing barracks. Farther to the W. lies the *Johanna Park* (Pl. B, 5), near which are the picturesque *Lutherkirche* (Pl. B, 5) and the new *English Church* (Pl. 53; B, 4; see p. 343).

The KÖNIGS-PLATZ (Pl. D, 5), with a poor marble *Statue of King Frederick Augustus* (Pl. 32) by Oeser, lies to the S. of the Pleissenburg. Close to the Platz, at No. 15 Peters-Steinweg (Pl. 23; D, 5, 6), is the so-called RÖMISCHE HAUS, built from designs by Hermann in 1833, and containing some good frescoes by *Wislicenus*, *Preller*, and *Genelli* (public not admitted). Opposite are the *District Courts* (Pl. C, D, 5), a large and imposing building, extending westwards to the Harkort-Str. Near this point, on the other side of the Pleisse, the foundation-stone of the new *Supreme Courts* (comp. p. 349) was laid in 1888. Farther to the W. is the **New Gewandhaus* (Pl. C, 6), designed by Gropius & Schmieden. The sculptures in the pediment, by *Schilling*, represent Apollo and the Shepherds (interior shown daily 9-3, adm. 1 m.). Opposite, behind the Supreme Courts, are the new buildings of the *University Library*, by Rossbach, and the *School of Art and Architecture*. Farther to the N.W. is the new building of the *Royal Conservatorium of Music* (see Pl. B, C, 6), opened in 1887, one of the most famous in Europe, attended by about 600 pupils. — To the S.E., in the Schletter-Platz, is the imposing new *Peterskirche* (Pl. 51; D, 6), with a lofty crocketed spire. — To the S., beyond the Bavarian Station (Pl. E, F, 7), is the new *Slaughter-House*.

Since 1867 a number of new buildings for the medical faculty of the University have been erected in the neighbourhood of the Johannisthal (Pl. F, G, 5, 6), including the *Anatomie* (Pl. 2; E, 6), the *Eye Dispensary* (Pl. 3), the *Physiological Institute* (Pl. 18), the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. 6), the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum* (Pl. 26; F, 6; with a monument of its founder, *Samuel Heinicke*, d. 1790, Pl. 36), the *Zoological and Agricultural Institutes* (Pl. 28 & 12), the *Physical Laboratory*, the *Mineralogical Institute* (Pl. 17), the ex-

tensive *Municipal Hospital*, the *Pathological Institute* (Pl. 15), the *Veterinary Hospital* (Pl. 27), and the *Hospital for Mental Diseases* (Pl. G, 7). Near the last are the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. G, 6, 7), the extensive *New Cemetery* (Pl. G, 6, 7), and the *Johannis-Hospital* (Pl. G, 5). The Hospital-Strasse leads from the last, past the tasteful *Parcel Post Office* (Pl. F, 5), to the *Church of St. John* (Pl. 47; F, 4), in front of which is the *Reformation Monument* (Pl. 42), erected on Nov. 10th, 1883 (the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth), with bronze statues of Luther and Melanchthon by *Schilling*. To the E. of the church is the tomb of *Gellert* (d. 1769), the poet, who was a professor at the university of Leipsic. On the outside of the S. wall is an inscription to the effect that *Bach* (d. 1750) was buried in this part of the cemetery. The old *Cemetery of St. John* has been partly laid out as pleasure-grounds. — A monument at the corner of the Salomons-Str. and Dresdener-Str. (Pl. 31; F, 4) marks the spot where *Major Friccius* stormed the Grimma'sche Thor on 19th Oct., 1813, after the battle of Leipsic. On the first floor of Johannis-Platz 8, obliquely opposite to the monument, is the collection of the *Leipsic Historical Society* (open on Sun., 10.30 to 12.30), containing a few reminiscences of the great battle. On the second floor is the **Ethnographical Museum* (Pl. 13), one of the best collections of the kind in Germany, though unfortunately cramped for room (part of the collection in the former Booksellers' Exchange; p. 346). — At König-Str. No. 12 (Pl. E, 5) is a memorial tablet recording that Mendelssohn once resided there.

In the Hospital-Strasse rises the new *Booksellers' Exchange* (Pl. 5; G, 5; p. 344), an imposing edifice in the German Renaissance style by *Kayer & Von Grossheim* (1886-88). Besides large rooms for meetings, it contains the archives and library of the Society of German Booksellers.

A visit should be paid to the *Museum of the Book Trade* (admission gratis Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 10.30-1; entrance to the left), the nucleus of which is formed by the valuable *Klemm Collection* of specimens of early printing, acquired by the Saxon government in 1886. Among these is a series of specimens from the 18 towns that possessed printing-presses before the year 1471, arranged in chronological order, comprising works by Gutenberg (the famous 42-line Bible, Mayence, 1450-55), Fust, and Schöffer. In connection with these another historically - arranged collection illustrates the technical processes in the production of books (printing, wood-cutting, engraving, lithography, book-binding, etc.) by means of models and proofs (these are in part the property of private owners and are consequently changed from time to time).

The *GOETHE-STRASSE* (Pl. E, 3, 4) leads to the N. from the Augustus-Platz (p. 344). At the corner of this street and Ritter-Str. is the unpretending *Royal Palace* (Pl. 14), next to which, between Ritter-Str., Goethe-Str., and the Brühl, is the building temporarily occupied by the *Supreme Courts* of the German Empire (Pl. 22; comp. p. 347). The *BRÜHL*, which here leads to the left, is a great resort of the Jewish frequenters of the fairs, and contains the offices of many wholesale dealers in furs and other wares. *Richard Wag-*

ner (1813-1883), the composer, was born at No. 3 in this street (rebuilt; memorial tablet). — Farther on in the Goethe-Str., in the gardens near the *Magdeburg* and *Dresden Stations* (Pl. E, 3), is an *Obelisk* (Pl. 30) commemorating the construction of the Leipsic and Dresden Railway, which was the first of any importance in Germany (opened in 1837). A marble bust to *G. Harkort* (d. 1865; Pl. 35), the chief promoter of the railway, stands on the Promenade, opposite the Dresden Station.

Proceeding from this point to the W. along the Promenade we pass the *Thuringian Railway Station* (Pl. E, 1, 2) and the new *Exchange* (Pl. D, 2, 3), a handsome edifice by *Enger* and *Weichardt*, surmounted by a figure of Lipsia (daily 9-4, Sun. 10.30-1; fee 50 pf.). We then arrive at the Old Theatre (p. 346). The Rosenthalgasse and the Lortzing-Strasse lead hence to the Rosenthal.

The **Rosenthal* (Pl. A, B, 1, 2), with its pleasant meadows and fine woods, is embellished with a marble statue of *Gellert* (Pl. C, 1) and a bust of the composer *Zöllner* (Pl. B, 2). Near the entrance are the cafés mentioned p. 343, and the *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50 pf.). — To the N. of the Rosenthal lies *Gohlis*, where an inscription on one of the houses records that Schiller there composed 'his 'Ode to Joy'. Farther to the E. is *Eutritzschen*, where 'Gose', a favourite kind of beer, may be tasted at the Gose-schenke.

To the S.W. of Leipzig, skirting the Pleisse, stretch the extensive *Connewitz Woods*, usually known as the 'Linie' and traversed by pretty drives and walks. They may be reached from the 'Zwischenbrücken' station of the Plagwitz tramway (Pl. A, 5), or through the 'Scheibenholz' and across the suspension-bridge near the race-course (Pl. A, 7; turn to the left beyond the bridge). The direct distance to *Connewitz* (Wald-Café; tramway, see p. 343) is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., but the above route is about $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ M. long.

The *Collection of Baron Speck at *Lützschen* ($5\frac{1}{2}$ to the N.W.; reached by the *Halle* railway in 20 min., p. 356) comprises several good works by old masters of the Dutch, German, and Italian schools (open on Sat. in summer; at other times, except Sun., on previous application).

The Battle of *Leipzig*, which lasted four days, 16th-19th Oct., 1813, is the most prolonged and sanguinary on record. It was conducted on both sides by some of the greatest generals of modern times. Napoleon's forces numbered 140-150,000 men, of whom 90,000 survivors only began the retreat to the Rhine on 19th Oct.; the allied troops were 300,000 strong. The Russians lost 21,000 men, the Austrians 14,000, the Prussians 16,000. The entire number of cannon brought into the field is estimated at 2000. On 19th Oct. at 11 a. m. a Prussian 'Landwehr' battalion stormed the *Grimma Gate* (p. 348) and forced an entrance into the town. At 12 Napoleon quitted the town. The French retreated towards *Lützen* by the bridge over the *Elster* near the *Ranstadt Gate*. The bridge, the only mode of crossing the river, was prematurely blown up, in consequence of which thousands of the French perished by drowning, and among them the Polish general *Poniatowski* (p. 346); 25,000 who had not yet crossed the bridge were taken prisoners. At 1 o'clock the Allies entered Leipsic.

A bird's eye view of the battle-field (see Plan) is best obtained from the tower of the *Pleissenburg* (p. 347). The scene of the engagement of the decisive 18th Oct. is perhaps better viewed from the *Napoleonstein*, situated on a height planted with trees near the *Thonberg* suburb (comp.

Pl. G, 6), 2 M. to the S.E. of Leipsic, whence the progress of the battle was watched by Napoleon.

The village of *Probstheida*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, was the centre of the French position. On a hill by the road-side, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of Probstheida, rises an iron *Obelisk* on the spot, where, according to an erroneous tradition, the three monarchs (Russia, Austria, Prussia) received the tidings of the victory on the evening of 18th October. On the right of the road, a little nearer Leipsic, near the farm of *Meusdorf*, stands a simple block of granite with an inscription to the memory of Prince Schwarzenberg, the general of the allied forces (d. 1820). The only building on which bullet-marks are still visible is the château at *Döllitz*, 2 M. to the W. of the obelisk, where a detachment of Austrians was stationed.

54. From Berlin to Leipsic.

101 M. RAILWAY in 3-5 hrs. (express fares 14 m. 70, 10 m. 90, 7 m. 70 pf.; ordinary 13 m. 20, 9 m. 90, 7 m. 20 pf.).

From Berlin to *Jüterbog*, see R. 47. — $46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Blönsdorf*; 52 M. *Zahna*.

$59\frac{1}{2}$ M. Wittenberg. — Hotels. GOLDENE WEINTRAUBE, in the market, R. & A. $2\frac{1}{4}$, D. 2 m.; KAISERHOF, Collegien-Str. 56, near the Augusteum, R., L., & A. 2 m., these two well spoken of; ADLER, in the market; SCHWARZER BÄR, Schloss-Str. — Railway Restaurant; Sichler's Garten, outside the Neue Thor, a favourite resort.

The Railway Station is some distance from the town; omnibuses from the hotels meet the trains.

Wittenberg, on the *Elbe*, with 14,000 inhab., a fortress down to 1875, and one of the cradles of the Reformation, was a residence of the Electors of Saxony down to 1542. In 1760 it was bombarded by the Austrians, in 1813 occupied by the French, and in 1814 taken from them by storm by the Prussians under Tauentzien.

Not far from the station, outside the Elster-Thor, we observe on the right an oak (planted 25th June, 1830) surrounded by a small garden, which is said to mark the spot where Luther publicly burned the papal bull on 10th Dec., 1520. The place was selected by Luther because it was that where the clothes of those who had died of the plague used to be burned.

Passing through the Elster-Thor, we enter the Collegien-Strasse, on the left side of which rises the *Augusteum*, erected in 1564-83, and lately restored; it is now a seminary for clergymen. The court contains *Luther's House*, being part of the old Augustine monastery, where 'Brother Augustine' took up his residence in March, 1508, when summoned from Erfurt to occupy the chair of philosophy at the university of Wittenberg. At a later period also the house was occupied by the great Reformer, and it was afterwards presented to him by the Elector. The first floor has been restored in the style of the period and fitted up as a '*Luther Halle*', or *Luther Museum*, containing articles that belonged to Luther, reminiscences of the period of the Reformation, and the like (adm. 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-6 pers. 1 m.).

The VESTIBULE contains a Crucifixion by Cranach and other pictures. In the cabinet are Luther's drinking-goblet and Catharine von Bora's

rosary. — In LUTHER's Room are Luther's table, bench, and stove of coloured tiles. — Room 3 is adorned with modern paintings, representing Charles V. at the grave of Luther (by Teichs), the Diet of Worms (*Plüddemann*), the Translation of the Bible (*Gay*), Luther's Betrothal (*Spangenberg*), and Luther fixing his theses on the door of the church (*Hübner*). — The CORNER Room contains Luther's pulpit and portraits of *Luther (1526), Luther and Catharine, and *Magdalene Luther by *Cranach*. The 'Vineyard of the Lord', with allegorical allusions and portraits of the Reformers, is by *Cranach the Younger* (1569). In the glass-case are old translations of the Bible. — Room 5 contains a cartoon by *König* representing Luther at his translation of the Bible, wood-cuts, engravings, and paintings, including the Ten Commandments, ascribed to *Cranach the Elder* (?). In the glass-cases are medals, autographs, and printed books and pamphlets. — Room 6. Model of the Luther Monument in Worms (by *Rietzschel*). First editions of works by Luther. Documents. — The AULA, or lecture-room of Luther, contains an old 'Cathedra', with the arms of the four faculties of Wittenberg university, and portraits of Luther, Melanchthon, and the Electors of Saxony.

In the same street, a little farther on, is *Melanchthon's House* (No. 60), indicated by an inscription, the property of the clergymen's seminary; in the garden is a stone table with an inscription of 1551. — The adjacent Infantry Barrack was once occupied by the famous *University* founded by Elector Frederick the Wise in 1502, where Luther became a teacher of the Holy Scriptures in 1509. In 1817 the university was incorporated with that of Halle.

In the neighbouring Market-Place, under a Gothic canopy, rises a **Statue of Luther*, designed by Schadow, and erected in 1821, bearing the inscription, 'Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestehn; ist's Menschen Werk, wird's untergehn' (if it be God's work it will endure, if man's it will perish). Farther to the W. is a *Statue of Melanchthon*, by Drake, erected in 1866. — The old *Rathhaus*, situated at the back of Luther's Monument, dates from the 16th cent., and was restored in 1768. — In the S.W. corner of the market-place is the dwelling-house of *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1472-1553), the painter, who was once burgomaster of Wittenberg; it has been frequently restored. — The *Schloss-Strasse* leads to the old *Electoral Palace*, with its two round towers. It has been burned down several times, and part of it is now used as an Arsenal.

Farther on is the *Schlosskirche*, erected in 1439-99, seriously injured by the bombardment of 1760, and again in 1813-14, and restored in 1814-17. It is now once more undergoing restoration (key kept by the custodian of the Luther Halle).

The wooden doors (N. side) to which Luther affixed his famous 95 Theses were burned in 1760, and were replaced in 1858 by *Metal Doors*, 10 ft. in height, presented by Frederick William IV., and bearing the original Latin text of the theses. Above, on a golden ground, is the Crucified, with Luther and Melanchthon at his feet, by Prof. v. Klöber. On the right and left, above the doors, are statues of the Electors Frederick the Wise and John the Constant, who are interred in the church, by Drake.

In the INTERIOR of the church are brazen slabs with Latin inscriptions which mark the graves of *Luther* (d. at Eisleben, 1546) and *Melanchthon* (d. at Wittenberg, 1560). — Among other interesting monuments the choir contains that of *Elector Frederick the Wise* (d. 1525), by Peter Vischer, cast at Nuremberg in 1527, and that of *John the Constant* (d. 1532), by Hans Vischer, a son of Peter. The brass of Henning Goden, behind the altar,

with a coronation of the Virgin, is also by Peter Vischer, 1522 (copy at Erfurt). The portraits of the Reformers are by *Lucas Cranach the Younger* (1534).

In the *Stadtkirche*, dating from the 14th cent., but afterwards much altered, Luther frequently preached; and here in 1522 the Holy Communion was for the first time administered in both kinds (sacristan, Kirchhof-Platz 7).

The INTERIOR is embellished with an altarpiece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* representing the Holy Eucharist, with Baptism and Confession at the sides, and portraits of the Reformers Melanchthon and Bugenhagen; on the platform is Luther preaching. Among other pictures are a Christ on the Cross and an Adoration of the Shepherds by *Cranach the Younger*, Abraham's Sacrifice, and a Presentation in the Temple. — The Font was cast by *Hermann Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1457. Among the tombstones are those of Matthias von Schulenburg (1571), the younger Cranach (d. 1586), and Bugenhagen (d. 1558).

The *Chapel zum heiligen Leichnam*, to the S., dates from the 14th century.

From Wittenberg to *Rossbau* and *Kohlfurt*, see p. 257.

Beyond Wittenberg the Leipsic train crosses the Elbe. 64½ M. *Bergwitz*; 72 M. *Gräfenhainichen*, the birthplace of Paul Gerhardt (1607-76), the hymn-writer. 75 M. *Burgkemnitz*, with a handsome château. To the left flows the *Mulde*. 82 M. *Bitterfeld* (*Prinz von Preussen*; *Rheinischer Hof*), with 6500 inhab. and manufactories of earthenware piping, the junction for Halle (18½ M.; p. 353) and Dessau (p. 356). At (89 M.) *Delitzsch*, our line passes under the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben railway (see p. 355). To the right rises the *Landsberg*, with its chapel. 92 M. *Zschortau*; 95 M. *Rackwitz*.

The line passes near *Breitenfeld*, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly and Pappenheim in 1631. The highest point of the battle-field is indicated by a stone surrounded by eight pines.

101 M. *Leipsic*, see p. 342. The station is fully 1 M. from the town; a cab should therefore be at once secured. Omnibus to the town 50 pf. Passengers for Bavaria are conveyed to the Bavarian station by a loop-line.

55. From Hamburg to Leipsic via Magdeburg.

There are two lines of railway from Hamburg to Magdeburg, and also two from Magdeburg to Leipsic, so that this journey may be accomplished in four different ways. The most direct route, on which through-carriages are always provided, is via Stendal, Magdeburg, and Halle (see below).

a. Via Magdeburg, Cöthen, and Halle.

230 M. RAILWAY in 8-11 hrs. (express fares 34 m. 70, 25 m. 80, 19 m. 10 pf.; ordinary 30 m. 90, 23 m. 10, 15 m. 50 pf.).

From Hamburg to (53 M.) *Uelzen*, see R. 18. The line to Stendal and Magdeburg here diverges from that to Hanover. The country traversed is flat and uninteresting. 84 M. *Salzwedel*, see p. 95.

Unimportant stations. 120 M. *Stendal* (junction for Berlin, see

p. 95). Farther on the train runs along the bank of the Elbe to (156 M.) **Magdeburg** (p. 102).

Another route from Hamburg to Magdeburg is by the line to the N. of the Elbe via *Wittenberge*, which is 10 M. longer (to Leipsic 240 M., in $9\frac{1}{2}$ -11 hrs.; fares 30 m. 90, 23 m. 10, 15 m. 50 pf.; express 32 m. 10, 23 m. 90, 16 m. 30 pf.). From Hamburg to (99 M.) *Wittenberge*, see R. 28. — The Elbe is then crossed, and a flat district traversed. Stations *Seehausen*, *Osterburg*. At (130 M.) *Stendal* the line unites with that above described.

158 M. **Buckau** (p. 102); 16 M. **Westerhüsen**. — 165 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Schönebeck** (*Hôtel Landhaus*), a manufacturing place of some importance,

Schönebeck is the point of divergence of the line from **MAGDEBURG** to **GÜSTEN** (27 M., in $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 70, 1 m. 80 pf.). — 23 M. **Stassfurt** (*Hôtel Steinkopf*), with very extensive salt-mines, connected by railway with *Blumenberg* on the Magdeburg and Oschersleben line (p. 407). At (27 M.) *Güsten* the line joins the Berlin and Cassel railway (R. 67).

168 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gnadau** is a Moravian settlement. The train now crosses the *Saale* by a bridge $\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length. 173 M. **Grizehne**, station for *Calbe an der Saale* (p. 400), 2 M. to the W.

187 M. **Cöthen** (**Prinz von Preussen*; *Grosser Gasthof*; *Weintraube*), with 18,000 inhab., is the junction for Dessau and Berlin (p. 359), and for Aschersleben (see below). Naumann's Ornithological Collection in the *Schloss* (a building of 1550) deserves mention. The principal church contains old stained glass and a font by Thorvaldsen. Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Ziethebusch* and the *Fasanerie*. Sugar is largely manufactured here from beet-root, of which vast fields are seen in the environs.

From **Cöthen** to **Aschersleben**, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 70, 1 m. 70 pf.). — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bernburg** (**Kaiserhof*; *Dessauer Hof*), a pleasant town with 22,000 inhab., a late-Gothic church, and a fine old *Schloss* (14-18th cent.). From (20 M.) *Güsten* a branch-line runs to Stassfurt (see above). — 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Aschersleben** (p. 405).

From **Cöthen** to **Dessau**, see p. 359.

To the right rises the *Petersberg* (655 ft. above the *Saale*), 6 M. from Halle, commanding a fine view. The old abbey-church here (12th cent.), restored in 1857, contains tombs of Wettin (Saxon) princes.

209 M. **Halle**. — Hotels. **STADT HAMBURG* (Pl. a; D, 5), R., L., & A. from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m.; **KRONPRINZ* (Pl. b; B, 5), near the market; *GOLDENE KUGEL* (Pl. e; F, 7), near the station, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; **GOLDNER RING* (Pl. c; C, 5), *STADT ZÜRICH* (Pl. d; B, C, 5), both in the market; *PREUSSISCHER HOF* (Pl. g; D, 4), Stein-Str.; *HÔTEL GARNI ZUR TULPE* (see below), in the Alte Promenade.

Restaurants. Besides the hotels; *Grün*, Rathausgasse; *Vater Rhein*, in the Kleine Berlin; *Meissner*, Grosse Ulrich-Str.; *Marktschloss*, *Börse*, both in the market; *Theatre Restaurant & Café*; *Tulpe*, *David*, *Zum Kapuziner*, all in the Alte Promenade, near the University (Pl. C, 4); **Dresdener Bierhalle*, Kaulenberg 1.

Cafés. **Wiener Café*, Post-Str.; *Bauer*, Grosse Stein-Str.; *Café Peter*, Grosse Ulrich-Str.; *David*, see above. — 'Hallorencuchen', a favourite kind of cake, may be bought at *Lauffer's*, Leipziger-Str. 101.

Baths. **Weineck's*, in the Klausthor suburb; *Thielicke's Swimming Bath*, in the Pulverweiden; *Köker's*, with swimming-bath, at the Gimmlitzer Schleuse; *Parkbad*, Dorotheen-Str. 15; *Dr. Francke's*, Fürstenthal.

Cabs. Per drive within the town for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 m. 10 pf.; to or from the station 60, 70, 1 m., 1 m. 20 pf.

Tramways. From the railway-station to the Round Tower (Pl. D, 6),

and thence by the Promenade to Giebichstein. Another line leads from the Round Tower through the Leipziger-Str. and the Markt, joining the other at the end of the Ulrich-Str. Fare 10-20 pf.

Steamers, starting at Köker's Baths (see p. 353), ply on the Saale in summer to *Giebichenstein* (p. 355), *Trotha* (p. 410), *Haideweg*, and *Weinberg*, also (upstream), starting at Glaucha, to the *Raben-Insel*.

Halle, an old town on the *Saale*, with 90,000 inhab., was an important place at a very early period in consequence of its salt-works, which now yield 11,000 tons of salt annually. In the 14th and 15th cent. it waged protracted feuds with the archbishops of Magdeburg; after the Peace of Westphalia it was annexed to Brandenburg. Halle possesses a university of great repute, founded in 1694, with which that of Wittenberg was united in 1817. The 'Pietistic' views for which the university was noted during the last century are no longer in vogue, and the town has become a commercial place of considerable importance, with manufactures of agricultural machinery, sugar, and starch.

In the picturesqe MARKET PLACE (Pl. C, 5), in the centre of the old town, rises the *Rothe Thurm*, a clock-tower 276 ft. in height, and near it a stone statue of Roland (see p. 153). Between this and the mediæval *Rathhaus* (Pl. 17) is a bronze *Statue of Händel* (d. 1759; Pl. 5), who was born here in 1685, erected by subscriptions from Germany and England. The great composer is represented in the English court-dress; at the back of the music-desk is St. Cecilia (a portrait of Jenny Lind). [The house in which Händel was born, *Grosse Schlamm* 4, is denoted by a bust and inscriptions.] Opposite is a Gothic *Fountain*, with a figure by Schaper, erected in 1878 to the memory of natives of Halle who fell in 1870-71.

The **Marktkirche*, or *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. 7; C, B, 5), erected in 1530-54, with four towers of which the two oldest are connected by a bridge, bounds the market on the W. side. Outside the E. end of the church is a bust of Luther, erected in 1883.

Interior (sacristan, An der Marienkirche, S. side). *Altarpiece, a scene from the Sermon on the Mount, by *Hübner* of Dresden. To the right by the altar a small picture by *Cranach*, the Fourteen Helpers in need. The chief treasure of the church is a double winged *Picture, painted by *Cranach* in 1529 for Card. Albrecht of Brandenburg, the builder of the church, representing SS. Magdalene, Ursula, Erasmus, and Catharine, the Virgin with the cardinal at her feet, at the sides St. Maurice and St. Alexander, the latter placing his foot upon the Roman Emp. Maximin; on the outside the Annunciation, St. John, and St. Augustine.

The finest church is that of **St. Maurice* (Pl. 8; sacristan, No. 6 on the E. side) in the lower part of the town, near the 'Halle' (salt-works), said to date from the 12th cent.; elegant choir finished in 1511; fine carved *Wood-work over the altar, representing Christ and Mary with saints, of 1488; near it, ancient winged pictures; pulpit, with reliefs of 1588, resting on a pillar representing Sin, Death, and Satan. This church is frequented by the workmen employed in the manufacture of the salt, called 'Halloren', a distinct race, who until recently preserved many of their ancient peculiarities. Some authorities ascribe a Celtic origin to the 'Halloren';







others trace their descent from a Frankish colony, settled in this district in the 9th century.

The *University Buildings* (Pl. C, 4) were erected in 1834; of the 1700 students a large proportion study agriculture. The staircase is adorned with frescoes by *Spangenberg*, representing the four faculties and eminent Wittenberg and Halle professors. The lions in front of the university originally adorned the market-place. — Adjacent are the new *Archaeological Museum* and the handsome *Theatre*, built in 1886 (tasteful interior).

Francke's Institutions (Pl. C, D, 7) on the S. side of the town, near the railway-station, comprising a Protestant orphan-asylum, school, laboratory, printing-office, etc., were begun in 1698 by the founder, whose sole means then consisted of a strong and simple faith, unaided by capital. The court of the asylum is adorned with a bronze *Statue* of Francke (d. 1727), by Rauch.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), of the 16th cent., contains a good altarpiece, representing Duke Augustus of Saxony and his family. Adjacent is the old *Residence* (Pl. 4; B, 5) of the archbishops of Magdeburg, which now belongs to the university, and contains the valuable collections of the *Provincial Museum* (Sun., Tues., & Thurs. 11-1, free, Mon. & Frid. 50 pf., at other times 1 m.).

Near the cathedral are the ruins of the *Moritzburg*, built in 1484, and the *Jägerberg* (Pl. A, 4), which affords a view of the town. Opposite the former is the new *Physical Institute*.

Several buildings connected with the university have been recently erected in different parts of the town (comp. Pl. D, E, 4, 5). The *University Library*, Friedrich-Str. 14 (Pl. C, 3), is open in the forenoon (Wed. & Sat. also 2-4). In the Wucherer-Str. is the *Agricultural Institute* (Pl. D, E, 3), with a collection of domestic animals. The *Botanical Garden* (Pl. A, 3) is not open to the public.

The *Kolkthurm*, on an eminence in the *Döhlauer Heide*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Halle, is a favourite resort (view). Another is *Cröllwitz* ("Bergschänke"), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the town (pretty walk to it along the Saale). Opposite is the *Giebichenstein*, a ruined castle with pleasure-grounds ("Brewery zum Saalschloss, at the tramway and steamboat terminus, p. 354). Lewis 'the Springer', Landgrave of Thuringia, was imprisoned here in 1102, and, according to tradition, escaped by a daring leap into the river. Duke Ernest II. of Swabia, immortalised by Uhland, was also a prisoner here for a considerable time. A little higher up is the pretty *"Nachtigallen-Insel*, now a public park. **Wittekind* (Curhaus, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), a watering-place at Giebichenstein, is much frequented in summer (concerts).

From Halle to *Aschersleben*, see R. 69.

FROM HALLE TO COTTBUS (*Sorau*) AND GUBEN, 132 M., railway in 5-6 hrs. (fares 17 m., 12 m. 80, 8 m. 50 pf.). — 17 M. *Delitzsch*, junction for Berlin and Leipsic (p. 352). — $30\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Eilenburg*, a busy industrial town with 11,000 inhab., where the *Mulde* is crossed, the junction for the line to (15 M.) *Leipsic* via *Jesewitz* and *Taucha*.

48 M. *Torgau* (**Gold. Anker*, in the market), a fortified town on the Elbe, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge and by that of the railway, with 12,000 inhab., is frequently mentioned in the history of the Reformation. In 1760 Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here, and in 1813 the town was besieged by Tauentzien. **Schloss Hartenfels*,

one of the largest Renaissance buildings in Germany (1481-1544) formerly a residence of the electors of Saxony, is now a barrack. The half-Gothic palace-chapel was consecrated by Luther; the staircase and the bay window in the court-yard, as well as the other in the N. wing of the palace, and the plastic decorations are all worth noticing. The late-Gothic *Marienkirche* contains the tomb of Catharine von Bora (d. 1552), Luther's wife, and several pictures of Cranach's school. The *Rathhaus*, with three high gables, dates from about 1560. — *Graditz*, a royal stud-farm 2 M. from Torgau, has acquired some renown for its breed of horses.

60 M. *Falkenberg*, the junction of the Kohlfurt-Rosslau (p. 253), and the Berlin-Jüterbog-Dresden lines (R. 47). 93 M. *Calau*, the junction of the Lübbenau-Kamenz-Arnsdorf line (p. 294).

108 M. *Cottbus* (p. 262), where the train crosses the Berlin and Görlitz line. The line to (36 M.) *Sorau* (p. 253) diverges here.

116 M. *Poitz*. — 132 M. *Guben*, see p. 253.

Near (221 M.) *Schkeuditz* the Leipsic train enters the dominions of Saxony, passes (224 M.) *Lützen* (p. 349) and *Möckern*, where a bloody battle between the French and Prussians was fought on 16th Oct., 1813, and reaches (230 M.) *Leipsic* (see p. 342).

b. Via Magdeburg, Zerbst, and Bitterfeld.

Distance and fares the same as in Route a, the line from Magdeburg to Leipsic via Zerbst being about the same length as that via Halle.

From Hamburg to (156 M.) *Magdeburg*, see above. Beyond (158 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neustadt-Magdeburg* (p. 105) the train crosses the *Elbe*. At (177 M.) *Güterglück* the line intersects the Berlin and Cassel railway (R. 67).

182 M. *Zerbst* (*Gold. Löwe*, well spoken of; *Hôtel d'Anhalt*), an old town with 15,000 inhab., once the seat of the Princes of Anhalt-Zerbst, who became extinct in 1797, possesses a large *Schloss*. The market-place, with its handsome gabled houses, is adorned with a *Roland Column* of 1445 (provided with a Gothic canopy in 1849) and a female figure on a slender column, called the *Butterjungfer*, the significance of which is doubtful. The *Rathhaus*, with two handsome gables of 1479-81 but disfigured by additions in 1610, contains a Bible printed on parchment, with wood-cuts coloured by Lucas Cranach. The handsome *Nicolaikirche* of the 15th cent. has been judiciously restored. The *Gymnasium* is established in an old Franciscan monastery on the ramparts, founded in 1250, and possessing fine cloisters.

190 M. *Rosslau*, terminus of the Kohlfurt and Rosslau railway (p. 253). Our line crosses the *Elbe* and the *Mulde*.

194 M. *Dessau*. — Hotels. *GOLDNER BRUTEL, GOLDNER HIRSCH, both in the Stein-Strasse, not far from the Ducal Palace; SCHIFF, in the Kleine Markt; *RAILWAY HOTEL, KAISERHOF, both near the station. — ASCANISCHES BAD, with lodgings and baths, a little to the W. of the town.

Cab with one horse, for one person, per drive 50 pf., with two horses 1 m.; for each additional person 20 or 40 pf.; each trunk 30 pf.

Dessau (120 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt and the residence of the Duke, with 30,700 inhab., lies on the left bank of the *Mulde*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from its confluence with the *Elbe*, in a grassy and partly-wooded district. The DESSAU ART-COLLECTIONS are of con-

siderable value and deserve to be better known; but they are unfortunately distributed among several different places, in or near Dessau. The nucleus of the collections was inherited by the Dukes of Dessau in 1675 from Princess Amalia of Nassau Orange, wife of the stadholder Frederick Henry; and numerous additions were made in the 18th century.

The Kaiser-Strasse leads from the station to the town. In the grounds to the right rises a monument to the Anhalters who fell in 1870-71. The Kaiser-Strasse ends at the Friedrich-Strasse, opposite the *Behördenhaus*, which is surmounted by a figure of Ascania (library open 9-1 and 3-5). Following the Friedrich-Str. to the left we reach the Cavalier-Str., which is adjoined by the Neumarkt, containing the Lutheran *Church of St. John* and embellished with a fountain and a statue of *Duke Leopold Frederick Francis* (1758-1817). In the Cavalier-Str. are the palaces of the *Princess Louise* and the *Erbprinz* (rebuilt in 1883-87), and also the *Theatre* (performances five times a week in winter). Behind the theatre is the *Ducal Library*, with 50,000 vols. (Tues. and Frid., 12-3). Farther on in the Cavalier-Str. are the *Gymnasium* and the *Real-Gymnasium* (1880-82), in front of which is a monument to *Wilhelm Müller*, author of the 'Griechenlieder' (b. at Dessau 1794, died there 1827). At the corner of the Ascanische-Str. is the *Leopoldsstift*, an almshouse for old men. The tower, constructed in imitation of S. Spirito at Rome, contains a **Geological Collection*. In the same street is the house in which *Moses Mendelssohn* (1729-1786) was born, indicated by a tablet. — The Stein-Strasse leads hence to the Grosse Markt, in which rises a *Statue of Prince Leopold*, erected in 1860, on the model of that by Schadow in the Wilhelms-Platz at Berlin (p. 54). — To the E. is the *Schloss-Platz*, where a military band plays on Sun., Tues., and Frid. in front of the guard-house, at 12 o'clock, invariably performing the Dessau March ('*Ça donc, ça donc*'), the favourite air of Prince Leopold.

The DUCAL PALACE, consisting of a central edifice, with two wings is situated on the bank of the Mulde. The main building, was rebuilt in 1872-74, and the E. wing was erected by Knobelsdorf of Berlin in 1748-51, but the fine W. wing dates from 1532. A suite of rooms on the ground-floor is fitted up in the taste of the 16th century.

The INTERIOR contains several hundred pictures. Those on the first door, by *Filippino Lippi*, *Borgognone*, *Santa Croce*, *Perugino*, *Garofalo*, and other Italian masters, are of no great importance. A number of the Netherlandish pictures, however, on the second floor, are excellent (*Asselyn*, *Jan Steen*, *Wynants*, *Netscher*, *Adr. van de Velde*, and *Lairesse*). On the third floor are several good modern works by *Lessing*, *Triebel*, *Irmer*, etc., and a few pieces of sculpture. — The so-called *GIPSKAMMER* on the ground-floor contains a number of precious objects, antiquities, coins, and relics, including the sword and stick of Prince Leopold, the 'Old Dessauer' (1676-1747), a famous Prussian general of the 18th cent., and Napoleon's silver goblet and his plates captured at Waterloo. (Fee 2 m.)

On the N. side of the palace lies the *Lustgarten*, laid out in the form

of an ancient race-course and containing an *Orangery*, a *Riding School*, and the *Ducal Stables*.

To the N. of the Grosse Markt stands the SCHLOSSKIRCHE (sacristan, Schloss-Str. 7), erected at the beginning of the 16th century. It contains an Entombment and a Resurrection by *Franz Schubert*, a Dessau artist, and also some good pictures by Cranach, the finest of which is the Last Supper, with portraits of some of the chief promoters of the Reformation. The vaults below the church contain the tombs of Prince Leopold (d. 1747; sarcophagus supported by six grenadiers) and other Anhalt princes.

Proceeding northwards from the Grosse Markt, we reach the Kleine Markt, with the *Rathhaus* (1561; restored in 1883) and a marble *Monument* by H. Schubert, erected in 1867, on the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Duke Leopold Frederick (d. 1871), to commemorate the reunion of the Anhalt territories in 1863.

No. 12 in the Zerbster-Strasse, a broad adjacent street, is the AMALIEN-STIFTUNG, for the reception of poor old women, founded by the daughter (d. 1793) of Prince Leopold. Adm. daily on application.

The PICTURE GALLERY on the upper floor, numbering about 700 works of no great merit, affords the visitor an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the German painters of the 18th cent. (*Pesne*, *Lisiewsky*, *Schulz*, *Seekatz*, etc.). Among the really valuable works are: *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Maurice of Orange; *Honthorst*, Portrait of Princess Amalia of Nassau-Orange; *D. Mytens*, Portrait-group, 1666; *Steenwyk*, Architectural pictures; *J. Fyt*, Dead poultry; *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasant at a window; *Frans* and *Dirck Hals*, Roisterers and 'rommelpot' players; *Pieter Potter*, Ejection of Hagar; *Avercamp*, Village-feast; *Lingelbach*, Harbour-scene; *Miereveldt*, Portrait of a lady; *Van Goyen*, Landscape; *C. Netscher*, Exhibition of jewels; *Momper*, Italian landscape.

This building was formerly the seat of the *Philantropin*, a famous school, conducted for twenty years by Basedow (1774-93), assisted by Campe, Salzmann, and other distinguished Germans.

A little to the N. is the new *Roman Catholic Church*, by Statz. The Leopold-Strasse leads hence to the left to the railway-station.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the station lies the *Georgengarten*. The château is not shewn to the public. A pleasant walk may be taken hence to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Wallwitzberg*, near Wallwitzhafen (Restaurant at the *Elbhaus*), returning to (2 M.) Dessau by the *Gänsewall*, a shady avenue. — The ducal château of *Kühnau*, situated on a small lake in a fine park, 2 M. to the W. of the Georgengarten, contains a collection of objects illustrative of the natural and political history of Anhalt. Cab with one horse there and back 4 m. (Restaurant at the gardener's house.)

On the right bank of the Mulde lies the *Thiergarten*, whence a road leads to *Jonitz* and (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the park and château of *Luisium*. The latter contains an extensive collection of pictures (castellan on the ground-floor). Refreshments at the forester's house. Beautiful walks in the neighbouring woods.

About 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Dessau, on the Cöthen railway (p. 359), lies the village of *Mosigkau*, with a CHÂTEAU erected in 1752 and now occupied by an *Adlig-Fräulein-Stift* (institution for ladies of the German noblesse). This building contains a valuable picture-gallery, with works by *Rubens*, *Snyders*, *Van Dyck*, *Rombouts*, *Dujardin*, *S. Koninck*, *Seghers*, *De Heem*, *Hondecoeter*, *G. Honthorst*, *C. Netscher*, *Lairesse*, etc.

Diligence daily from Dessau to the E. to (8 M.) *Oranienbaum* (Goldnes Horn), the château of which contains a collection of all kinds of rococo ornaments and other valuables, and (11 M.) *Wörlitz*. Walkers may go to Wörlitz via Luisium, the *Sieglitzer Berg*, and *Vockerode*; nearly the whole way is shaded by trees. A shorter route for driving (8 M.) is by *Jonitz*, *Naundorf*, and *Vockerode* (one-horse carr. 8 m., two-horse 11 m., there and back).

Wörlitz (*Eichenkranz*, at the entrance to the park), a town with 2000 inhab., is famous for its beautiful park. The extensive and well-kept ducal *GARDENS and PARK were laid out at the end of last century by Duke Leopold Frederick Francis of Dessau. They are embellished with many foreign trees, chiefly from America, and with several sheets of water, and afford beautiful walks. The traveller who desires to explore them (3-4 hrs.) had better take a guide (from the *Eichenkranz*, 1 m.) to pilot him through their intricacies and across the various lakes. The park is adorned in the style of last century, but also contains some good works of art. — The PALACE contains portraits of Countess Solms and the Prince of Orange by *Van Dyck*, and others, and landscapes by *Hackert*. — The GOTHIC HOUSE (fee 1-3 m.) contains weapons, goblets, and a large collection of pictures, some of which are very valuable. Among the works of the early-Flemish School an admirable Madonna by *Memling* is noteworthy. The early German School is well represented, the *Cranach's*, in particular, being much better than the works usually coupled with the name. Among the best works by Netherlanders are portraits by *Fr. Pourbus the Younger*, *J. Ravesteyn*, *Verspronck*, *Mierevelt*, *Bol*, and *Netscher*, and landscapes by *Vinckboons* and *Artois*. The works of *Abraham Snaphan* (1641-91), a good master of the 17th cent., who lived and died at Dessau, are to be met with here alone: Portrait-group of five daughters of Princess H. Catharine of Dessau; Portrait of the 'Beautiful Gabrielle', chiefly interesting from a historical point of view. — The PANTHEON, containing several antiquities (Apollo with the Muses, etc.), and the FLORA may also be visited.

FROM DESSAU to CÖTHEN, 13 M., railway in 40 min., via (4½ M.) *Mosigkau* (p. 358) and (8 M.) *Elsnigk*. *Cöthen*, see p. 353.

At (210 M.) *Bitterfeld* the line unites with the line from Berlin to Leipsic (p. 352).

230 M. (240 M. via Wittenberge) *Leipsic*, see p. 342.

56. From Leipsic to Nuremberg via Hof.

221 M. SAXON RAILWAY to *Hof*, 102 M., in 3¾-5½ hrs. (fares 13 m. 50, 10 m. 10, 6 m. 80; express 16 m. 80, 12 m. 60 pf.). — BAVARIAN RAILWAY from *Hof* to *Nuremberg* via *Lichtenfels*, in 5¾-8 hrs.

Leipsic, see p. 342. Departure from the Bavarian Station.

5 M. *Gaschwitz*, the junction for *Meuselwitz* (p. 360) and *Ronneburg*, and for *Plagwitz-Lindenau*, on the Leipsic and Gera-Eichicht railway (p. 362). — 13 M. *Kieritzsch*, the junction for *Chemnitz* (p. 334).

24 M. *Altenburg*. — Hotels. *HÔTEL DE SAXE; *WETTNER HOF; THÜRINGER HOF, BAIRISCHER HOF, near the station.

Restaurants: *Wermann*, *Naumann* (wine-rooms); *Stadt Gotha*, with garden; *Rathskeller*. — Confectioner and Café: *Böttger*, by the theatre.

Altenburg (360 ft.), the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, with 30,000 inhab., is overlooked by the *Schloss*, which rises picturesquely above the town upon a lofty porphyry rock. The older parts of the castle date from the 14th cent., the remainder from the 17-19th. From this castle, in 1455, the knight Kunz von Kaufungen carried off the young princes Ernest and Albert, founders of the present royal and ducal families of Saxony. In the

interior, which has been handsomely restored of late, the throne-room and armoury are worthy of notice (adm. on application). The late-Gothic *Schlosskirche*, enlarged in 1413, contains a handsome choir. Pleasant public walks in the *Schlossgarten*, on the E. side of the *Schlossberg*, and round the *Grosse Teich*. The *Theatre*, the *Bartholomäikirche* (restored in 1880), the *Landesbank* (with the ducal library), and the *Gymnasium* may also be noticed. The *Rathaus* in the market, in a good German Renaissance style (1564), has some richly-decorated rooms.

The *Museum*, near the station, contains the collections of natural history, antiquities, and art bequeathed to his country by the minister B. v. Lindenau (d. 1854; open in summer on Wed. 2-4 and Sat. & Sun. 11-1, free; in winter, Sun. 11-1, free; on other days 11-1, 50 pf.).

Of special importance are the 166 Italian pictures of the 14th and 15th cent., amongst which may be mentioned: five paintings on wood by *Luca Signorelli* representing scenes from the Passion; No. 60. a *Madonna* of the school of *Botticelli*; 73. and 80. *Madonna with Angels*, and *Madonna Enthroned*, by *Giovanni di Paolo* of Siena; 118. and 119. *St. Helena*, and *St. Anthony*, winged pictures by *Perugino*; 8 tablets with allegorical figures, of the School of *Pinturicchio*; 96. *Madonna in a landscape*, remains of a mural decoration, by *Gentile Bellini*. Also 76 copies from *Raphael*, *Titian*, etc., more than 300 Greek, Roman, and Etruscan vases, and a considerable collection of casts from the antique.

The well-to-do peasantry of the neighbourhood, who are of Wendish origin, wear a curious costume. The card-game of 'Skat', now universal in Germany, originated among these peasants.

FROM ALtenburg to ZEITZ (p. 362), 16 M., branch-line in 1 hr. viâ Meuselwitz (see p. 359).

40 M. Gössnitz (junction for Chemnitz, p. 334, and Gera, p. 362), Crimmitzschau, (46 M.) Werdau, all manufacturing towns.

From Werdau branch-lines diverge to *Zwickau* and *Schwarzenberg* on the E. (pp. 337, 338), and to *Wünschendorf* and *Weida* on the W. (see p. 362).

To the left, on a wooded height, rises the castle of *Schönfels*. 51 M. Neumark is another manufacturing place, whence a branch-line diverges to *Zwickau*.

From Neumark by a branch-line in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 m. 20, 90, 60 pf.) to Greiz (**Henning*; *Löwe*; *Thüringer Hof*, at the station, well spoken of; *Restaurants Göltzschthal*, *Centralhalle*), the capital of the small principality of Reuss-Greiz, charmingly situated in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, and consisting of the regularly built new town on the left bank, and the quaint and irregular old town on the right bank. The population (17,300) is largely engaged in the manufacture of dress-goods. The bridge beside the *Anger* commands a fine view of the old castle on the left bank of the *Elster* and of the modern palace with its lofty tower, on an isolated wooded hill below. The park fills the whole bed of the valley, and in order to avoid injuring it a tunnel for the *Gera* railway was driven through the *Schlossberg*. The environs abound in romantic walks.

Greiz is also a station on the GERA AND WEISCHLITZ RAILWAY (34 M.), which traverses the romantic **Elsterthal*, passing numerous bridges and tunnels. — From Greiz to Gera, 19 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., viâ *Wolfsgefäß* (p. 362). — The portion of the line between Greiz and Weischlitz, 18 M., is still more picturesque, passing the château of *Döhlau*, the ruins of *Elsterberg* and *Liebau*, the *Steinigt* ravine, etc. The last two stations are (14 M.) *Plauen* (see below) and *Kürbitz*. 18 M. *Weischlitz*, see below.

56 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Reichenbach (*Lamm; *Deutscher Kaiser; Blauer Engel*), a manufacturing place with 18,000 inhabitants. The train crosses the *Göltzschthal* by an imposing viaduct, 706 yds. in length, and at one point 285 ft. in height. Far below, to the left, is the small town of *Mylau*. Stations *Netzschkau*, with an old castle, and *Herlasgrün*.

From *Herlasgrün* a branch-line diverges to *Oelsnitz*, via *Auerbach* and *Falkenstein*, where it rejoins the main line. Near *Auerbach* (carr. in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) lies *Reiboldsgrün* (2250 ft.), a mineral spring in the midst of the forest, visited for its salubrious air.

The train now crosses the *Elsterthal* by another handsome viaduct.

72 M. Plauen (1340 ft.; **Deil's Hotel; Engel; Grüner Baum*), a loftily-situated manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster*, with 43,000 inhab., the capital of the Voigtland. The old castle of *Hradschin* was anciently the seat of the Voigt (*advocatus regni*).

At *Plauen* the lines to *Hof* and *Eger* divide. — To *EGER*, 118 M. Stations *Weischlitz*, *Oelsnitz* (see above), *Adorf* (p. 337), *Bad Elster* (*Hôtel de Saxe*; **Wettiner Hof*, R. 2-4 m., D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), a frequented watering-place, *Brambach*, *Voitersreuth*, *Franzensbad*, and *Eger* (see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*).

To *Hof*. Next stations *Mehltheuer*, *Schönberg*.

From *Schönberg* a diligence runs twice daily to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schleiz* (*Sonne; Erbprinz*), formerly the capital of the principality of *Reuss-Schleiz*, which is now united to *Greiz*, a small town (5000 inhab.), pleasantly situated, and commanded by the palace of the prince. The late-Gothic *Bergkirche* is worthy of notice. About 1 M. to the S. is the *Heinrichsrude*, a château of the prince. To the W., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., is **Schloss Burgk*, a château of the prince, situated on a wooded rock, high above the *Saale*. — About 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of *Schleiz*, halfway to *Lobenstein*, is *Saalburg* (*Weisses Ross*), a small town on a hill with towers and ramparts. Pleasant walk through the valley of the *Saale* to *Schloss Burgk*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Lobenstein (1400 ft.; *Curhaus; Volkmar; Reussischer Hof*), a small town (pop. 2600) beautifully situated on the *Lemnitz*, and commanded by a ruined castle on the hill above it, was the residence of the princes of *Reuss-Lobenstein* down to 1824, and has been rebuilt since a fire in 1863. The chalybeate springs and hydropathic establishment are much frequented. Diligences to (16 M.) *Schleiz*, (18 M.) *Eichicht*, (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reuth*, (23 M.) *Hof*, and (25 M.) *Kronach*. Carriage to *Eichicht* 16 m., to *Hof* 18 m.

Beyond (88 M.) *Reuth* the line enters Bavaria. To the left are seen the blue outlines of the *Fichtelgebirge*.

102 M. Hof (*Hirsch; Lamm; Löwe; Rail. Restaurant*) is a Bavarian town on the *Saale*, with 22,000 inhabitants. Gothic *Rathaus* of 1563. The tasteful *Michaelskirche* was restored in 1884.

A diligence plies daily from *Hof* via *Hirschberg* (*Goldene Hirsch*), on the *Saale*, to (21 M.) *Lobenstein* (see above).

From *Hof* to *Franzensbad*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany and Austria*.

Cuttings, embankments, and dark ravines follow each other rapidly. To the left in the distance is the monastery of *Himmelkron*, the church of which is pointed out by tradition as the burial-place of the Countess of Orlamünde (the 'White Lady', d. about 1300), from whom a branch of the Brandenburg family is descended.

Stations *Neuenmarkt* (junction for *Baireuth*), *Unter-Steinach*, and (146 M.) *Culmbach* (**Hirsch; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town celebrated for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Branden-

burg-Culmbach, situated on the *Weisse Main*, and commanded by the *Plassenburg*, which is now used as a prison. The *Petersberg*, with a belvedere, lies 4 M. to the N.W.

Near (149 M.) *Mainleus*, at the foot of *Schloss Steinhäsen*, the *Weisse* and *Rothe Main* unite to form the *Main*, the broad valley of which is now traversed. Beyond (155 M.) *Burgkunstadt* the *Main* is crossed. — 159 M. *Hochstadt* is the junction of the *Saalfeld*, *Gera*, and *Leipsic* line.

FROM LEIPSIC TO HOCHSTADT VIÀ GERA AND SAALFELD, 131 M., railway in $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. The train follows the direction of the *Elster*. Stations *Leutzsch* (p. 363), *Plagwitz-Lindenau* (p. 359), and *Pegau*.

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zeitz* (*Löwe*; *Kronprinz*; *Herold*), an old town with cloth and other manufactories, situated on an eminence on the *Weisse Elster*, and an episcopal see from 968 to 1029. Pop. 19,800. The *Moritzburg*, erected in 1654 by the Dukes of Sachsen-Zeitz on the site of the old episcopal palace, is now a reformatory and poor-house. Gothic *Abbey Church* of the 15th cent. with Romanesque crypt of the 12th century. The *Stiftsschule* (Gymnasium) has a library with a number of MSS. dating from the time of the Reformation. In the market-place is a *Monument* commemorating the war of 1870-71. The cemetery contains a monument erected by Fred. William IV. to his teacher *Delbrück* (d. 1830). About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of *Zeitz* lies *Posa*, formerly a Benedictine abbey, with ruins of the church, which was built in 1168. — *Zeitz* is the junction of a line to *Weissenfels* (p. 364; 20 M., in 52 min.), traversing a district rich in brown coal.

Then through the *Elsterthal* to *Crossen* (branch-line to *Eisenberg*), *Köstritz* (famous for its beer and flowers; near it *Bad Köstritz*, with warm sand and salt-baths), and —

45 M. *Gera* (*Victoria*; *Frommater*; *Stadt Dresden*), the capital of the principality of *Reuss-jüngerer-Linie*, a busy manufacturing town with 34,100 inhab., on the *Weisse Elster*. The *Johannis-Platz* is adorned with a modern statue of *Count Heinrich Posthumus* (d. 1635). On the *Hainberg*, opposite the town, rises the château of *Osterstein*, the residence of the prince. — Railways to *Gössnitz* (p. 380), viâ *Ronneburg*, in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and to *Jena* and *Weimar* (p. 370) in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Beyond (49 M.) *Wolfsgefärth*, junction for the line to *Greiz* and *Plauen* (p. 360), the *Elster* is quitted. 53 M. *Weida* (*Ring*), in the duchy of *Weimar*, is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway; the *Osterburg* is an old *Schloss* to the N.W. of the town (branch-line to *Werdau*, p. 380, in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

67 M. *Neustadt* on the *Orla* (*Gold. Löwe*), a manufacturing town in the duchy of *Weimar*, with a handsome late-Gothic *Rathhaus*. About 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant is the *Fröhliche Wiederkunft*, a shooting-lodge of the Duke of *Altenburg*; and 6 M. from *Neustadt* is *Hummelshain*, also with a ducal château and deer-park. Diligence thrice daily from *Neustadt* to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schleiz* (p. 361).

72 M. *Oppurg*, with a château of Prince *Hohenlohe*. 76 M. *Pößneck* (*Ritter*; *Hirsch*), a town in the duchy of *Meiningen*, with porcelain, flannel, and other manufactories; diligence once daily to *Ziegenrück* (Preuss. Hof), 11 M., and thence to *Lobenstein* (p. 361). To the left rises the picturesque castle of *Ranis*.

87 M. *Saalfeld* (*Rother Hirsch*; *Preussischer Hof*; *Meintinger Hof*), an old town, with 7400 inhab., on the N.E. boundary of the Thuringian forest, picturesquely situated on the *Saale*, possessing sewing-machine and other manufactories. *Rathhaus* in the market-place in the latest Gothic style, 1533-37. Gothic *Johanniskirche* of the 14th cent. with good stained glass of 1514 in the choir. In the suburb is the *Schloss* of the extinct dukes of *Saalfeld*, erected in 1679. In the S.E. part of the town are the *Kitzstein*, a château of the 16th cent., and the ruins of the *Sorbenburg*, which is said to have been erected by Charlemagne for protection against the pagan Slavs. The termination of many of the names of places on the right bank of the *Saale* in *itz* indicates their Slavonic origin. — Railway from *Saalfeld* to *Rudolstadt* and *Jena*, see R. 58.

101 M. **Probstzella** (*Rail. Restaurant*) is the last Prussian station. The train now enters Bavaria and proceeds via (106 M.) **Ludwigsstadt** (branch line to *Lehesten*, with important slate-quarries) and (119½ M.) **Stockheim** to (126 M.) **Kronach** (*Post*; *Sonne*), a small town picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Hasslach* and *Rodach*, formerly fortified, and the birth-place of the painter Lucas Cranach (1472). — 131 M. **Hochstadt** (see p. 362).

165 M. **Lichtenfels** (*Anker*; *Moulin*; *Krone*) is the junction of the Werra line (to Coburg and Eisenach, see R. 64). On a hill to the right are the extensive buildings of the celebrated old Benedictine abbey of *Banz*. On the hill opposite Banz rises the richly-decorated abbey-church of *Vierzehnheiligen*, the most frequented pilgrimage-shrine in Franconia, with frescoes by A. Palme. To the S., farther on, rise the precipitous limestone rocks of the *Staffelberg*, beyond which, on the opposite side, is the *Veitsberg*, with a chapel and ruined castle commanding a beautiful view.

184 M. **Bamberg**, and thence to **Nuremberg**, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

57. From Leipsic to Bebra (*Frankfort on the Main*) and Cassel. Thuringian Railway.

172 M. RAILWAY. Express in 6 hrs. (fares 25 m. 10, 18 m. 70, 13 m 10 pf.). Dinner-cars (D. 2½ m.) accompany the trains on this line. — By *Halle* and *Nordhausen*, see R. 67.

This line traverses one of the most picturesque districts in Central Germany. 4 M. **Leutzsch**, the junction for Zeitz, Gera, Saalfeld, and Hochstadt (p. 362). — The salt-works of (16 M.) *Dürrenberg* are passed, and the *Saale* crossed. — 19½ M. **Corbetha** is the junction for Halle (see below).

BATTLE FIELDS. Three celebrated battles have been fought near Corbetha. At *Rossbach*, 5 M. to the W., Frederick the Great with 22,000 Prussians signally defeated 60,000 French and their German allies under Soubise, on 5th Nov., 1757. — Near *Lützen*, 5 M. to the E., two battles were fought. In the first of these, on 6th Nov., 1632, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was mortally wounded, after having defeated the Imperial troops. A block of granite with a Gothic roof marks the spot. At *Gross-Görschen*, a little to the S. of Lützen, a fierce but undecisive engagement was fought on 2nd May, 1813, by the allied Russians and Prussians against the French, in which the Prussian Gen. Scharnhorst was mortally wounded. On the previous day the French Marshal Bessières had been killed in a skirmish near Lützen. — *Keuschberg*, a little to the N.N.E., is generally but incorrectly regarded as the scene of the great victory gained by Emp. Henry I. over the Hungarians in 933; the real battle-field must have been more to the W., perhaps at Rossbach (see above).

Merseburg (*Sonne*; *Halber Mond*), 6 M. from Corbetha, on the line towards Halle, an ancient town on the *Saale*, with 16,800 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 9th cent., was a favourite residence of the emperors Henry I. and Otho I., and frequently the scene of imperial diets. It was an episcopal diocese from 968 to 1561. The **Cathedral*, founded in the 10th cent. and recently restored, consists of a choir of the 13th and late-Gothic nave of the 15th century. The choir contains the brazen monument of Rudolph of Swabia, who fell in 1080 in a battle with his rival Henry IV., a Crucifixion and Entombment by L. Cranach (with a portrait of Luther among the soldiers), and a Marriage of St. Catharine in Albert Dürer's style. The pulpit and screen are carved in the late-Gothic style. Fine organ. Interesting wooden figures in the porch. The *Schloss* of the 15th cent.,

partly restored in the 17th, once a residence of the Saxon princes, presents an imposing appearance with its numerous towers. — A diligence runs once daily to the sulphur-baths of (7 M.) *Lauchstädt* (Goldener Adler).

25 M. **Weissenfels** (*Schütze*; *Goldner Hirsch*), on the Saale, which is crossed by a handsome bridge, a town with 21,700 inhab., possesses an old *Schloss* of the extinct Dukes of Weissenfels-Querfurt. The body of Gustavus Adolphus was embalmed after the battle of Lützen in a room at the *Amtshaus*. The *Klemmburg*, which rises above the *Schloss*, is a good point of view. — From Weissenfels to *Zeitz* (*Gera*, *Altenburg*), see p. 362.

On the slope to the right rises the château of *Goseck*, and to the left the lofty tower of the ruin *Schönbürg*. The country becomes more hilly, and the vine is cultivated here with tolerable success.

33 M. **Naumburg** (**Schwarzes Ross*; **Reichskrone*, R., L., & A., from 1½, D. 1½ m.; *Sächs. Hof*), an ancient town, mentioned as early as the 10th cent., with 19,100 inhab., at some distance from the station, is an important-looking and pleasantly-situated place. The **Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (sacristan, Obere Linden-Str. 20), dating from the 12-13th cent., and probably consecrated in 1242, with pointed arches and vaulting, but round-arched windows, is built in the so-called Romanesque transition style. The two choirs are Gothic, that at the W. end dating from 1245-72, and the other, to the E., from the end of the 14th cent.; each is separated from the nave by a tasteful screen. The W. choir is adorned with ten *Statues of founders of the church. Below the E. choir is a spacious crypt with pillars and capitals of most varied form. The N.W. tower is in the late-Gothic style, with curious projections and details. The whole was restored in 1872-78. The *Stadtkirche*, in the market, contains a small picture by Cranach the Elder, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'. Naumburg is the seat of the *District Court* of the Prussian province of Saxony. In the Court of Assizes (*Schwurgerichts-Gebäude*) is a fresco of the murder of Abel, by Bendemann. Fine views are obtained from the *Bürgergarten* on the *Galgenberg*, the *Spechtsart*, a hill to the N.W., and the **Georgenberg*.

Diligence thrice daily (railway in progress) from Naumburg to **Freiburg on the Unstrut** (*Goldner Ring*; *Jahn's Haus*, restaurant), 4½ M. to the N.W., which possesses a fine church, half Gothic and half Romanesque, dating from the 13th and 15th cent., with two towers connected by a kind of bridge. The ancient *Neuenburg* on the hill, with its Romanesque double chapel, was one of the chief seats of the landgraves of Thuringia. The tower, 160 ft. high, commands an extensive view. In the interior is shown a chair in which Queen Louise of Prussia is said to have rested on her flight after the battle of Auerstedt (see p. 365). The tower is visible from the railway near Naumburg. *Ludwig Jahn*, the 'father of gymnastics' (p. 63), lived and died (1852) at Freiburg, where a monument was erected to him in 1859. Near the town is the so-called *Edelacker*, or nobles' acre, where Landgrave Lewis II. is said to have compelled his rebellious nobles to draw his plough.

Beyond Naumburg, to the left of the line, is the celebrated school of *Schulpforta*, established in 1543 in an old Cistercian monastery,

where Klopstock, Fichte, and other celebrated men were pupils. The fine early-Gothic church was completed in 1268. The valley of the Saale from Naumburg to Sulza is very picturesque.

37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Kösen. — Hotels. ZUM MUTHIGEN RITTER; KURZHALS; PREUSSISCHER HOF; TANNE. — Restaurants. At the first two hotels; Railway Restaurant; Curgarten, with picturesque view.

Kösen (2300 inhab.) is a pleasant little watering-place with salt-baths on the Saale, which is here crossed by an old bridge with pointed arches and the railway-bridge. On the left bank lie the station, the Cursaal, and the Curgarten, on the right the Evaporating Works. The Geyersberg, Göttersitz, and Himmelreich are among the prettiest points in the environs. A fine view is enjoyed from the conspicuous Wilhelmsburg Restaurant (20 min.).

To the left on the hill, 2 M. from Kösen, rises the *Rudelsburg (Restaurant), where a monument has been erected to students who fell in 1870-71 (footpath from Kösen via the evaporating house or the Katze, a restaurant on the right bank, where there is a ferry; to the castle $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). Farther on are the two lofty round towers of Saaleck, whence the pedestrian may descend to Gross-Heringen.

41 M. Gross-Heringen (*Zur Saalbahn; Rail. Restaurant*), at the influx of the Ilm into the Saale, is the junction for Jena (see R. 58).

FROM GROSS-HERINGEN TO STRAUSSFURT, 33 M., a branch-line, passing near Auerstedt (see below). *Straussfurt*, see p. 405.

The train quits the Saale and approaches the Ilm. — **43 M. Stadt-sulza** (*Grossherzog von Sachsen*), another small place with salt-baths.

In a side-valley to the right lies Auerstedt. On the hill, about 3 M. from the station, lies Hassenhausen, near which the battle of Jena, or Auerstedt, which proved so fatal to the Prussians, was fought on 14th Oct., 1806. A monument marks the spot where the Duke of Brunswick was wounded.

49 M. Apolda (*Post; Weintraube; Adler*) is a busy place with stocking and other manufactories and bell-foundries (18,000 inhab.). The train now crosses the Ilm.

59 M. Weimar, see p. 370.

FROM WEIMAR TO GERA, 42 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 8 m. 30, 4 m. 50, 3 m. 20 pf.). — **14 M. Jena** (p. 368); *Göschwitz* (p. 368). **42 M. Gera**, see p. 362.

Beyond Weimar the country is hilly. — **72 M. Erfurt**, see p. 379. View of the cathedral to the right, on leaving the station.

From Erfurt to Nordhausen, see R. 68; to Ritschenhausen, see R. 61.

The train now approaches the N. slopes of the Thuringian Forest. **79 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Neu-Dietendorf** (**Rail. Restaurant*, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) is a well-built Moravian colony. — Railway to Arnstadt and Ilmenau, see R. 61.

To the left, farther on, rise three picturesque castles situated on three isolated hills, called the *Drei Gleichen*: viz. the Wachsenburg (1415 ft.), the property of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha, still preserved (Restaurant), the Mühlberg, and the Gleichen, both in ruins. The train skirts the Seeberg (p. 386).

89 M. Gotha (**Rail. Restaurant*), see R. 62. Route to Leinefelde, see p. 402.

FROM GOTHA TO OHDRUF, 11 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 m. 20,

90 pf.). — 8 M. *Georgenthal* ("Schlenk; *Thüringer Hof, near the station, unpretending), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the village of the same name (p. 395). — 11 M. *Ohrdruf* (*Deutscher Kaiser*; *Anker*; *Weisses Ross*) is an old industrial town, with 6000 inhabitants. Numerous pleasant walks in the vicinity. — From Ohrdruf a DILIGENCE runs four times daily in summer to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberhof* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (in the reverse direction 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). The road gradually ascends the wooded hills of Thuringia and traverses a beautiful valley with varying views. At the entrance to the *Ohratal* is the deserted iron-foundry of *Luisenthal* (fitted up for summer-visitors). The villages of *Stutzhaus* and *Schwarzwald* are next passed. A little beyond the latter opens the *Kern Ground* on the right; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the *Trießstein* is passed, and the ducal shooting-lodge soon becomes visible at the head of the valley. *Oberhof*, see p. 384.

Beyond Gotha a fine view is obtained of the wooded mountains of Thuringia, among which the *Inselsberg* is most conspicuous. In the foreground stands the château of *Tenneberg* (see below).

96 M. Fröttstedt.

From FRÖTTSTEDT to FRIEDRICHRODA, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1/2 hr. (fares 1 m. 50, 1 m., 50 pf.). — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Waltershausen* (*Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; *Hirsch*, unpretending), a small manufacturing town. The château of *Tenneberg*, 1 M. from the station, now occupied by public offices, commands a beautiful view. — To the right is *Schnepfenthal*, where there is an excellent school founded by Salzmann in 1784. The château of *Reinhardsbrunn* then becomes visible among the trees. — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Friedrichroda*, see p. 395. The station (cabs) is about 1/2 M. from the village.

The railway now follows the course of the *Hörsel*. On the right, extending nearly as far as Eisenach, rises the long, deeply-furrowed ridge of the *Hörselberg* (1575 ft.). Here according to popular tradition is situated the Cave of Venus, into which she enticed the knight Tannhäuser. The ascent is best accomplished from Wutha by *Schöna* and the *Zapfengrund*, or from *Sättelstädt-Mechterstädt*, a station farther on, at which, however, all trains do not stop; fine view from the top. — 104 M. *Wutha* (Bamberger Hof).

From WUTHA to RUHLA, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1/2 hr. (fares 80 or 60 pf.). — The train ascends the valley of the *Erbstrom*. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Farnroda*. — 3 M. *Thal* (*Tannhäuser*; *Scharfenburg*), picturesquely situated at the foot of the ruin-crowned *Scharfenberg* (view). Pleasant walks to the *Königshäuschen* and to the **Meisenstein* (1775 ft.), a porphyry rock 2 M. to the E., rising 210 ft. above the valley, and commanding an admirable panorama. — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Heiligenstein*. — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ruhla*, see p. 399.

107 M. *Eisenach*, see R. 63. From Eisenach to Coburg, see R. 64.

The train follows the course of the *Hörsel* (view of the *Wartburg* on the left) to its union with the *Werra*. In the distance, on the left bank, are visible the ruins of the *Brandenburg*, once the seat of the counts of that name. Beyond a tunnel the train quits the valley of the *Werra* and enters that of the *Fulda*.

135 M. *Bebra* (Rail. Restaurant, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Hôtel Schlüter*, near the station) is the junction of the railway from Göttingen to Frankfort via Fulda (R. 72).

139 M. *Rotenburg*, once the residence of the landgraves of Hessen-Rotenburg; 151 M. *Malsfeld*, the junction for Niederhone and Treysa (p. 430); 155 M. *Melsungen*, an old town on the left bank of the *Fulda*. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Guxhagen*, a picturesque town, sit-

uated on both banks of the Fulda, with the extensive Benedictine abbey of *Breitenau* (founded in 1120, now suppressed).

162 M. *Guntershausen* (p. 425) is the junction for Giessen and Frankfort. 169 M. *Wilhelmshöhe*.

172 M. *Cassel*, see p. 110.

58. From Gross-Heringen to Jena and Saalfeld.

RAILWAY to (16 M.) *Jena* in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 60, 1 m. 10 pf.); to (47 M.) *Saalfeld* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 6 m. 10, 4 m. 70, 3 m. 20 pf.).

Gross-Heringen, see p. 375. The line ascends the pretty valley of the *Saale* to (5 M.) *Camburg* (*Erbprinz), with sugar-works.

9½ M. *Dornburg*, situated on a lofty rock, possesses three *Castles*. The oldest was an imperial residence as early as the time of Otho I.; that in the centre was built by Duke Ernest Augustus; and the third was occupied by Goethe for several months in 1828 (no admission). Fine views from the garden-terraces. Adjacent is the *Schiesshaus*, with a better restaurant. At the foot of the rocks lies *Dorndorf* (*Zum blauen Schild), whence a pretty walk may be taken to the 'Hohe Leeden', on the *Saale*, opposite *Dornburg*, affording a good view of the castles, especially in the morning, and to (3 M.) *Tautenburg* (Schenk), picturesquely situated on a hill in the middle of a wooded dale. — To the left, on a steep hill on the right bank of the *Saale*, rises the ruined *Kunitzburg* (*View).

16 M. *Jena*. — HOTELS. **SCHWARZER BÄR*, R. & A. 2, D. 2, B. ¾, omn. ½ m.; **DEUTSCHES HAUS*; *SONNE*; *LÖWE*; *ADLER*, unpretending. Rooms at the Stations. — *Zeine's Garden Restaurant*, Forstweg, with good view of *Jena*.

The station of the *Saale* railway is 1 M. from that of the Weimar line; the hotel-omnibuses meet the trains.

Jena, a town of Weimar with 13,000 inhab., celebrated for its university (600 stud.), which was founded in 1548 and attained a high repute about the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century, is very pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Saale* and *Leutra*.

Many of the streets contain memorial tablets to illustrious men who were once teachers or students at the university; thus to Arndt, Fichte, Oken, and Schiller in the *Leutragasse*; to the last also in the *Schlossgasse* and the *Jenagasse*. Goethe's lodgings in the *Schlossgasse* and in the Botanical Garden are also pointed out. The 'Schwarzer Bär' ('Black Bear') commemorates the name of the inn in which Luther met the Swiss students in 1522, on his way from the *Wartburg* to *Wittenberg*.

The *Market Place* is embellished with a **Statue of John Frederick the Generous* (d. 1557), the founder of the university. The choir of the *Stadtkirche* (15th cent.) contains a figure of Luther in relief, originally destined for his tomb at *Wittenberg*, but placed here in 1572. Goethe frequently resided at the *Schloss*, where he composed his 'Hermann and Dorothea'. This building, which was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Jena, now contains most of the university collections, amongst which that of coins is

the most valuable. — In the Eichplatz is the *Burschenschafts-Denkmal*, or Students' Monument, by Donndorf, erected in 1883 in commemoration of the efforts made by German students in the cause of national liberty after the downfall of Napoleon.

In the pleasant promenades surrounding the town are monuments to *Fritz Reuter* (erected 1888) and to *Schulze* (d. 1860), an eminent political economist and agriculturist. In the vicinity is the *University Library*, containing 180,000 vols. (daily, 12-1 and 2-3). Farther on in the Fürstengraben are the monument of the naturalist *Oken* (d. 1851), by Drake, a bust of the philosopher *Fries* (d. 1843), and others. The *Botanical Garden* on the *Heinrich Berg* is open daily; near the entrance is the interesting old *Pulver-Thurm*.

The garden of the *Observatory* on the S. side of the town contains a bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, on the spot where the poet wrote his 'Wallenstein' in 1798. The house through which the garden is entered bears a memorial tablet.

On the Weimar road rises the *Thuringian District Court*, built in 1879. The large *Lunatic Asylum*, conspicuously situated on a hill above the town, was erected in the same year.

The 'Tanne Inn' at *Camsdorf*, on the opposite bank of the Saale, bears an inscription to the effect that Goethe once resided there; a path by the Saale is said to be the spot where he composed the 'Erlkönig'. — A little farther down the river is the village of *Wenigenjena*, in the little church of which Schiller was married in 1790.

The *Environs of Jena* (comp. the *Map*), where the peculiar stratification of the rock is an object of interest (layers of various kinds of shell-limestone with beds of greyish marl, overlying at places gypsum or red sandstone and clay), afford a number of pleasant excursions. On the left bank of the Saale a double avenue of trees, the 'Paradies', leading from the river to the station, affords a pleasant view. On the *Hausberg*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. rises the *Fuchsturm*, a remnant of the castle of Kirchberg, generally open in summer (10 pf.), reached from the village of *Ziegenhain* (where the key is kept), or from *Camsdorf* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. From Ziegenhain a pleasant path leads along the *Kernberge* to *Wöllnitz*, on the Saale, 2 M. above Jena, passing the foot of the *Sophienhöhe* (*Restaurant), a fine point of view. — The **Forst* (Restaurant), 2 M. to the W., is another picturesque spot; the tower at the top was built in memory of the Jena students who fell in 1870-71. A good path leads hence to *Lichtenhain*, which, like Ziegenhain and Wöllnitz, is a favourite resort of the students. From Lichtenhain back to Jena, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The *Battle of Jena* was fought on 14th Oct., 1806, a little to the N. of the town, where Napoleon, with his superior generalship, and an army of 130,000 men, of whom about 80,000 were actually brought into the field, signally defeated 48,000 Prussians under Prince Hohenlohe. The battle raged most fiercely at *Vierzehnheiligen*, 5 M. from Jena, on the way to Apolda, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the right of the road. At the same time the rest of the Prussian army was engaged at the battle of Auerstedt (comp. p. 365).

The small town of *Bürgel*, 9 M. to the N.E. of Jena, contains the interesting remains of a Romanesque church of 1133-42.

From Jena to *Weimar* and *Gera*, see p. 365; station, see p. 367.

Beyond Jena the line follows the left bank of the Saale. $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Paradies* (see above). To the left, on the opposite bank, lies *Lobeda*, above which rise the ruins of the *Lobedaburg*, 3 M. from Jena. 20 M. *Göschwitz*, junction for *Weimar* and *Gera* (p. 365).

v. Erfurt

AlBerká

Jubiläums

WEIMAR

7

Leipzig

Gasthäuser:	
1. Erbprinz	B.C.4
2. Rose. Hof	A.4
3. Elephant	B.4
4. Adler	B.4
5. Sonne	B.4

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|
| 6. Residenzschloss | C.4 | 16. Kunstschule | B.6. |
| 7. Bastille | C.4 | 17. Post | A.3 |
| 8. Rotes & gelbes Schloß | C.4 | 18. Bank | B.5 |
| 9. Fürstenhaus | C.4 | 19. Studtkirche | R.4 |
| 10. Wittums Palais | B.4 | 20: Jacobskirchhof u. | |
| 11. Rathaus | B.4 | Kirche | B.3 |
| 12. Bibliothek | C.4 | 21. Griech. Kirche | C.5 |
| 13. Locomuseum | B.4 | Auf d. Friedhof : | |
| 14. Theater | A.B.4 | 22. Fürstengruft | B.6. |
| 15. Museum | B.2 | 23. Griech. Capelle | B.6. |



26 M. **Kahla** (*Goldener Löwe*), a small town in the duchy of Altenburg. Opposite to it rises the old fortress of **Leuchtenburg*, a good point of view, originally erected, like all the other castles on the Saale, for protection against the Slavs (now a hotel and pension).

— 30 M. **Orlamünde**, at the confluence of the Saale and the *Orla*, once the seat of the powerful counts of that name. The well-known spectre of the White Lady, which is said to appear at the palace of Berlin as the harbinger of the death of the king, is supposed to have been a Countess of Orlamünde (comp. p. 30).

40 M. **Rudolstadt** (**Ritter*, **Löwe*, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 m.; **Deutscher Kaiser*, unpretending; *Thüringer Hof*; *Adler*; **Radtke*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the town, with a garden and baths; **Rudolsbad*, see below), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, is charmingly situated on the *Saale*. Pop. 10,500. On a height (200 ft.) rises the castle of *Heidecksburg*, the residence of the prince, containing a handsome rococo hall. Pretty views from the W. portal and the garden; picturesque walks in the *Hain*, a wood above the town, near the castle. The *Ludwigsburg* in the town contains a cabinet of natural history, including a valuable collection of shells. Schiller's visit to Rudolstadt in 1788 is commemorated by tablets in the *Schlossweg* and the *Neue Strasse*. The *Anger*, near the station, is a favourite resort on fine summer-evenings (band 2-3 times weekly). Large quantities of porcelain are made in the town and district.

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Rudolstadt is the famous school of *Keilhau*, founded by Fröbel in 1817. The *Baropthurm*, 1 M. to the W., built in 1878, commands an admirable view (key kept at Keilhau).

On the high-road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Rudolstadt, lies *Volkstedt*, in one of the first houses of which Schiller resided in 1788 (with a tablet; visitors admitted to a room with Schiller's writing-table and chair). The *Schillerhöhe* on the opposite bank of the *Saale*, adorned with a copy of his bust by Dannecker, commands a fine view. — About halfway between Rudolstadt and Volkstedt, a little to the left of the road, rises the *Justinshöhe*, another good point of view. At the foot of the *Justinshöhe*, near Richter's large chemical factory, is the **Rudolsbad*, with baths, restaurant, and lodgings (R. 2-4 m., 'pens'. from 5 m.). Other pleasant points are the (2 hrs.) **Kulm*, the **Marienthurm* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and the *Mörlaer Grund* (to the S.W.).

43 M. **Schwarza**, the station for visitors to the Schwarzatal (p. 390; branch-railway to Blankenburg, see p. 390). The *Schweden-schanze*, near the station, is a fine point of view (*Inn).

Beyond Schwarza the train crosses the *Saale*. To the left is the battle-field of 10th Oct. 1806, where Lannes and Augereau with 30,000 men defeated 11,000 Prussians and Saxons under Prince Lewis Ferdinand of Prussia. Between Saalfeld and Schwarza, a monument has been erected to the prince on the spot where he fell.

47 M. **Saalfeld**, where the line joins the Leipsic and Hochstadt railway, see p. 362.

59. Weimar.

Hotels. ERBPRINZ (Pl. 1; B, C, 4), R., L., & A. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; RUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. 2; A, 4), R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; HÔTEL CHEMNITIUS, corner of the Carls-Platz, near the theatre, R. 2-4 m.; SEEBERG'S HÔTEL ZUM ELEPHANTEN (Pl. 3; B, 4), R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; ADLER (Pl. 4; B, 4); KAISERIN AUGUSTA, at the station, with garden-restaurant. — Rooms may also be obtained at the station.

Restaurants. At the *Hôtel Chemnitius*; *Stadthaus*, in the market-place; *Werther*, Theater-Platz. — Confectioners. **Rammer*, Windischengasse 1; *Grenzdörfer*, Carls-Platz. — Wine at *Freund's*, corner of the Schiller-Str. and Frauenthor-Str., and *Becker's*, in the Markt.

Cabs. Cab to the town (centre of the town 1 M. from the station) for 1 pers. 50 pf. Drive through the Schloss Park to Belvedere or Tiefurt, 6 m., with fee and tolls; to both 9 m.

Theatre, with performances worthy of its reputation.

Exhibition of Art and Industry, Carls-Platz 9 (10-4; adm. 1 m., Sun. 50pf.).

English Church in the Bürger-Schule; service at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Weimar (670 ft.), the capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, with 22,000 inhab., an irregularly-built old town with modern suburbs, pleasantly situated on the *Ilm*, derives its principal interest from the literary associations connected with it. By the invitation of Duke Charles Augustus (d. 1828), a liberal patron of literature, *Goethe* resided here in an official capacity (latterly as minister) during 56 years till his death in 1832. His contemporaries *Herder* and *Wieland* also held appointments here under the Duke, during whose reign Weimar was visited by many other celebrated men of letters. In 1789 *Schiller*, at Goethe's request, was appointed a professor at the neighbouring university of Jena, but he resigned in 1801 and retired to Weimar, where he died in 1805. — Weimar is now the seat of a school of art, founded in 1860, of which the most prominent members have been *Genelli* (d. 1868), *Preller* (d. 1877), *Pauwels*, *Verlat*, and *Kalckreuth*.

The wide Sophien-Strasse leads from the station into the town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant. On the right stands a *War Monument*, by Härtel.

The ***Museum** (Pl. 15; B, 2), a conspicuous red and yellow sandstone edifice in the Renaissance style, at the end of the Sophien-Str., is adorned with fourteen figures on the chief façade, emblematical of the different branches of ancient and modern art (open from May to Sept. daily, except Mon., 10-4, on Sun. and holidays 11-4; from Oct. to April on Sun. 11-3, on Wed. and Thurs. 10-3; on Sun. and Wed. free, at other times 50 pf.; catalogue 60 pf.).

GROUND FLOOR. Sculptures, chiefly casts from antique and Renaissance works. Frieze in relief in three sections by Härtel of Dresden, representing the Education of the youth of Germany, the Battle of Arminius, and the Walhalla. Smaller objects of art, carvings in ivory, glass vessels, Japanese lacquer-work. A niche in the staircase contains Steinhäuser's colossal group of Goethe and Psyche in marble (from a sketch by Bettina von Arnim).

FIRST FLOOR. The W. saloon, lighted from above, and the four smaller rooms adjoining it contain oil-paintings of no great value, with the exception of Nos. 7-13. by Lucas Cranach, a portrait by Van der Helst, two landscapes by Ruysdael, a portrait by Holbein, and three fine sea-pieces by Van de Velde. — The N. (or Preller) Gallery contains a cycle of "Mural

Paintings from the *Odyssey* by *Preller* (d. 1877), representing the fortunes of Odysseus from his departure from Troy till his return to Ithaca. The large landscape-paintings depict the most important events in his wanderings and return; the pictures on the base (red figures on a black ground, like those on Greek vases) represent scenes at Ithaca before and after his return. They are painted in wax-colours, and rank among the best modern works of art, while their arrangement is very skilfully adapted to the architectural construction of the room. — The E. saloon, lighted from above, with the rooms adjoining it, contains celebrated modern drawings by *Carstens*, *Cornelius*, *Genelli*, *Schwind*, and others. The cycle of water-colour drawings, illustrating the 'Fable of the Seven Ravens', painted in 1857, is also by *Schwind*. — The S. gallery contains engravings, etchings, wood-cuts, models, and a small library; the walls are hung with cartoons by *Neher*, *Carracci*, and *Guido Reni*.

To the N. of the Museum is the *Natural History Museum*.

In the centre of the town, in an open square called the HERDER-PLATZ, rises the **Stadt-Kirche**, built in 1488-90 (Pl. 19; B, 4).

It possesses one of Cranach's largest and finest pictures, a *Crucifixion, containing portraits of Luther and the artist. Herder (d. 1803) reposes in the nave of this church, beneath a simple slab, bearing his motto '*Licht, Liebe, Leben*'. The life-size stone figure of L. Cranach (d. 1553), 'pictoris celeberrimi', was brought here from the churchyard of St. James and has been recently restored. The brass which marks the grave of Duke *Bernard* (see below) is the most interesting of the numerous monuments to princes of Weimar interred here.

In front of the church, to the S., stands a *Bronze Statue of Herder* (Pl. 29), designed by Schaller and erected in 1850 by 'Germans from all countries'; the pedestal bears the poet's favourite motto (see above). Behind the church is the *Parsonage* (Pl. 24), occupied by Herder from 1776 till his death.

To the E. of the Stadtkirche rises the grand-ducal *Palace (Pl. 6), erected on the foundation of an older edifice in 1790-1803, partly under Goethe's superintendence.

The INTERIOR (intendant in the court-yard, to the left; fee 1 m.) is decorated with Frescoes: in the 'HERDERZIMMER' symbolical figures of that scholar's various spheres of activity, by Jäger; in the SCHILLERZIMMER scenes from Fiesco, Don Carlos, Wallenstein, Mary Stuart, etc., by Neher; in the GOETHEZIMMER scenes from Egmont, Faust, Hermann and Dorothea, etc., by Neher; in the *WIELANDZIMMER Oberon, etc., by Preller. The APARTMENT OF THE GRAND-DUCHESS is accessible in her absence only. It is still a subject of dispute whether the cartoons here of the heads of Apostles in Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper are by the master himself, or studies by another hand. The GRAND-DUKE'S Room is adorned with modern pictures by Ary Scheffer, Wistencus, etc.; in the DRAWING ROOMS are landscapes by Preller.

An equestrian statue of *Charles Augustus*, designed by Donndorf of Weimar, was unveiled in the neighbouring FÜRSTEN-PLATZ (Pl. C, 4), in 1875; it represents the Grand Duke in the general's uniform of his time, crowned with a wreath of laurels.

The grand-ducal *Library (Pl. 12), in the 'Grüne Schloss' adjacent to the Fürstenhaus, is open daily, except Sun., 9-12 and 2-4 (closed in June and on the principal festivals; fee 1 m., for a party 50 pf. each).

It contains 200,000 vols. and 8000 maps, amongst which are two of the most celebrated old maps of the 16th cent., drawn on a large scale upon parchment, and 4-500 old genealogical works. — The principal

room is decorated with a number of interesting busts and portraits of celebrated men and women, most of whom have resided at Weimar, including portraits of members of the grand-ducal family, such as the *Duchess Anna Amalia* (d. 1807), portrait and bust of her son *Charles Augustus*, and several of *Goethe*; marble bust of *Goethe* over life-size by David d'Angers (1831), another marble *Bust by Trippel of 1788, representing his Apollo-like head; bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, that of *Herder* by Trippel; also those of *Tieck*, *Wieland*, *Winckelmann*, *Gluck*, etc. Many historical and literary curiosities are also shown. — The *Cabinet of Coins and Medals* is a valuable collection. — The spiral staircase of 64 steps in the tower was constructed by a prisoner in 1671 out of the stem of a gigantic oak.

The *Fürstenhaus* (Pl. 9) was the residence of the dukes before the building of the new palace (1774-1803). Farther to the S. is the *Greek Church* (Pl. 21), formerly the house of *Frau von Stein*.

In the market-place is the handsome modern Gothic *Bathhaus* (Pl. 11; B, 4), which contains an interesting painting by *Martersteig*, representing Bernard of Weimar's entry into Breisach. The opposite house, now a bookseller's shop, was once occupied by the painter *Lucas Cranach*, as his device (winged serpent with crown) still indicates.

Schiller's House (Pl. 26; B, 4), in the *Schiller-Strasse*, has been purchased by the town, and the rooms occupied by *Schiller* (2nd floor) contain a few reminiscences of the poet (shown daily, 8-12 and 2-6, in winter 9-12 and 2-4; fee 30 pf.).

In front of the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4) rises the **Goethe-Schiller Monument* (Pl. 30), erected in 1857, in bronze, designed by Riet-schel. The illustrious pair are united in a happily-conceived group. — Opposite is the *Dower House* (*Withums-Palais*; Pl. 10), the home of the *Duchess Amelia* (d. 1807), containing portraits and other reminiscences of Weimar's classic period. — In the *Wieland-Str.*, to the N., is *Wieland's House* (Pl. 25).

***Goethe's House** (Pl. 27; B, 5) in the *Goethe-Platz*, in the S. quarter of the town, was presented to the great poet by Duke Karl August and occupied by him for 40 years. After *Goethe's* death it remained inaccessible to the public for half-a-century, but in 1885 it was bequeathed to the state, with its contents, by Walther von *Goethe*, the poet's last grandson, and in the following year it was opened as the **GOETHE NATIONAL MUSEUM**. Admission in summer daily, except Mon., 11-4, fee 1 m., on Sun. 50 pf.; in winter Sun. & Wed. 11-3. Director, *Dr. Ruland*.

The house has been restored as far as possible to its condition during *Goethe's* life-time. The spacious STAIRCASE, built in 1792 from a design by *Goethe* and adorned with statues and cartoons, leads to the RECEPTION ROOM, which contains portraits of *Goethe* (by *Kraus*, 1775, and *Angelica Kaufmann*, 1787), his family, members of the ducal house (*Anna Amalia* by *Tischbein*, *Karl August* by *Kolbe*), and friends (*Marianne von Willemer*, *Goethe's Suleika*, etc.). In the window-recesses are *Goethe's* collection of antique gems, medals with his image, his orders and rings, and other relics. — To the left is the JUNO ROOM, fitted up exactly as in *Goethe's* time, with the original furniture and decorations by *H. Meyer*, the piano on which the young Mendelssohn played, portraits of *Goethe* after *Stieler* (1828), *Goethe* and his wife by *Bury*, and *Zelter* by *Begas*, and a copy of the Aldobrandine Nuptials by *H. Meyer*. A glass-case contains medallions

of Goethe and his parents by *Melchior*, gifts from the city of Frankfort and from English friends, etc. — The next room, known as the URBINO Room, contains paintings by *Tischbein*, *Carus*, *L. von Klenze*, and others, busts, sketches by Goethe, portrait-medallions by *David*, a cup with a beautiful miniature of Goethe (1826; by *Sebbers*), etc. — To the right of the Reception Room are three rooms containing Goethe's art-collections proper. In the first of these (the DECKENZIMMER) are a selection of valuable drawings (*P. Vischer*, *Rubens*, *Angelica Kaufmann*, *Watteau*) and specimens from the fine cabinet of coins ("Italian portrait-medals of the 15-16th cent.). Rooms II. and III. contain *Italian Majolica, plaques of the Italian Renaissance, and ancient (Victoria, Jupiter, Bacchus) and modern (*Giov. da Bologna*, Venus bathing; *Donatello*, Venus) bronze statuettes. Also drawings (*Boucher*, *Rembrandt*), busts (*Trippel's* first effort), portraits and masks of friends, autographs, etc. — The Bust Room, to the S. of the Reception Room, contains busts of Herder (by *Trippel*), Goethe and his wife, Wieland, Lord Byron, etc.; the ceiling-painting is by *H. Meyer*. Adjacent is the small GARDEN ROOM. — At the back of the house, overlooking the old-fashioned garden, are Goethe's simple STUDY and BEDROOM, arranged exactly as on the day of his death (Mar. 22nd, 1832), which took place in the large arm-chair in the latter room.

Farther on, near the former Frauenthör, is *Wieland's Monument* (Pl. 31; B, 5), by Gasser, erected in 1857.

The new Cemetery (Pl. B, 6), on the S. side of the town, contains the *Grand Ducal Vault* (Pl. 22; open in summer 11-12, on Tues. & Frid. 12-1 and 3-5; when closed, apply at the Hofmarschallamt in the Bastille, Pl. 7, C 4; fee 1 m.), in which *Schiller* (d. 1805) and *Goethe* (d. 1832) are interred in coffins of oak covered with laurel wreaths, beside the ancestors of the reigning Duke, beginning with Duke William (d. 1662). Dukes *Charles Augustus* (d. 1828) and *Charles Frederick* (d. 1853) and their consorts also repose here. By the middle wall, near the ducal vault, are memorial-stones to the eminent composer *Hummel* (d. 1837) and the philanthropist and satirist *Johannes Falk* (d. 1826). Adjoining the ducal vault is the small, but richly-decorated *Russian-Greek Chapel* (Pl. 23), beneath which the grand-duchess *Maria Paulowna* (d. 1859) is interred.

To the left of the cemetery is the *Grand-Ducal School of Art* (Kunstschule, Pl. 16; p. 370). In the adjacent Marien-Strasse is the *Liszt Museum* (adm. 11-1 and 3-6; fee), in the house last occupied by Franz Liszt.

Dr. Schaebe, Wilhelms-Allee B 120, possesses a collection of early German and mediæval antiquities, ethnographical curiosities, etc., to which visitors are kindly admitted.

The *Park (Pl. C, D, 5, 6) lies to the S. E., on the charming banks of the Ilm, where Goethe once occupied a modest summer-abode, called the *Garten Haus* (Pl. 28; fee). — By the bridge, on this side of the Ilm, is the *Borkenhäuschen* or *Klause* (Pl. 34), built by Goethe in 1778 and often occupied by Charles Augustus in summer. Adjacent is the monument erected by Goethe 'genio hujus loci'. Higher up are the so-called *Ruine* (Pl. 33) and a pavilion called the *Tempelherrenhaus* (Pl. 32). Farther to the S. is a monument erected by Goethe to *Francis, Duke of Dessau*. At the S. extremity of the park is the *Römische Haus* (Pl. 35), summer-residence of

Charles Augustus and still occasionally used. The verses inscribed at the foot of the flights of steps leading to the lower part of the park are by Goethe. — At the end of the park is the village of *Ober-Weimar*. On an eminence beyond rises the *Belvedere* château (Pl. B, C, 6), built in 1724-32, with hothouses and pleasure-grounds, connected with Weimar by a fine old avenue (1 hr.; Restaurant and pretty view). The open-air theatre here is still preserved.

The château and park of **Tiefurt*, on the Ilm, 2 M. to the E. of Weimar, are also pleasantly situated. At the village of *Ossmannstedt*, on the Ilm, farther distant in the same direction, Wieland (d. 1813) is interred in the garden of his former estate, by the side of his wife (d. 1801) and his friend Sophia Brentano (d. 1800).

Ettersburg, 4½ M. to the N. of Weimar, the summer-residence of the heir-apparent, also abounds in reminiscences of the golden era of Weimar. An amateur company, including members of the ducal family, frequently performed here in the open air, the trees, meadows, and fountains constituting the scenery and decorations. Plays of Goethe were often thus acted.

Another point of interest in the vicinity is the *Herdersruhe*, at the foot of the *Ettersberg*, a favourite resort of Herder.

FROM WEIMAR TO BLANKENHAIN, 15½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.; comp. Map, p. 389). — 12 M. *Berka* (*Deutscher Kaiser*; *Tanne*; *Weimarer Hof*; *Curhaus*; *Ilmschlösschen*), a small town and watering-place on the Ilm, with pine-cone, sand, and cold water baths, and charming walks in the environs. — 15½ M. *Blankenhain* (1320 ft.; *Bär*; *Mohr*; *Lindenhaus*), a favourite summer-retreat and small watering-place. The old *Schloss Gleichen* is now a hospital and lunatic asylum.

60. Erfurt.

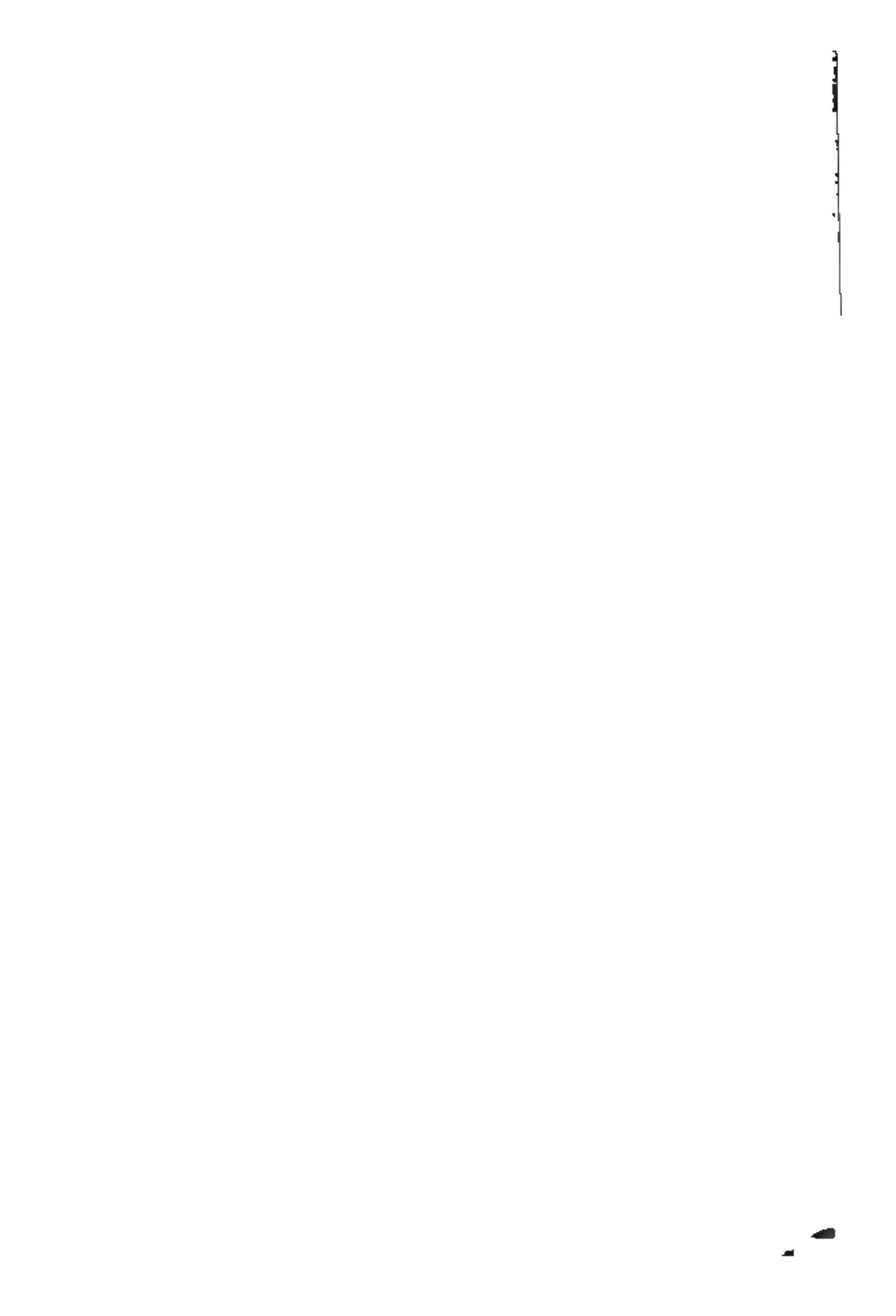
Hotels. *SILBER* (Pl. a; D, 5), at the station, R., L., & B. 2-3 m., A. 60 pf., D. 1¾ m.; **RÖMISCHER KAISER* (Pl. b; D, 3), R., L., & A. 2½ m., B. 80 pf.; **WEISSES ROSS* (Pl. c; D, 3); **THÜRINGER HOF* (Pl. e; B, 4), unpretending; *RITTER* (Pl. g; D, 3); *KRONPRINZ*; *RHEINISCHER HOF*.

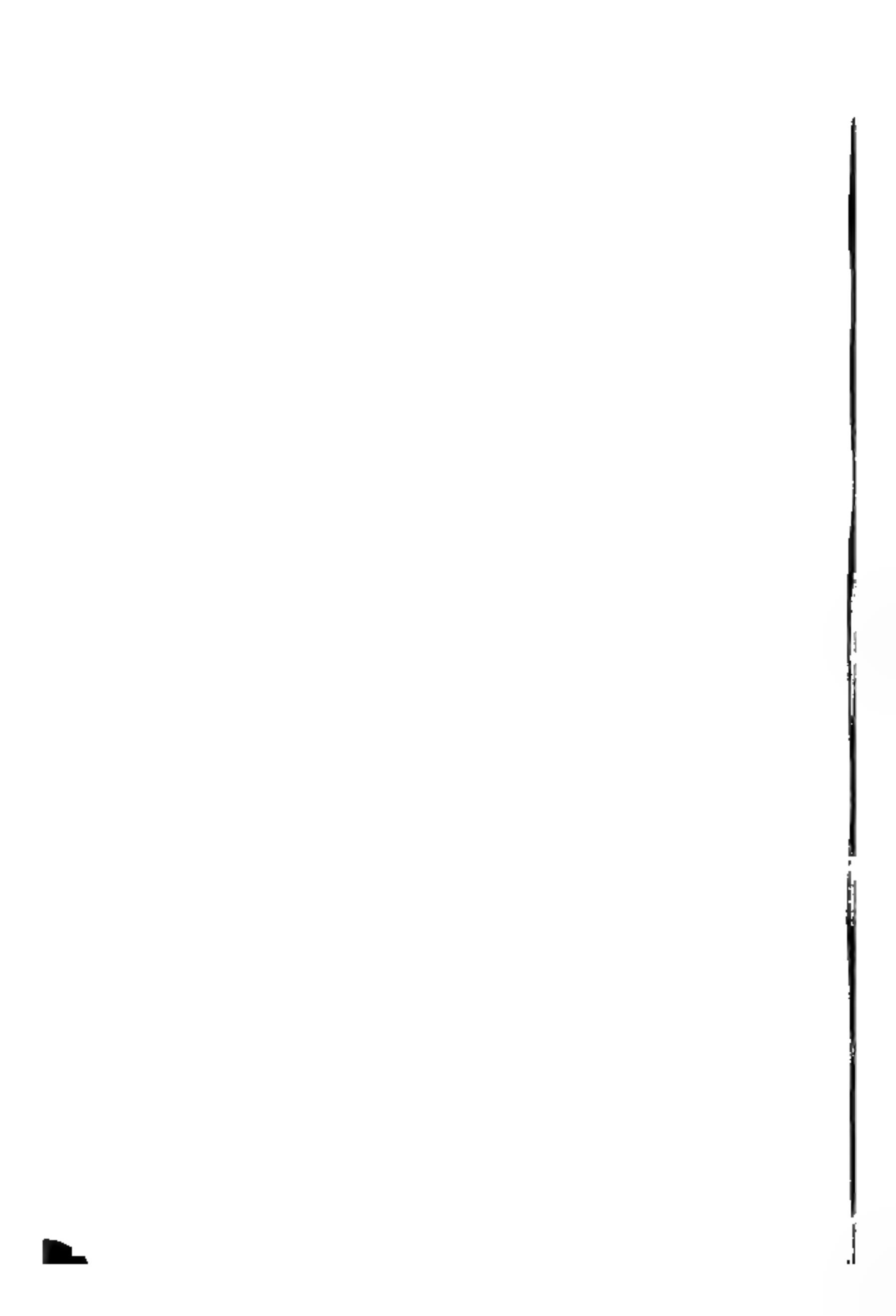
Restaurants. *Steiniger*, with garden, in the Prediger-Platz; *Rathskeller*, below the new Rathaus; *Karthause*, with pleasant garden and evening-concerts. — *Café Walter*, Neuwerk-Str. — *Stolze*, confectioner, in the pretty *Hirschgarten*. — *Vogel's Garten* (Pl. 28), with concerts on summer-evenings.

Cab for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 90 pf., 4 pers. 1 m.; to the Cemetery, *Schiesshaus*, *Steiger*, Hospital, or *Nordhausen* Station 1 m., 1 m. 20, 1 m. 40, 1 m. 60 pf.

Tramways from the Post Office (Pl. 21; D, 3) to *Ilversgehofen* (p. 376), the *Flora* (at the base of the *Steiger*; p. 376), and the *Schiesshaus*; from the station (Pl. C, 5) to the *Andreasthor* (Pl. A, 1).

Erfurt (655 ft.), a very ancient town on the *Gera*, with 62,400 inhab. and a garrison of 3500 soldiers, was a fortress down to 1873, but most of the works have been removed. The town existed in the form of a fortified agricultural settlement as early as the time of St. Boniface, the English apostle of this district. Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, made his submission to the Emperor Frederick I. here in 1181 (comp. p. 432). In the 14th and 15th cent. Erfurt was a member of the Hanseatic League; at a later date it became part of the Electorate of Mayence; in 1802 it was annexed to Prussia, from 1806 to 1815 it was under the French supremacy, and it was afterwards finally restored to Prussia. The quaint old town possesses several handsome Gothic churches, and private dwelling-





houses of the 16th and 17th centuries. The university, founded in 1392 and suppressed in 1816, was one of the chief seats of the Humanists at the time of the Reformation.

The principal square is the FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-PLATZ (Pl. B, 3), in the centre of which rises an Obelisk in memory of an Elector of Mayence. On the N. side of the square is the handsome *Court House*, and on the W. the old 'Lilie' Inn, where Luther, Maurice of Saxony, and Gustavus Adolphus are all said to have put up. To the W. is an eminence, on the top of which the Cathedral and the Severikirche form a picturesque group, approached by a broad flight of steps (sacristan in the corner-house, at the top).

The *Cathedral (Pl. 11; B, 4; Rom. Cath.) was begun after the middle of the 13th cent., in the transition-style, on the site of an older structure (1153); the choir, built in 1349-72 in the pure Gothic style, is erected on a massive substructure (the 'Cavaten'); nave and aisles date from 1455-65. The portals are worthy of inspection. The church was seriously damaged by fires and sieges at various periods, but has been recently restored. The W. façade, which is also approached by a flight of steps, has been adorned with a large figure of the Virgin in mosaic on a gold ground.

INTERIOR. By the first pillar on the N. side a *Bronze relief, Coronation of the Virgin, by P. Vischer, being a monument '*Henningo Goden jurisc.*' (d. 1522; replica at Wittenberg, see p. 351). Near it, on the opposite pillar, a curious painting of 1534, representing the Transubstantiation; on the S. wall a figure of St. Christopher, in oil, occupying almost the entire surface (1499); below it the tombstone of a Count von Gleichen and his two wives, of the 13th cent.; pulpit and organ-loft by Schinkel; modern stained glass. The *Relief in wood of the Resurrection, above an altar to the right of the entrance, is perhaps by Adam Kraft. The choir contains finely carved stalls of the 15th cent., and a curious bronze candelabrum of the 11th (?), representing a Penitent. Fine stained glass of the 14th century.

Beautiful CLOISTERS on the S. side, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic. The **TOWERS**, dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., contain ten bells, the largest of which ('*Maria Gloriosa*') weighs upwards of 13 tons. Fine view from the top (260 steps).

The church of *St. Severus* (Pl. 15; B, 3; also Rom. Cath.), dating from the 14th cent., with its three spires, adjacent to the cathedral, contains a late-Gothic font and an interesting reliquary.

The *Predigerkirche* (Pl. 13; C, 4), erected in 1228, contains a carved altar, with paintings probably by Wohlgemuth. The *Barfüsserkirche* (Pl. 10; C, 4), a simple but tasteful Gothic structure of 1285-1316, judiciously restored in 1840-50, also contains a carved altar (14th cent.).

The **Augustine Monastery** (Pl. 9; C, 2), now an orphan-asylum (*Martinsstift*), contains the cell of Luther, who became a monk here in 1505, but all reminiscences of the illustrious Reformer were destroyed by a fire in 1872.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. 23; C, 3), in the Fischmarkt, was erected in 1869-75 on the site of an earlier building; the reception-room is adorned with *Frescoes from the history of Erfurt, executed by Janssen of Düsseldorf. Two of the private houses in the Fischmarkt

are handsome Renaissance edifices of the 16th cent., and there is another of equal interest in the Johannis-Str. The adjacent **Krämer-Brücke* is flanked with houses on each side.

The **Government Buildings** (Pl. 24; C, 4), formerly the palace of the governors appointed by the Electors of Mayence, were occupied by Napoleon in 1808, who convened a congress of reigning princes here. In the square in front of them, called the 'Hirschgarten', a monument has been erected in memory of 1870-71.

The **Steiger** (tramway, p. 374), the route to which passes extensive and well-kept kitchen-gardens, and the **Cyriaxburg**, to the S.W., are the favourite promenades at Erfurt. The horticulture of the environs enjoys a high reputation. The nurseries of *F. C. Schmidt*, *Haage & Schmidt*, *Benary*, *Heinemann*, *Platz*, and *Chrestensen* contain a great variety of plants. A rich display of flowers may also be seen in summer and autumn beyond the Brühler-Thor, to the right.

The salt-mine of *Ilversgehoven*, 3 M. to the N. of Erfurt, with a shaft 1300 ft. deep, may be visited by permission of the overseer (1-1½ m.).

61. From Erfurt to Ritschenhausen (*Meiningen*, *Kissingen*).

54 M. Railway in 3-4½ hrs. (fares 6 m. 90, 5 m. 20, 3 m. 50 pf.).

From *Erfurt* (p. 374) to (7½) *Neu-Dietendorf*, see p. 365. 11 M. *Haarhausen*; on a hill, 2 M. to the right, rises the *Wachsenburg*.

13½ M. *Arnstadt* (920 ft.; **Goldene Henne*; **Sonne*, unpretending), a prettily-situated town in the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, with an ancient Rathhaus and Schloss. Pop. 10,500. The **Liebfrauenkirche* of the 12th and 13th cent. contains some fine sculptures and tombstones, among which is a monument of Count Günther of Schwarzburg and his wife (1368). Arnstadt possesses a strong salt-spring, which attracts about 400 visitors annually. — Diligence once daily in 4¾ hrs. to (25 M.) *Rudolstadt* (p. 369).

The railway now traverses the valley of the *Gera*. 18½ M. *Plaue* (1080 ft.; *Elgersburg*), with the fine ruins of the *Ehrenburg* (Restaurant). From the *Reinsberg*, 2½ M. to the E. of Plaue, one of the finest panoramic views in Thuringia may be obtained; fine view also from the wooden tower on the *Halskuppe*, 1½ M. farther to the S.

FROM *PLAUE* TO *GROSS-BREITENBACH*, 23½ M., railway in 2½ hrs. (fares from *Neu-Dietendorf* to *Elgersburg* 2 m. 80, 2 m. 20, 1 m. 50 pf., to *Ilmenau* 3 m. 50, 2 m. 60, 1 m. 80 pf.). — The train crosses the valley of the *Gera* by a lofty viaduct. 7½ M. *Elgersburg*, see p. 392. — 12 M. *Ilmenau*, see p. 392. From *Ilmenau* to *Paulinzelle* and *Schwarzburg*, see p. 392. — The train now descends the valley of the *Ilm* to (13 M.) *Grenzhammer* and (14 M.) *Langewiesen*, then quits the stream and turns to the S.E. — 10½ M. *Gehren* (*Hirsch*), and a little farther on *Bahnhof Gehren*. — The present terminus of the line is (23½ M.) *Gross-Breitenbach* (*Wilder Mann*), a small town with porcelain-manufactures.

The line beyond *Plaue*, one of the boldest examples of modern railway engineering, traverses the romantically picturesque valley of the *Wilde Gera*. — 22½ M. *Gräfenroda*, 1½ M. to the E. of the village of that name. The valley contracts. Beyond a gorge known as the 'Zwang', where a short tunnel is threaded, the line ascends

through the *Gehlberger Grund* in a succession of steep curves (gradient 1 : 50). Farther on the train runs between steep porphyry cliffs, which it finally pierces by means of the *Brandleite Tunnel*, the third longest tunnel in Germany (2 M.; 7 min. transit), and the highest point of the line. Just beyond the tunnel is (32 M.) the station of *Oberhof*, 2 M. from the village of *Oberhof* (p. 394), which lies on the crest of the hill to the right.

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zella-Mehlis*, the common station for the contiguous manufacturing towns of *Zella St. Blasii* (*Stadt Gotha*) and *Mehlis* (*Stadt Wien*; *Thüringer Hof*), with numerous iron-works. Pretty view of the *Lerchenberg* valley, with its parks. Beyond another tunnel (740 yds.) the train crosses the boundary between Gotha and Prussia, and stops at —

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Suhl* (**Deutsches Haus*; *Krone*), the largest town (10,600 inhab.) in the Prussian part of the County of Henneberg, which has been famous for several centuries for its manufacture of firearms. The town lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Lauter*, at the base of the *Domberg*, and is shaded by the precipitous porphyry cliff of the *Ottilienstein*, which commands a fine view (café on the top). At the foot of the Domberg is a mineral spring, used both for drinking and bathing. Diligence once daily in summer in 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ilmenau* (p. 392).

Schleusingen (*Grüner Baum*), 9 M. to the S. of Suhl (diligence thrice daily in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), was once the residence of the Counts of Henneberg, who became extinct in 1583, and whose ancestral seat was the ancient *Bertholdsburg*. A chapel by the *Church* contains monuments of the counts, fine knightly figures of the 15th and 16th cent., one of which is pierced with a bullet in memory of a count who fell at the storming of *Tirasca* in Piedmont in 1587. The golden hen on the fountain in the market-place belonged to the armorial bearings of the counts. The *Schloss* is occupied by the district-authorities. Monuments for 1866 and 1870-71. Pine-cone baths are used here for rheumatism and paralysis. — Diligence from Schleusingen daily to (20 M.) *Ilmenau* (p. 392); railway to (7 M.) *Themar* (p. 385).

The railway now descends the valley of the *Hasel*. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dietzhausen*. At (41 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rohr*, the seat of a suppressed monastery, the *Hasel* is joined on the right by the *Schwarza*. — 52 M. *Grimmenthal*, junction of the *Werra* railway (p. 385). Branch-line to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Meiningen*. — The train now crosses the *Valley of the Werra*.

54 M. *Ritschenhausen*, also a station on the line from Meiningen to Kissingen and Schweinfurt (p. 385). — *Kissingen*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

62. Gotha.

Hotels. **DEUTSCHER HOF* (Pl. b; C, 3), R. & L. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2 m., A. 50, omn. 50 pf., with restaurant; **WÜNSCHER'S HOTEL* (Pl. a; C, 3), Neumarkt, with garden, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 m.; **STADT COBURG* (Pl. c; D, 4), with restaurant; *PROPHET* (Pl. e; B, C, 3), unpretending; *MAHR*, August-Str. (Pl. C, 2), well spoken of; *LANGE*, at the station, second-class.

Restaurants. **Rail.Restaurant*; **Park-Pavillon*, Park-Allee; *Café National*, Carolinen-Platz; at the hotels. Wine: *Gams*; *Eidam*; *Hafermann*.

Cab from the station to the town, each pers. 50 pf., at night 1 m.; box 20 pf. — Hotel-omnibuses at the station.

Theatre. Performances during the first four months of the year only. *Summer Theatre* in the Steinmühle (comp. Pl. D, 3, 4).

Gotha (960 ft.), the second residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with 28,000 inhab., is a pleasant place with attractive environs. It is one of the busiest mercantile places in Thuringia, containing several banks and the well-known geographical institution of Justus Perthes, founded in 1786.

On the way from the station into the town we pass several handsome new buildings: on the right a bank, and on the left a fire-insurance office; on the left the *Life Insurance Office* (Pl. 14) and the *Ducal Stables* (Pl. 15); on the right the *Ducal Palace* (Pl. 29), containing several good modern pictures. Farther on is the *Palais Friedrichsthal* (Pl. 5) on the right, and opposite to it the *Orangerie* with its extensive hot-houses; then (r.) the new *Masonic Lodge* and the *Post Office* (Pl. 4), and (l.) the *Government Offices* (Pl. 18), the *Privatbank*, and the *Theatre* (Pl. 27), the last built by Eberhard. Opposite the theatre, to the right, rises a sandstone obelisk to the memory of natives of the duchy who fell in 1870-71. Adjoining the theatre is a monument (Pl. 1; C, 3) to *Arnoldi* (d. 1841), the founder of the large insurance-offices of Gotha.

The cloisters of the old *Abbey* (Pl. 9; B, 4), founded in 1258, are still extant; the *Church*, rebuilt last century, contains a large Crucifixion by *Jacobs*, a native of Gotha (1802-66), to whom a monument has been erected in the Berg-Allee.

The *Rathhaus*, in the *Haupt-Markt* (Pl. B, 3), dates from 1574 and has an elaborately adorned N. façade. The house in the S.E. corner of the square was once the property of the painter *Lucas Cranach*, and still bears his device, a winged serpent with a crown.

On a slight eminence rises the extensive **Friedenstein Palace** (Pl. 22; B, C, 4), with the ducal Library and Cabinet of Coins (fee).

The **Library**, open daily 10-1, contains 200,000 vols., numerous incunabula, MSS., miniatures, and autographs (letter of Henry VIII. of England against Luther). — The **Cabinet of Coins**, 75,000 in number, is well provided with Greek specimens.

On the terrace to the S. rises the new ***Museum** (Pl. C, 5), built in 1879 by *Neumann* of Vienna, which contains the collections formerly in the Friedenstein Palace. Open from 1st April to 31st Oct. on Mon., Tues., Frid., and Sat. 10-1, 50 pf.; Sun., first floor, 8-10, and second floor, 10-1, gratis; Wed., 9-1, first floor, free, and second floor, 1 m.; in winter, Wed. and Sat. 10-1, 50 pf.; on other occasions, 1-4 pers., 5 m.

Ground Floor. To the left is the *Collection of Casts* of ancient and modern sculptures; to the right the *Mineral Cabinet*, with numerous fossils.

First Floor. The *Natural History Cabinet* on this floor includes valuable collections of shells (22,000 varieties) and butterflies.

Second Floor. The four inner rooms are devoted to the *PICTURE GALLERY. — Room I.: Netherlandish Masters. 3. *School of Rogier van der Weyden*, Philip the Good of Burgundy; *22. *Van Dyck*, Lady and child; 34. *Van der Helst*, Portrait; 26. *J. Brueghel*, Landscape; 50. *Van Dyck*

(*Cornelis de Vos?*), Portrait; *55. *A. Cuyp*, View of Nymwegen; *Rembrandt* *60. (more probably *N. Maes*), Old woman, 62. Portrait of himself (1629), 61. Portrait; 83-86. *Rubens*, Four saints, coloured sketches for ceiling-paintings; *94. *Fr. Hals*, Portrait; 110, 111. *Wouverman*, Coast-scene, Hunting-scene. — Room II.: Netherlandish School. *Jan van Goyen*, *174, 177. Landscapes; 175, 176. Views of Fort Lillo at Antwerp and of Nymwegen. *208. *A. van Ostade*, Tavern; *219. *Wynants*, Landscape (1661); 246. *Th. de Keyser*, Family scene; 248. *De Hulst*, Scheveningen; 264. *Fr. Mieris*, Girl with fruit; 257. *Jan Steen*, Inn; *261. *Ger. Dou*, Woman spinning; 271. *Huchtenburgh*, The Pont Neuf in Paris; *272. *Terburg*, Genre-scene; *284. *A. v. d. Neer*, Evening-scene; 292, 294. *Le Duc*, A soldier's life; *302. *De Heem*, Still-life. — Room III.: German School. Large screen with scenes from the New Testament, by a German master of the 16th cent.; *318. *G. Pencz* (*A. More?*), Portrait; 317, 318. *B. de Bruyn*, Portraits; *320. *H. Holbein* (?), Portrait of Hieronymus Sulzer; 323, 324. *B. Denner*, Two heads; *328. *Unknown Master*, Portrait of Countess Agnes von Mansfeld, wife of Gebhard of Cologne; 330. *H. Hoffmann* (after *Dürer*), Portrait of H. Holzschuher; numerous works by *Cranach*, who long resided at Gotha, and of his school; *421. *Tischbein*, Conradin of Swabia hearing his sentence of death while playing chess with Frederick of Austria; **Graff*, Portrait of Ekhoff. — Room IV.: French and Italian Masters. *Velazquez*, *473a. Infant Baltazar Carlos, *500. Portrait; *501. *Florentine Master* (drawing by Michael Angelo), Holy Family; *526. *Signorelli*, Portrait of the artist; 539. *Balducci*, Madonna and two saints; 545. *J. Vernet*, Landscape; *558. *Pannini*, Piazza of St. Peter's at Rome; 584. *Liotard*, Prince Frederick of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg (crayon). — Sculptures in marble by *E. Müller* and *E. Wolfgang*.

The outer rooms contain the CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS (100,000), comprising a number of old Italian and German specimens. Among the DRAWINGS are specimens of *Raphael* and *Correggio*. *Miniatures and book-bindings from Venice (15th cent.).

On the N. and W. sides is the CABINET OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES. — Room I. Egyptian antiquities. — R. II. Greek and Græco-Italian vases, statuettes, and terracottas; Roman busts and reliefs; landscapes by *Voogd* and *Reinhard*. — R. III. Germanic and Scandinavian antiquities; ancient bronzes; *Statuette of St. Peter (5th cent.); *Cork Models of ancient buildings; Lake of Nemi, by *Rohden*. — R. IV. Objects in gold, silver, enamel, ivory, amber, crystal, and precious stones; cups and dishes of the 16-18th cent.; baptismal basin and ewer of the German Renaissance; field service of Peter the Great. — V. Bijoux of all kinds, including a costly *Breviary and a necklace of the 16th cent.; filigree work; miniatures of Bernard of Weimar, the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha princes, Spinoza, Raphael Mengs, Marie Antoinette, and others. By the window is a rich collection of antique and modern gems, the finest of which are an oriental *Garnet with a portrait of the Sassanide emperor Shapoor I., and an antique onyx-cameo with Jupiter and Ceres. Relief of the Madonna by *Verrocchio* (15th cent.); statuettes of angels (Ital., 16th cent.). Landscapes by *Hackert*. *Grassi*, Portrait of Lindenau; *Döll*, Albanian woman; *Feuerbach*, Portrait of himself. The cases in the loggia contain the ducal silver plate. In the middle, reproduction of the Farnese Bull, by *A. de Vries*. — R. VI. *Böttger*'s porcelain (see p. 341), Italian majolica, German earthenware, *Meissen* and *Sèvres* china, German and Venetian glass; in the middle, *Limoges* and other enamel; the Wild Huntsman, after *Henneberg*. — R. VII. Mediæval carvings in ivory (hunting-horn and casket of the 14th cent.), wood (Adam and Eve, by *Dürer*; draught-board of Charles V.), and metal; *Gospels of the 10th cent. with portraits of Otho II. and Empress Theophano; garments of the 13th and 15th cent.; reminiscences of Napoleon, Marie Antoinette, etc.

On the E. and S. sides are the ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTION and a rich collection of CHINESE AND JAPANESE ARTICLES.

On the W., S., and E. sides of the palace are extensive Promenades. In a grove on the E. side is the *Thee-Schlösschen*, resembling

a chapel, and beyond the ducal stables is a statue of *Blumenbach* the naturalist, a native of Gotha (1752-1840). To the S. of the palace, beyond the terrace of the Museum, is the *Park, with a pond, on an island in which is an old ducal burial-place. The *Leina Canal*, which intersects the park and supplies the town with water from the Thuringian Forest, was constructed in the 15th cent. by the Landgrave Balthasar. In the vicinity is the Observatory (Pl. 24). Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Berg-Garten*, 2 M. to the N.W., and to the *Kleine Seeberg*, 2 M. to the S.E., both commanding fine views.

The New Cemetery, 1 M. to the N. of the town, contains a cremation-hall with a 'Columbarium' (admission on application to the keeper).

63. Eisenach and Environs.

Hotels. *GROSSHERZOG VON SACHSEN, opposite the station, R. from 2 m. A. 50 pf., B. 1 m., D. 2 m.; *RAUTENKRANZ, in the market-place, good cuisine; *HALBER MOND, near the latter, with similar charges; *GOLDENER LÖWE, at the Frauenthor (at the entrance to the Marienthal, on the road to the Wartburg), with a good restaurant; *THÜRINGER HOF, Carls-Platz, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., unpretending; KRONPRINZ, near the station, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 m.; DEUTSCHES HAUS, moderate; MOHREN, ERBPRINZ, R., L., A., & B. 2 m., well spoken of; ZUM REICHSKANZLER, Carls-Platz; *KRUG'S HOTEL & PENSION ZUR ELISABETHENRUHE, in the Marienthal (p. 381), 'pens'. 5-6 m. — Inn at the Wartburg, see p. 381.

Restaurants. Wolfsschlucht, Quergasse; Goldener Löwe, see above; Tivoli. — Outside the town, in the Marienthal: Elisabethenruhe, see above; Liliengrund, Phantasie, Hotel Sophienau, all beer-gardens, and some of them lodging-houses, suitable for a prolonged stay; Zum Junker Jörg, on the way to the Wartburg, with rooms to let. — Wine: Däche, Unter-Str.; Pfug, Goldschmieden-Str. — Confectioners: Schmitz, Carl-Str.; Walther, Marien-Str. 23.

Cab to or from the station, each pers. 50 pf., at night 1 m.; each heavy package 10 pf.; to Fischbach, Phantasie, Eichel's Villa in the Grabenthal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., each additional person 50 pf.; bargain necessary for excursions. The usual charge per hour is 2 m.; one-horse carr. to the Wartburg, with stay of 1 hr., 5 m.; the Wartburg, Annenthal, and Hohe Sonne and back, within 4 hrs., 8 m.; the same, including Wilhelmsthal, 10 m.; for each additional hr. of waiting $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; tolls and driver's fees not included. — Two-horse carr. to Ruhla, Altenstein, and Liebenstein in 3 hrs. (R. 68) 15-24 m.; cheapest at the Posthalterei, Georgen-Str.

Guides are hardly necessary for the environs of Eisenach. For the first hour 50 pf., for each additional hour 40 pf.; for a whole day 4 m.; with night spent out of Eisenach $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. The guides carry light articles of luggage, and show their tariff when required. — The small map of the Thüringer Wald-Verein (price 30 pf.) gives a key to the marks on the trees in the various paths in the vicinity.

Donkey (by the old burial-ground, p. 381) to the Wartburg $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., there and back $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to the Wartburg, Annenthal, and back 4 m.; to the Wartburg, Annenthal, Hohe Sonne, Wilhelmsthal, and back, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; per hour 2 m., per day $10\frac{1}{2}$ m., including gratuity.

Eisenach, a pleasant town with 20,000 inhab., once the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Eisenach, who became extinct in 1741, now belongs to Weimar. The tower of St. Nicholas, at the entrance to the town from the station, is a fine Romanesque structure in good preservation. The Palace in the market-place was erected by Duke Ernest Augustus of Weimar in 1742; in front of it rises a large

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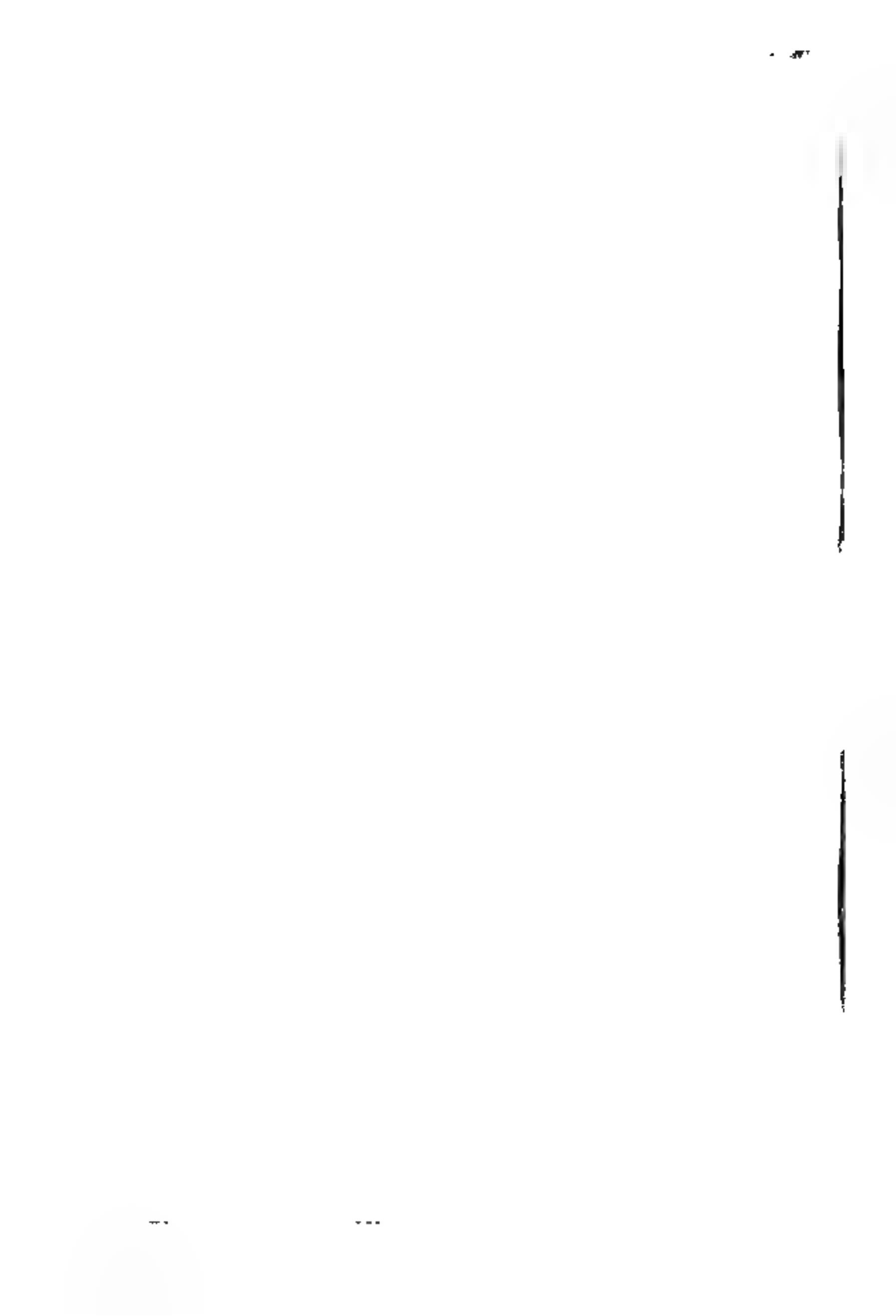
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fountain, with a gilt statue of St. George. A bronze statue of *Johann Sebastian Bach*, after a design by Donndorf, was erected in 1884 in front of the *Marktkirche* or *Georgskirche*, opposite the palace. A memorial tablet in the *Frauenplan* marks the house (No. 21, opposite the end of the *Fleischgasse*) where the great composer was born in 1685 (d. at Leipsic 1750). At the back of the church is a monument in memory of 1870-71. Farther on, in the *Luther-Platz*, at the S.E. end of the church, is the *Lutherhaus*, where Luther is said to have lived with Frau Ursula Cotta when attending school here in 1498. *Friedrich Preller*, the painter (b. 1804; see p. 370), was born in a house at the corner of the *Carl-Str.* and the market, denoted by a memorial tablet. — Beyond the station, to the N. of the town, lies the *New Cemetery*, with the grave of Fritz Reuter, the Low-German poet (d. 1874; bust, by Afinger, in the corner to the right); fine view.

The situation and environs of Eisenach, the finest point in the Thuringian Forest, are very picturesque. Outside the *Frauenthor* and to the left of the Coburg road, leading past *Marienburg*, lies the grand-ducal **Karthausgarten*, commanding a pleasing view of the Wartburg (best light in the morning), and always open to the public. — The *Marienthal* is studded with pretty villas and gardens on each side of the road. At the entrance, to the right, is a country-house once occupied by Fritz Reuter; further on are the beer-gardens and lodging-houses mentioned at p. 380. A pleasant walk skirts the *Prinzenreich*, $\frac{1}{3}$ M. from the gate. To the Annenthal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., see p. 383.

FROM EISENACH TO THE WARTBURG there are several routes (guide unnecessary). The shortest way (35-40 min.) is a footpath, the first part of which is somewhat steep, ascending from the market-place, opposite Bach's statue, past the new *Post Office*, and then to the right through the *Obere Predigergasse*; beyond the old burial-ground (p. 380) it passes several villas, leads round the *Mädelstein* (affording a charming view), and then traverses wood. A more picturesque footpath and the carriage-road diverge to the right from the Coburg road beyond the *Frauenthor*, opposite the entrance to the *Karthausgarten*. The footpath passes the house formerly occupied by Fritz Reuter (see above) and other villas; where it divides, we ascend the steps to the left, and farther on we cross the road twice. Near the castle is a *Statue of Junker Georg* (p. 382).

The **Wartburg* (1290 ft. above the sea-level, 565 ft. above Eisenach), founded by Lewis the Springer in 1070, was occupied by the Landgraves of Thuringia down to the extinction of the family in 1247, and is now the occasional residence of the Grand-Duke of Weimar. It is one of the finest existing secular buildings in the Romanesque style, and since 1847 has been restored in its original shape and appropriately decorated by the architect *Hr. v. Ritgen*. — At the entrance is an *Inn* (R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $3\frac{3}{4}$ m.), built

In a mediaval style, where tickets of admission to the castle are obtained (50 pf.).

The castle consists of the *Veste*, with the *Gatetower*, the *Ritterhaus*, and some stables, and the *Hofburg*, with the so-called *Düreritz* (fitted up for a winter-residence), the *Kemenate* (apartments of the Landgraves), the *Bergfried* (oldest tower of defence, lately rebuilt), the *Landgrafenhaus* or *Palace*, the *Morstadt* or stables, and the *S. Tower of Defence*. The object of the restoration has been to present to us 'a faithful picture of the condition of the castle in the 12th cent., its most glorious era, when it was occupied by the art loving Landgraves and was the scene of the contests of the greatest mediaval German poets; where, too, Martin Luther, at the beginning of the 16th cent., found an asylum, and where the mighty struggle for religious liberty took its rise'.

Interesting reminiscences of the Reformer, who was intercepted on his return from Worms and conducted hither by his friend the Elector

Frederick the Wise, are still preserved in the *Ritterhaus* in the *Wartburg*. A room, which has undergone little alteration, is shown here, containing Luther's table, drinking-vessel, armour as 'Junker Georg', book-case, letters, portrait, and other memorials, where the great Reformer zealously worked at his translation of the Bible from 4th May, 1521, to 8th March, 1522.

The greatest splendour of the castle as it existed in the 12th cent. is exhibited in the *Hofburg*. In the *Landgrafenhaus* here we first visit the *Landgrafenzimmer*, embellished with seven 'Frescoes by Moritz v. Schwind (1856), representing scenes from the history of the first Landgraves. The *Sängersaal*, in which the traditional 'Sängerkrieg', or contest between the great rival minstrels of Germany, is said to have taken place, contains a mural painting by Schwind representing that event (portraits of Wagner, Kaulbach, Schwind, Liest, etc.), while the raised platform is adorned with arabesques and figures of the minstrels, with quotations from their ballads, by Ritter and Hofmann of Darmstadt. It is an undoubted historical fact that Walther von der Vogelweide, Wolfram von Eschenbach, and other famous minstrels visited the court of Landgrave Hermann I. (1190-1217), but the other contents of the 'Krieg von Wartburg' (contest at the *Wartburg*), a poem dating from about 1300,

are mere fable — The *Elisabeth Gallery*, adorned with 'Frescoes by Schwind from the life of St. Elizabeth (1207-1231), daughter of Andreas II. of Hungary, and wife of the Landgrave Louis the Clement of Thuringia, and with the Seven Works of Mercy, next leads us to the *Chapel*, with ancient mural paintings and stained glass. — On the third floor is the spacious *Fest- und Waffensaal*, rising to the height of the roof, with rich symbolical ornamentation, and painted by Walter of Cologne.

The *Kemenate*, fitted up for the use of the grand-ducal family, is seldom shown to visitors. The Reformation Rooms contain 18 pictures of scenes from Luther's life, by Powels, Thumann, Linnig, and Strays.

The *Düreritz* contains a large *Rathkammer* or armoury, with weapons and armour of the 12-17th cent., the 16th being admirably represented.

The *Bergfried* is rarely shown, but the North Tower commands a beautiful 'View of the dark, forest-clad mountains of Thuringia and the charming valley of Eisenach.'

The *Wartburg* is also locally famous as the scene of the 'Burghaft' of 18th Oct., 1817, an enthusiastic festival celebrated by students from every part of Germany.

A visit to the *Annatal* may conveniently be combined with the excursion to the Wartburg. The path (indicated by red marks) descends under the castle-bridge; after 5 min., to the right round the rocks; 4 min., finger-post indicating the way (left) to the *Eisenacher Burg*, with a good view of the Wartburg. The route to the Annatal and the Hohe Sonne, with which the paths to the Eisenacher Burg and the *Waidmannsröh* afterwards reunite, is indicated by red marks on the trees. Finger-posts at all doubtful points. The last bit of the route follows the high-road.

The **Annatal*, near the Coburg road, 2 M. to the S. of Eisenach, is a very picturesque wooded ravine. The narrowest part, 8 min. from the entrance, is called the *Drachenschlucht* (200 yds. long, 3 ft. wide), the precipitous sides of which are luxuriantly clothed with moss and ferns, and moistened with trickling water.

We may now either return from this point, or proceed through the valley to the (1 M.) *Hohe Sonne* (1400 ft.), the highest point on the road, whence a picturesque glimpse of the Wartburg is obtained. The forester's house is also an inn. Comp. p. 400.

A path to the left near the entrance to the Annatal leads into the **Landgrafenschlucht*, a picturesque ravine considerably wider than the Annatal, which leads to the **Drachenstein* (1520 ft.), where a fine view is enjoyed. On the road to the right, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, is the Hohe Sonne forester's house above mentioned. To *Wilhelmsthal*, the *Hirschstein*, *Wachstein*, and thence to *Ruhla*, an attractive walk of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see pp. 399, 400.

64. From Eisenach to Coburg and Lichtenfels.

95 M. RAILWAY in 4 hrs. (fares 18 m. 80, 9 m. 20, 7 m. 70 pf.); to Coburg $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 11 m. 80, 7 m. 90, 6 m. 60 pf.).

Soon after quitting the station the train penetrates the N.W. slopes of the Thüringer Wald by a tunnel $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length. Fine retrospect of the Wartburg. Beyond (9 M.) *Marksuhl* it enters the valley of the *Werra*; 5 M. to the S.W. lies the small watering-place of *Frauensee*, on the bank of a lake.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Salzungen* (*Curhaus*; *Sächs. Hof*, 'pens'. 5 m.; *Meininger Hof*, at the station, 'pens'. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.) possesses salt-springs, baths, and establishments for the inhalation of the vapour; near it is a small lake with a château at the S. end and a park at the other.

The village of *Möhra*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N., was the home of the parents of Luther, to whom a monument, by Müller, was erected here in 1861.

FROM SALZUNGEN TO KALTEN-NORDHEIM, $24\frac{1}{2}$ M., narrow-gauge railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 2 m. 75, 1 m. 95 pf.; tickets from the conductor). The line descends the valley of the *Werra* via *Dermbach*. *Kalten-Nordheim* (*Löwe*; **Schlossmühle* Restaurant) is about 9 M. from *Hilders* (p. 431).

20 M. *Immelborn* is the station for the baths of *Liebenstein* (p. 398), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. (diligence and omnibus to meet each train). On the way lies *Barchfeld*, with a château of the Landgrave of Hessen-Philippsthal-Barchfeld.

26 M. Wernshausen is the junction of a branch-line to (4½ M.) **Schmalkalden** (*Deutsches Haus*; *Krone*), an old town with 9000 inhab., which, however, has lost nearly all visible traces of antiquity. In the market-place are a late-Gothic *Church* and a monument to *Karl Wilhelm* (1815-1873), the composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein', who was a native of the place. In the 'Krone' the Protestant League of Schmalkalden, so important to the cause of the Reformation, was concluded in 1531. The articles were drawn up by Luther, Melanchthon, and other reformers in a house on the Schlossberg near the market, indicated by a golden swan. Both buildings bear appropriate inscriptions, but they have been completely altered since these events. The old *Wilhelmsburg* rises above the town. Valuable iron-mines in the vicinity. Near the station are the *Salt Baths*, with two thermal springs of 66° Fahr.

Steinbach-Hallenberg (*Zur Hallenburg*), a small town with iron manufactures (nut-crackers, smoothing-irons, etc.), lies 7½ M. to the E. of Schmalkalden (diligence twice daily). Pleasant walk thence to *Oberhof* (p. 394) or *Friedrichroda* (p. 395; also diligence).

31 M. **Wasungen**, an industrial town on the Werra, with an old château. 35 M. **Walldorf**.

As Meiningen is approached, the ducal château of "Landsberg looks down from an eminence on the right; it contains some good modern stained glass from Munich and numerous mediæval curiosities; fine view of the Thüringer Wald and the Rhöngebirge. Visitors admitted to the rooms not occupied by the ducal family. The château may also be visited from Meiningen, either by the direct route (3 M.), or by the 'Marienweg', which leads through pleasant wood, passing the ruins of *Habichtsburg* and several good points of view.

39 M. **Meiningen** (860 ft.; **Sächs. Hof*, R., L., & A. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2 m.; *Erbprinz*; *Hirsch*; Post, moderate; *Deutsches Haus*; **Railway Restaurant*, with rooms to let), a well-built town with 12,000 inhab., on the Werra, surrounded by wooded heights, is the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. One third of the town was destroyed by a fire in 1874, and has been rebuilt in a better style.

The greatest ornament of the town is the **English Garden*, or park, opposite the station, containing the ducal mortuary chapel, a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71, and a bust of Jean Paul Richter, who resided at Meiningen from 1801 to 1803. In the Bernhard-Str., beyond the pond, is the *Ducal Theatre*, famed for its admirable performances of classical pieces. Farther on, opposite the *Palace of the Duchess Dowager*, is the so-called *Kleine Palais*. We then pass the *Arsenal*, the *Gymnasium*, and the *Riding School*, and reach the —

HERZOGLICHE SCHLOSS, or *Ducal Palace*, of which the left wing, recently restored, dates from 1511, while the rest was almost entirely completed in 1682. The castellan lives in the court, to the right.

The Interior contains the grand-ducal PICTURE GALLERY, consisting of about 200 works, chiefly Netherlandish. Among the best are: **A. v. d. Neer*, Moonlight; **I. van Ostade*, Market; *J. v. d. Meer van Harlem*, Distant landscape; *S. Koninck*, Old woman; *J. Ruysdael*, Dutch landscape; *Sal. Ruys-*

dael, View of a village; *G. Coques*, Portrait (ascribed to Van Dyck). The palace also contains an extensive collection of ENGRAVINGS and a LIBRARY. The private apartments of the duke are adorned with a number of choice paintings by old Italian masters (*Palmezzano, Filippino Lippi, Garofalo*, etc.).

To the S. of the palace lie the *Stables* and *Park*. Opposite is the **Herrenberg*, a pretty natural park, with pleasant walks. The *Rathhaus* (with a collection of antiquities) and the *Stadtkirche* (now undergoing restoration) are both in the market-place, which is adorned with a statue of the Emperor Henry II. The small capital also contains several other buildings of considerable importance.

The *Große Dolmar* (2405 ft.; refreshments at the top), to which a road leads from Meiningen via *Helba* and *Kühndorf* in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., commands a beautiful view of the Thuringian Forest. — Schiller resided at the village of *Bauerbach*, 6 M. to the S. of Meiningen, in 1782-83.

FROM MEININGEN TO KISSINGEN (46½ M.) AND SCHWEINFURT (50½ M.), railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — The line skirts the E. slope of the Rhöngebirge (p. 431). From (16 M.) *Mellrichstadt*, a Bavarian district-town on the *Streu*, in the valley of which the train descends, a diligence plies in 3 hrs. to *Fladungen* in the Rhöngebirge (p. 431). — 25 M. *Neustadt* (**Goldener Mann*), on the *Saale*, an industrial town, prettily situated at the foot of the ruins of the *Salzburg*, which dates from the time of Charlemagne; fine view. Pleasant walk down the valley of the *Saale* to Kissingen (3 hrs.); diligence to *Bischofsheim* and *Gersfeld*, see p. 431. — 40 M. *Ebenhausen*; thence to Kissingen and Schweinfurt, see Baedeker's *S. Germany*.

43 M. *Grimmenthal*, a station on the railway from Erfurt to Ritschenhausen (R. 61). From (51 M.) *Themar* a branch-line runs to *Schleusingen* (7 M.; p. 377). To the W. rise the *Gleichberge*.

59 M. *Hildburghausen* (1175 ft.; **Englischer Hof*; *Rautenkranz*), a pleasant town on the right bank of the *Werra*, the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen down to 1826, now belongs to Meiningen. Pop. 5600. In the garden of the *Schloss* (1685-95) is a monument to Queen Louise of Prussia. The mediaeval *Rathhaus* with its two towers was begun in 1395. The large *Lunatic Asylum* is common to the Thuringian principalities.

An excursion may be made hence to the (3 hrs) *Gleichberge* (2225 ft. and 2100 ft.), two basaltic hills with curious rock-formations. Fine view from the *Kleine Gleichberg*, on which are some interesting prehistoric fortifications. About 3 M. farther to the W. (diligence) lies *Römhild*, formerly the capital of the county of Henneberg. The *Schloss* was converted into a military orphanage in 1884. The late-Gothic church contains the monuments of several Counts of Henneberg, including two by *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg: Count Otho IV. (d. 1502) and *Count Hermann VIII. (d. 1531) and his wife (cast of the latter in South Kensington Museum).

A branch-railway runs from Hildburghausen to (18½ M.) *Lindenau-Friedrichshall*, passing (15½ M.) *Heldburg* (*Sonne*), commanded by the **Veste Heldburg*, on the top of a lofty basaltic rock.

68 M. *Eisfeld* (**Deutsches Haus*), a small town (3200 inhab.) on the *Werra*. The *Stadtkirche* (tower begun in 1488, the rectilineal choir in 1505) contains the cenotaph of *Dr. Justus Jonas* (d. 1555), Luther's friend and ally, who was pastor here; his grave adjoins the cemetery chapel. Diligence daily to *Schwarzburg* (26 M.; p. 390), to *Neuhaus*, and to *Probstzella* (28 M.; p. 363). — 74½ M. *Tiefenlauter* (*Schnepfe*), at the entrance to the *Weissbach-Grund*. — The train now quits the *Werra*. — 82 M. *Coburg*, see next page.

FROM COBURG TO LAUSCHA, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. Sonneberg (1310 ft.; "Krug's Hotel; Germania, well spoken of; Löwe; Electric and Hydropathic Establishment of Dr. Richter), with 9000 inhab., a busy place where toys are extensively manufactured. The town is surrounded by woods and hills, and has become of late years a favourite summer-resort. The chief ornament of the place is the handsome Gothic church, with its wooden vaulting and stained glass, erected in 1845. Modern château on a hill above the town. Diligence twice daily to *Neuhäus* (p. 391) and ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stockheim*. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. Lauscha (Böhm) with 2800 inhab. and glass-works. Hence to Schwarzburg, see p. 390.

About 6 M. to the N. of Sonneberg, and 9 M. to the W. of Eisfeld (p. 385), is *Meschenbach* (Inn), near which is the *Zinselhöhle*, a cavern recently made accessible to visitors. Pleasant excursion by *Forschenge-reuth*, *Mengersgereuth*, and *Rebenäussig* to Meschenbach, and thence by Limbach (Inn) to Eisfeld, about 15 M. in all.

The Werra Railway now traverses the *Itzgrund*, passes stations *Niederfüllbach* and *Ebersdorf*, and reaches —

95 M. *Lichtenfels*, a station on the Bavarian N. Railway (p. 363).

65. Coburg.

Hotels. *BAHNHOF-HÔTEL, new, at the station. — In the town: *HÔTEL LEUTHÄUSER, Spitalgasse, R. 2-3 m.; *GOLDENE TRAUBE, Judengasse, with restaurant and garden, E., L., & A. 2, B. 1, D. 2 m.; *GRÜNER BAUM, in the market; VICTORIA, in the Steinweg. — DEUTSCHES HAUS, Heiligkreuz-Str.; ANKER, THÜRINGER HOF, less pretentious.

Restaurants. *Station Restaurant; *Bellevue, Schloss-Platz; Erholung, with garden, Judengasse; Gräbelei, An der Mauer; Vereinsbrauerei (Pl. C, D, 1); *Culmbach, with garden, Victoria-Str.; *Loreley, Herrengasse; *Zur Capelle (Pl. A, 4), with fine view. — Wine: Willm, Rosengasse; Börsenkeller, Ketschengasse; Herold, Theater-Platz.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 2), in the Allee.

Theatre. Performances on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Frid., from Easter to Whitsunday, and from Sept. to December.

Carriage to the Castle and Callenberg 10 m.

Coburg (990 ft.), one of the residences of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the most important town in the Franconian portion of the Saxon duchies, with 16,500 inhab., is prettily situated in the valley of the *Itz*, a tributary of the Main, and boasts of a number of handsome buildings, especially in the neighbourhood of the market and Schloss-Platz. Around the town a girdle of villas with gardens has gradually sprung up on the site of the old fortifications.

The MARKET-PLACE (Pl. B, C, 3) in the centre of the town is embellished with a Statue of Prince Albert (d. 1861) by Theed, inaugurated in the presence of Queen Victoria on 26th Aug., 1865. The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 3) and *Government Buildings* (Pl. 4) in this Platz, as well as the neighbouring *Arsenal* (Pl. 5) which contains the library, were erected by Duke John Casimir (d. 1633).

The spacious *Moritzkirche* (Pl. C, 3) of the 15th cent., built in the late-Gothic style, with Renaissance additions, and a lofty tower (334 ft.), contains a monument of Duke John Frederick II., erected in 1598 on the site of the high-altar. Near it the finely-executed brasses of John Casimir (d. 1633), John Ernest (d. 1521), John Frederick V. (d. 1595), and his wife Elizabeth (d. 1594) are built into the wall. — Opposite the church is the *Gymnasium*, found-

ed in 1604 by John Casimir, whose statue is seen at the corner, and enlarged in 1881. Goethe's father was a pupil at this school. — In the Steingasse (Pl. C, 3), opposite the Palace, is an *Anthropological Museum*, with prehistoric remains found in the locality.

In the SCHLOSS-PLATZ (Pl. C, 2, 3), which is partly enclosed by colonnades, are situated the *Ducal Palace*, with its stables and riding-school, the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 2), with the small *Palais Coburg-Cohary* behind it, the *Guard House* (Pl. 2), the *Palace of the Duke of Edinburgh* (Pl. 1), heir-presumptive to Duke Ernest II., with an interesting collection of glass (admission generally obtained on application), and other handsome buildings. In front of the palace rises a bronze *Statue of Duke Ernest I.* (d. 1844), by Schwanthaler. On a height behind the Duke of Edinburgh's palace stands the new *Roman Catholic Church*, a Gothic edifice with stained-glass windows.

The *Palace* (Pl. C, 3), or *Ehrenburg*, a handsome winged edifice in the English-Gothic style, was converted from a monastery of the Recollets into a ducal residence in 1549, and was altered and extended by Ernest I. (visitors apply to the castellan).

Interior (bell in the second court; fee). Family portraits of Duke Ernest I., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, King Leopold and his queen, etc.; and several other modern and ancient pictures, one of them by *Van Dyck*; handsome apartment with Gobelins tapestry and stucco mouldings; grand hall with caryatides as light-bearers.

A house in the Rückert-Strasse, with a medallion-portrait, was occupied by the poet of that name in 1820.

In the Ernst-Platz (Pl. B, 3) is a *War Monument* by Scheler, commemorating the events of 1870-71.

A flight of steps on one side of the palace (by the guard-house, in the arcades) and a steep footpath on the other ascend to the beautiful *Hofgarten* (Pl. D, E, 2, 3), extending for $\frac{3}{4}$ M. along the steep slope of the hill, which is crowned by the castle. The road passing the Roman Catholic Church also ascends, more gradually, to the garden. The garden contains the *Kleine Palais*, built in 1868 in the English Gothic style; the *Mausoleum* of Duke Francis (d. 1806) and Duchess Augusta Caroline (d. 1831); and a pavilion with a cast of the Prometheus group by Müller (p. 48; adm. daily in summer 3-5, Wed. and Sun. free, at other times by tickets obtained from the head-gardener, 10 pf.).

The ancient **Castle of Coburg* (1520 ft. ; Pl. F, 1), 530 ft. above the town, to which a path ascends from the palace in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commands the entire district. It was the residence of the Counts of Henneberg and the Saxon dukes, until John Ernest transferred his seat to the Ehrenburg (see above) in 1549. About the time of the Diet of Augsburg (1530) Luther resided here for three months, translated the prophets and psalms, and wrote numerous letters. In 1632 the fortress was occupied by the Swedes and besieged in vain by Wallenstein. It is a late-Gothic structure of the close of the 15th century. The S.W. wing with its projecting corner-turrets was formerly the

Arsenal; and the large building on the N. side is called the *Fürstenbau*. The castle has recently been restored and tastefully fitted up as a **Museum*, under the able superintendence of *Hr. Rothbart*.

The castle is entered on the S. side. The entrance to the collections is under the open wooden staircase in the Gothic style in the first court; visitors ring at a door to the left (adm. 1-2 pers. 50 pf., a party 20 pf. each). Restaurant in the Schlosshof.

The wall of the staircase is adorned with "Frescoes by Schneider and Rothbart (1888-55), representing the nuptials of Duke John Casimir with the Princess Anna of Saxony (1585); among the attendants is a portrait of Rückert (p. 389). — We first enter the CARRIAGE-ROOM, containing curious old state-coaches, sledges, saddles, etc. — The VESTIBULE of the armoury contains a fresco by Schneider (1841), representing two bears breaking into the ducal dining-hall. — LUTHER's Room contains relics of the period of his residence here and a collection of his writings. — The spacious ARMOURY contains a large iron stove, cast in 1490, adorned with coats-of-arms and figures of saints; also armour, shields, helmets, coats-of-mail, etc.

UPPER FLOOR and HALL. Hunting apparatus and weapons. The FIRE-ARMS Room contains a number of valuable specimens of the earliest descriptions (ancient breech-loader). Most of the portraits here are modern. — The ROSETTE Room, the ceiling of which is adorned with 365 rosettes of different forms, with portraits of the Landgraves of Thuringia, contains a number of goblets, among them one presented by Gustavus Adolphus. — The ORATORY contains sculptures in wood from the life of the Virgin, from designs by Martin Schön, a Bible by Hans Luft, printed in 1550 and furnished with coloured wood-cuts by Burgkmair, another printed at Frankfort in 1572, and a parchment MS. of the 11th cent., with finely-carved ivory binding. — In the REFORMATION Room is a copy of an old picture in the Moritzkirche, representing the Diet of Augsburg; portraits of Luther, his wife, Melanchthon, Bugenhagen, and other eminent reformers. On a column are the arms of the sixteen German towns that first embraced the reformed faith. — The HORN Room, a masterpiece of the Renaissance period, is adorned with mosaics in wood representing hunting-scenes during the reign of John Casimir, executed about the year 1600.

The S.W. wing contains the NATURAL HISTORY CABINET, founded by Prince Albert and the reigning Duke of Coburg (adm. 2-4, free; good collection of birds).

The N. wing contains a collection of ENGRAVINGS and DRAWINGS, including fine early-German specimens; also COINS and AUTOGRAPHS.

*VIEWS. The adjoining N.E. *Hohe Bastei* commands one of the most extensive and picturesque views in Germany. The N.W. *Bärenbastei* commands the finest view to the W., over the town itself (seldom open).

The SCHLOSSHOF-HALLE contains the figure-head of a Danish man-of-war, captured in 1849, and some trophies of the war of 1870-71.

From the castle a good footpath leads to the N.E., skirting the Bausenberg, to the (1 M.) *Teufelskanzel*, which commands a fine view. — The *Eckartsberg*, a hill to the S. of the castle, and of about the same height, is crowned by a lofty tower built by the duke, commanding a beautiful panorama. A pleasant path leads hence via *Löbleinstein* to the castle in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — Other good points of view are the *Adamiberg*, just above the station, with the summer-house of the poet Jean Paul Richter, who lived in Coburg in 1803-4, and the *Hohe Fichte*, near Ahorn, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Coburg.

Rosenau (Restaurant), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Coburg (station Oeslau; 3 M. to the N. are the ruins of Lauterburg), and Callen-



berg, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. (carriage, see p. 386), are country-seats of the duke, tastefully fitted up and picturesquely situated (shown only in the absence of the court). Rosenau, the summer-residence of the Duke of Edinburgh, was the birthplace (26th Aug., 1819) of Prince Albert (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; d. 14th Dec., 1861), brother of the present Duke Ernest II. Queen Victoria spent eleven days here in 1845. Below Callenberg are a model farm and a good restaurant; in the wood, farther down, the *Fasanerie* (adm. 10 pf.). Near *Eichhof*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. of Coburg, is the *Ernstfarm*, another model farm.

Not far from the latter, on the road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Coburg, is the village of *Neuses*, with the house of the poet *Rückert* (d. 1866) adjoining the church. The garden contains a colossal bust in marble to his memory. On a wooded slope on the opposite bank of the *Sulz* rises an obelisk over the tomb of the poet *Thümmel* (d. 1817). Above stands the château of *Falkeneck*.

The handsome *Schloss* on the right bank of the *Itz*, opposite Coburg, was erected by Duke Ernest of Wurtemberg in 1838.

The Cemetery (Pl. D, 4) on the E. side of the town contains the modern *Mausoleum* of the ducal family, and the burial-vault of Baron Stockmar (d. 1863), embellished at the expense of the English and Belgian reigning families in honour of their old counsellor. — On the way to the cemetery we pass the new *Ernest Albert Seminary* and the *Ernestinum* (a school), both on the *Glockenberg*.

66. The Thuringian Forest.

The "Forest of Thuringia, or *Thüringer Wald*, a mountainous district 95 M. in length and 8-22 in breadth, bounded on the W. by the *Werra* and on the S.E. by Franconia, is full of interest for the pedestrian. The tour may conveniently be divided into two parts, the *Eastern*, beginning at Schwarza, and the *Western*, beginning at Eisenach. This is also a geological division, clay-slate occurring towards the S.E., as far as the *Erzgebirge*, and porphyry to the N.W. as far as Eisenach. The boundary between these formations is near Ilmenau.

The watering-places on the N. slope, such as *Blankenburg*, *Ilmenau*, *Friedrichroda*, *Ruhla*, etc., are the most frequented and most expensive. Pleasant though more modest quarters for a prolonged stay may also be obtained at *Schmalkalden*, *Schleusingen*, and other places to the S.

Inns fair, but on the whole inferior to those in the *Harz* (p. 408), especially in sleeping-accommodation. Those at the most frequented places are often crowded in summer, and then very expensive. A tariff of prices is generally exhibited.

Guides are only occasionally necessary. They all have tariffs which they are bound to show. The average charge is 2 m. for half-a-day, 4 m. for a whole day.

Carriages with one horse 10-15 m., with two horses 15-20 m. per day.

Plan. 1st DAY. By train to *Blankenburg* (or on foot from Rudolstadt via *Zeigerheim* and the *Greifenstein*); walk in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Schwarzburg*; in the evening view from the *Trippstein*. — 2nd DAY. To *Paulinzelle* and *Ilmenau* (best by driving to *Paulinzelle* and proceeding thence on foot). — 3rd DAY. *Kickelhahn*, *Manebach*, *Schmücke*, *Schneekopf*, *Oberhof*. — 4th DAY. From *Oberhof* through the *Schmalwassergrund* to *Tambach*. — 5th DAY. To *Friedrichroda* and *Reinhardtsbrunn*; ascend the *Inselsberg*. — 6th DAY. Through the *Trusenthal* by *Brotterode* to *Liebenstein*, *Altenstein*, and *Ruhla*.

— 7th DAY. By *Wachstein* and the *Hohe Sonne* to *Eisenach*. — The finest points in the district are Schwarzburg and the vicinity of Eisenach.

a. **Schwarzburg. Paulinzelle. Ilmenau. Elgersburg.**

Schwarzza, see p. 369. The railway through the valley of the *Schwarzza* leads to —

2½ M. Blankenburg (*Schellhorn's Hotel*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, 'pension' from 25 m. per week; *Löwe*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station; *Ross*; diligence to Schwarzburg, Königsee, and Gehren; omnibus from the station to Schwarzburg, twice daily, 1 m.), with several pretty country-houses, situated at the entrance to the narrower part of the Schwarzatal. Above the town (20 min.) rise the ruins of *Greifenstein* (1310 ft.; poor restaurant), the ancient castle of the German Emp. Günther of Schwarzburg. In the Schwarzatal, 1 M. from the station (shady path along the river), are the *Gasthof zum Chrysopras* and the restaurant *Lösche's Hall* (with rooms to let). The *Waidmann's Heil*, another inn, is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on. A good point of view near Blankenburg is the *Georgsturm*, on the top of the *Hainberg* (1755 ft.), reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The ***Schwarzatal**, especially between Blankenburg and Schwarzburg ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.), is one of the most picturesque and beautifully-wooded valleys in Thuringia. At the beginning of the valley, on the *Griesbach-Felsen*, is the inscription: 'Salus intrantibus'.

The top of the Griesbach Felsen, reached from Blankenburg or the Chrysopras Inn in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commands a fine and very characteristic view of the Thuringian Forest. On the one side we see the rounded and dark wooded summits and narrow valleys of the slate formation, and on the other the light-coloured limestone peaks with wide, flat valleys between them. — From the Griesbach Felsen we may go on to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Teufels-treppe*, another point of view, and thence via *Böhlscheiben* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Trippstein* (p. 391).

A little farther on, to the left, is the *Eberstein*, a shooting-lodge of the prince. A pleasant walk may be taken to the Eberstein, by crossing the bridge to the right bank of the Schwarzza (opposite the Waidmann's Heil), whence a path through the woods leads to the top. At the third bend of the road the *Kirchfelsen*, so called from its supposed resemblance to a church, rises on the right. From the ($4\frac{1}{4}$ M.) chalet of *Oppeli* (refreshments) a direct path may be taken to the Trippstein (see p. 391; ca. 1 hr.), with the aid of a guide. High above the road, on the opposite side of the valley, is the *Dürre Schild* pavilion. A winding road to the right, farther on, ascends to the *Kienberg*. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village of Schwarzburg, is a memorial tablet on the right side of the road, whence a zigzag path ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Trippstein (p. 391), and where a view of the Schwarzburg is obtained.

***Schloss Schwarzburg**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Blankenburg, the ancestral castle of the counts and princes of Rudolstadt since the 12th cent., charmingly situated on an eminence (255 ft. above the Schwarzza, 1150 ft. above the sea), dates in its present form from 1726, when the older building was burned down (shown in the absence of the

family; castellan 1 m.). It contains an interesting armoury and some fine antlers. The Kaisersaal, which escaped the fire, has recently been adorned with frescoes by *R. Oppenheim*, and contains some fine majolica. At the foot of the castle-hill lies the village of *Thal-Schwarzburg*.

Hotels. *WEISSE HIRSCH, with veranda and fine view, R. from 2, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, board from 4 m.; SCHWARZBURG, hôtel garni; THÜRINGER Hof, well spoken of, 'pens'. from $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; SCHWARZBURGER Hof, in the village, well spoken of, R. & L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Lodgings* also obtainable. — DILIGENCE to Blankenburg twice, and to Königsee and Gehren once daily. OMNIBUS to Blankenburg 1 m. — CARRIAGE with two horses to Paulinzelle 10, to Ilmenau viâ Paulinzelle 20 m., exclusive of tolls and gratuities. A previous bargain should be made in each case.

Among the numerous fine points in the vicinity of Schwarzburg may be mentioned the **Trippstein* (see below); the **Helenensitz* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); the *Keil* (2230 ft.) and *Burkersdorf*; and the *Schabsheide* or *Schafsheide* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.).

FROM SCHWARZBURG TO LAUSCHA, 23 M., diligence daily in 6 hours. The road quits the Schwarzatal at the foundry, and leads through the finely-wooded *Lichtgrund* to *Unterweissbach* and *Oberweissbach* (Koch's Inn); the 'herb-sellers' ('Balsammänner') of this neighbourhood drive a brisk trade in their home-made drugs and decoctions. The road then passes the Cursdorfer Kuppe (see below; ascended from Oberweissbach in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and reaches *Neuhaus* (2665 ft.; Grüner Baum; Post), a village famed for its glass and painted china. The contiguous *Igelsrieb* (2740 ft.) is the highest village in Thuringia. The road then descends through pleasant wooded valleys to *Lauscha*, on the Coburg railway (p. 386). — An interesting circuit may be made by returning from Neuhaus viâ *Wallendorf* and the *Lichtgrund* to *Unterweissbach* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

FROM SCHWARZBURG TO EISFELD, 26 M., diligence daily in $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours. The upper part of the Schwarza-Thal, though less known, is scarcely inferior to the lower. The road follows the valley of the Schwarza, and leads viâ *Sitzendorf* (Inn), *Blechhammer* (Inn), and *Glasbach* to (6 M.) *Mellenbach* (with an old church) and *Blumenau* (two inns), two industrial villages, separated by the Schwarza. Pleasant environs. The conspicuous *Cursdorfer Kuppe* (2500 ft.) may be ascended from *Mellenbach* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and the descent may be made viâ *Meuselbach* to *Katzhütte* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Beyond *Blumenau* we ascend the valley to the (7 M.) *Cirkel*, where the road forks, the right branch leading viâ the *Langeberg* to *Gehren* (p. 376). At the *Schwarzmühle*, a little farther on, we cross the *Schwarza*. 11 M. *Katzhütte* (*Wurzelberg*; *Rosenbaum*), a village with iron works and potteries, at the junction of the *Katze* and the *Schwarza*. About 5 M. to the S. of this point rises the *Wurzelberg* (2740 ft.), with a shooting-lodge, near which is a plantation of magnificent pines, several hundred years old. Immediately below the crest, to the left of the Eisfeld road, lies *Scheibe*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the source of the Schwarza. At (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oelze* (Ritter) a road diverges to the right to *Grossbreitenbach* (p. 376; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.). 18 M. *Langenbach*, on the S.W. slope of the *Wurzelberg*. — 26 M. *Eisfeld* (rail. station), see p. 385.

An easier route than the above-mentioned footpath is the carriage-road that ascends from the toll and post-house through the woods to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Trippstein* (1530 ft.), a beautiful open space with a summer-house (open to the public), commanding a striking view of the Schwarzburg (best by evening-light). The view from the *Kienbergshäuschen* (comp. p. 390), 20 min. farther to the N., has been almost entirely destroyed by the growth of the trees.

On the carriage-road, 1 M. to the W. of the *Trippstein*, lies the *Fasanerie*, a shooting-lodge containing furniture made of antlers and surrounded by a park. — The footpath from Schwarzburg to

Königsee (see below) passes this lodge, while that to Paulinzelle crosses the road between the Trippstein and the Fasanerie.

From the Kienberg we may now (guide 1 m. 20 pf.) retrace our steps for 5 min., descend by the first well-defined cart-road to the right to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bechstedt*, and proceed by a road to the right across an uninteresting tract to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ober-Rottenbach*, from which a good carriage-road to the left leads to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Paulinzelle*. Another route is from Schwarzburg to *Allendorf* and (6 M.) *Unter-Köditz*. [The direct route to Ilmenau follows the road from Unter-Köditz to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the old town of *Königsee* (Löwe), whence a diligence plies thrice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to (5 M.) *Gehren*, on the railway from Plaue to Ilmenau (p. 376)]. Above Unter-Köditz a good footpath towards the N. W. leads in 1 hr. to *Paulinzelle* (*Menger's Inn*), a ruined abbey with the beautiful remains of a Romanesque *Church, erected in 1114 by Pauline, daughter of the knight Moricho. The abbey was suppressed in 1534 in consequence of the Reformation. — The *Singerberg*, near the village of *Singen*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.W. of Paulinzelle, commands a beautiful panorama. — We may proceed from Paulinzelle to *Gehren* (p. 376; 2 hrs.) through the Paulinzeller Forst (route indicated by red marks on the trees).

Several routes lead from PAULINZELLE TO ILMENAU. The direct footpath leads through pine-wood via *Angstedt* (Wilder Mann) and *Wümbach* (about 10 M.). Another footpath leads to the S. through wood to the *Galgenberg* and (3 M.) *Königsee* (see above), and thence to Ilmenau. The high-road ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) leads via *Gösselsborn*, at the foot of the *Singerberg* (see above; ascent $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Griesheim*, and *Bücheloh*.

Ilmenau. — Hotels. *LÖWE, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 m., B. 75 pf. (in room No. 1 Goethe spent his last birthday, 28th Aug., 1831); *TANNE, well-situated, with a garden; CURHAUS; SONNE; SCHWAN; ADLER. — At *Neuhaus* (see below): GRÜNER BAUM, with restaurant and baths. — *Dittmar*, confectioner.

Visitors' Tax: 8-12 m.

Diligence daily to ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Suhl* (p. 377) via Schmiedefeld, and to ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schleusingen* (p. 377).

Carriage to the *Schmücke* via Manebach 12, to *Paulinzelle* 12, to *Schwarzburg* via Königsee 18 m.

Ilmenau (1565 ft.) is a small town with 5400 inhab. in the duchy of Weimar, on the *Ilm*, and possesses manganese and other mines. Goethe often resided here and wrote a poem called 'Ilmenau' in 1783. River-baths and a fine view at *Neuhaus*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. The hydropathic establishments of Dr. Preller and Dr. Korb are much frequented. Pretty walks in the valley of the *Ilm* and the *Sophienthal*, and thence up to the *Schwalbenstein* (2250 ft.), where Goethe wrote the fourth act of 'Iphigenia' on March 19th, 1779 ('sereno die, quieta mente').

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Ilmenau, and also a station on the railway from Plaue to Gross-Breitenbach, mentioned at p. 376, lies *Elgersburg* (1790 ft.; Curhaus, board $22\frac{3}{4}$ m. per week, R.

1-7 m. per day; **Herzog Ernst*, with baths; *Hirsch*; *Victoria*; visitors' tax 6-10 m.), a village belonging to Gotha, with a hydro-pathic establishment and a porcelain manufactory. On a lofty porphyry rock above the village rises an old ducal castle, now private property and used as an annexe to the hydropathic establishment. There are several mines in the environs. Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Körnbachgrund*, the *Klarahöhe*, etc. — From Elgersburg to the *Schmücke*, see p. 394.

b. *Schmücke. Oberhof. Tambach. Friedrichroda.*

FROM ILMENAU TO THE SCHMÜCKE, a walk of 3-4 hours. We cross the bridge and ascend about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. on the old Schleusingen road, and then diverge by a road to the right, leading in a few minutes to the **Jägerhaus*, generally called *Gabelbach*, or, to distinguish it from the shooting-lodge (see below), *Kleine Gabelbach* (refreshments). The forester keeps the key of the tower, where he is generally to be found in fine weather, provided with a good telescope. The path from the *Jägerhaus* to the (20 min.) summit traverses the wood, and leads past the grand-ducal shooting-lodge of *Gabelbach* (2535 ft.; no adm.) to a clearing in the wood, whence a path to the right ascends in a curve to the summit of the **Kickelhahn* (2830 ft.), one of the highest points in the Thuringian Forest, surmounted by a tower which commands a very extensive prospect.

About 200 paces to the N.W. formerly stood a small wooden *Shooting Hut*, where Goethe frequently spent the night, and on the wall of which he wrote his exquisite lines 'Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh', on 7th Sept., 1783. It was burned down in 1870, and was replaced by a similar hut in 1874.

We descend hence to the right to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hermannstein*, a moss-clad, porphyry rock; and after 25 min. more, to the left to *Cammerberg* (*Inn and baths) and *Manebach* (1650 ft.; Inn) in the Manebacher Grund, two villages separated by the Ilm, equally distant (3 M.) from Ilmenau and Elgersburg, and frequently visited by the summer-residents at these baths.

A rough cart-track ascends from Manebach, generally through wood, to the (1 hr.) carriage-road leading from Elgersburg and Ilmenau to the Schmücke, which we follow to the left. Or we may prefer the winding and picturesque road on the left bank of the Ilm, which joins the just-mentioned road farther on. By each route we take 2 hrs. to reach the Schmücke.

FROM ELGERSBURG TO THE SCHMÜCKE, a walk of $3-3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Of the two routes by which this excursion may be made, the first leads by the *Alexandrinenhöhe* (2240 ft.; view), the *Piuttifels* (view of the *Körnbachgrund*), and the *Schlossquelle*, where we turn to the right and join the high-road. (From the 'Salzmann's Umsicht', at the second bend, a path leads in 10 min. to the *Hohnwartskopf*, a hill 2490 ft. high, with a good view.) We then follow the road to *Mönchshof* (Inn), where we join the road from Ilmenau (the

numerous paths diverging to the right are short-cuts). — The second route passes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the prettily situated village of *Arlesberg* and ascends the valley of the *Gera* to (2 hrs.) *Gehlberg*, beyond which we follow the picturesque high-road to the (3 M.) *Schmücke*.

The *Schmücke* (2990 ft.), originally a farm-house, and now a much-frequented inn, is prettily situated amidst woods and meadows.

A pleasant excursion may be made from the *Schmücke* to the **Adlersberg* (2785 ft.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the S., an excellent point of view. The route to it passes the *Mordfleckswiese* and the *Stutenhaus Inn* (2455 ft.).

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Schmücke*, on the road to Oberhof, stands a finger-post, indicating the path to the right to the (20 min.) —

**Schneekopf* (3210 ft.), the tower on which (adm. 15 pf., tickets at the *Schmücke*) commands a magnificent survey of the plains of Thuringia, as far as the *Brocken* and *Kyffhäuser*, S. the Franconian and *Rhön* Mts., the *Gleichberge* near *Römhild*, etc. (The summit may also be reached by a path ascending directly from the inn.) We now return by the same path to the road.

To (6 M.) Oberhof we may follow either the high-road or the *Rennsteig* or *Rennweg*, a very ancient frontier road leading from the *Werra* to the *Saale* across the Thuringian Mts., and separating Thuringia from Franconia. The former skirts the N., the latter the S. side of the *Beerberg* (3240 ft.), and both command picturesque views. From the point where the *Rennsteig* crosses the road a path descends to *Goldlauter*, whence we may go on through the *Lautergrund* to (2 hrs.) *Suhl* (p. 377). Farther on, at *Plänkner's Aussicht*, a fine view is obtained of *Suhl*, the *Dolmar* (p. 385), the *Gleichberge* (p. 385), and the *Rhön*. At the *Rondel*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Oberhof, where several roads meet, a stone pillar commemorates their construction in 1830-32 by Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg.

Oberhof (2625 ft.; **Zur Domäne*; *Curhaus*; *Thüringer Wald*, simple) is a poor village inhabited by wood-cutters, with a ducal shooting-lodge. Oats thrive here in warm seasons only, and potatoes grow but scantily. Fine view from the **Luisenlust* (2590 ft.), at the foot of the *Schlossbergkopf*, 5 min. to the N. Railway station, see p. 377.

Beautiful walks may be taken from Oberhof to the *Gebrannte Stein* (view), the *Hohe Möst* (with guide), and the '*Ausgebrannte Stein*', 2 M. to the E. — A longer walk, but quite repaying the fatigue, is through the *Kanzlergrund*, via *Ober-* and *Unter-Schönau* to *Steinbach-Hallenberg* (p. 384), about 3 hrs. to the W. of Oberhof (the way back somewhat longer, as it ascends). The formation and the outlines of the peaks to the S. of the valley (*Gebrannter Stein*, *Ruppberg*, *Gr. Hermannsberg*) are very striking and peculiar to this part of the Thuringian Forest.

FROM OBERHOF to OHDRUF, see p. 366. Another pleasant route is by the carriage-road via *Linse's Ruhe*, a fine point of view, and *Friedrichsanfang*, a distance of about 10 M., nearly all through wood.

FROM OBERHOF TO FRIEDRICHRODA, $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. (luncheon should be provided). The road diverges to the left of the high-road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Oberhof and enters the *Kanzlergrund* (see above). [The *Rennsteig*, which also crosses the road at this point, offers an

alternative route, which we may follow for about 2 M., rejoining the high-road, near the marshy *Teufelsbad*, by a road to the right.] At a point 3 M. farther on, where the road divides into three branches, we choose the middle one, which leads to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Falkenstein*, at the beginning of the **Dietharzer* or *Schmalwasser Grund*, one of the loveliest valleys of Thuringia. Through the fine woods and picturesque rocks of this valley our route lies for the next 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Near Dietharz a footpath diverges to the right to the rocky cavern known as the *Hüloch*. The hamlet of *Dietharz* is separated by a brook from the village of *Tambach* (*Falkenstein*; *Lamm*), a favourite summer-resort, with many picturesque spots in the neighbourhood (**Spittergrund*, with a waterfall 65 ft. high; there and back about 3 hrs.).

The most direct route from Tambach to Friedrichroda (6 M.) leads by the *Vierpfennighaus*, a forester's cottage at the junction of several roads, whence we may either proceed to the left by *Finsterbergen*, or to the right by *Engelsbach*. The longer way viâ Georgenthal, through the pleasant *Apfelstädtter Grund*, with its numerous mills, is however, preferable (9-10 M.; omnibus to Georgenthal twice daily in summer in 1 hr.).

Georgenthal (**Schlenk's Inn*, in the village; **Thüringer Hof*, between the station and the village, rustic; *Schützenhof Restaurant*, with view), a village belonging to Gotha, is much frequented in summer (baths). The Schloss is now the post-office. It possesses the ruins of a Benedictine abbey of the 12th cent., destroyed in 1525. — Routes to *Ohrdruf* and *Gotha*, see p. 366.

Our road leads to the W. from Georgenthal. On the right is the village of *Catterfeld*; on the left the Immanuelkirche and above it the 'Candelabrum' (see below). *Altenberga* (2 M.) is said to be the oldest village in Thuringia. About 1 M. above it is a stone monument, 30 ft. high, in the shape of a church candlestick (hence known as the 'Candelabrum'), erected in 1811 on the site of the Church of St. John, which according to an erroneous legend was founded in 724 by St. Boniface as the first Christian church in Thuringia.

Returning to the road at Altenberga, we continue our route to *Engelsbach*. The *Philosophenweg*, which diverges to the left a little beyond the village, leads along the edge of the woods to Friedrichroda; while the footpath, farther on to the right, also leads thither, skirting the *Dachsberg*, and passing the *Damm-Mühle* (Restaurant).

Friedrichroda. — **Arrival.** The station (Restaurant, with rooms) is 1/2 M. from the town, on the way to Reinhardtsbrunn. Cabs and hotel-omnibuses await the arrival of the trains.

Hotels. *CURHAUS*, B. 3/4, D. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; **WALDHAUS*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m. per day, 9-27 m. per week, B. 80 pf., D. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$, 'pension' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{3}{4}$ m. per day, with baths; **SCHAUENBURG*, R., L., & A. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **HERZOG ERNST*, R. 3 m.; **WAGENER*, R. & A. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; **BERLINER HOF*, 'pens'. 5 m.; **BELLEVUE*; **SCHWEIZERHAUS*, 'pens'. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *LANGE*; *STERN*; *PÖTSCH*, 'pens'. from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *GERTH*. — *Dr. Kothe's Sanatorium*, for nervous patients, 160-270 m. per month; *Lodgings* in the town 10-18, on the hills 15-40 m. per week.

Restaurants. *Curhaus; Rathskeller; R. Maas* (luncheon-rooms).

Baths. *Zum Herzog von Coburg-Gotha; Schreiber's*, with all kinds of baths.
Visitors' Tax, 5-10 m. per month.

Diligence to *Schmalkalden* (p. 384), 13 M., once daily. — Omnibus to the *Inselsberg* (there and back $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.) daily in summer, returning by *Tabarz*; to *Tabarz*, thrice daily (60 pf.). — Carriage with one horse 10-12, with two horses 15-20 m. per day. — Guide 4 m. per day.

Friedrichroda (1320-1430 ft. above the sea), a small town with 3300 inhab., pleasantly situated among meadows and pine-clad hills, is a favourite summer-retreat. In the pretty promenades is a monument to *Friedrich Perthes* (d. 1843; see p. 378). The environs afford many pleasant excursions.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the town ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, to the left; then to the right at the crossing) is the ducal château of ***Reinhardtsbrunn** (1300 ft.), formerly a Benedictine monastery, and converted in 1827-35 into a château in a highly-ornate mixed style of architecture (circular and pointed). The extensive W. façade is entirely modern. The interior is shown to visitors in the absence of the Duke, and the charming park is open to the public.

About 1 M. to the W., on the way to the *Ungeheure Grund*, is the cottage at the entrance to the *Marienglashöhle*, a large double grotto; the walls of the inner chamber are covered with crystals, which produce a dazzling effect when illuminated with Bengal fire (fee 50 pf.):

*WALK of 4-5 hrs.: from *Friedrichroda* by the 'Burgweg' to the *Tanzbuche* (2320 ft.) and the ducal hunting-lodge of *Jägersruh*; then through the *Felsenenthal* to the *Thorstein* (see below), and back by *Tabarz* and *Reinhardtsbrunn*. Or by the *Gottlob*, the *Spiessberg* (tavern), commanding a fine view, the *Tanzbuche*, and through the *Ungeheure Grund*, or over the *Abbsberg* (view similar to that from the *Uebelberg*), to *Reinhardtsbrunn*.

From *Friedrichroda* to *Fröttstädt* (Gotha, Eisenach), see p. 368.

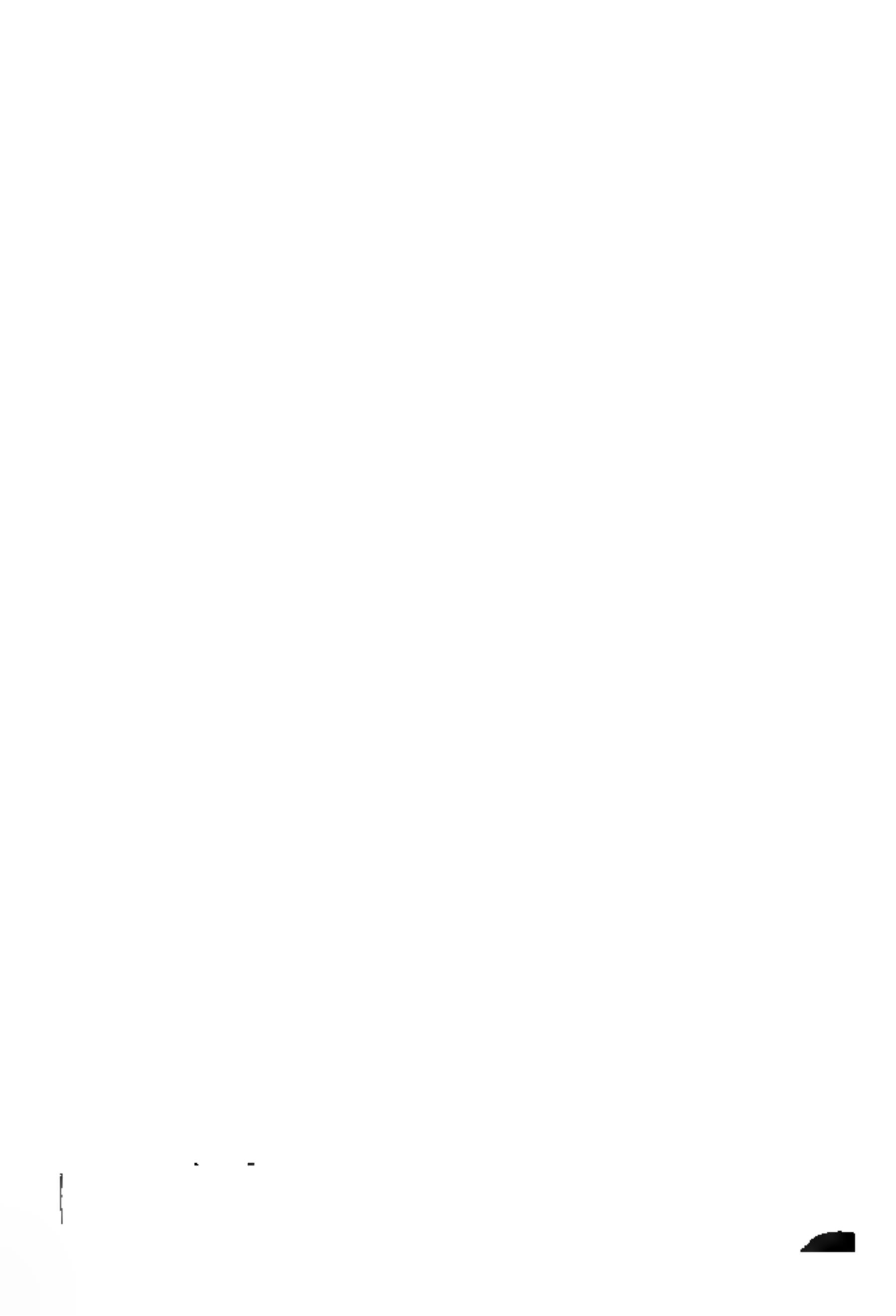
About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of *Friedrichroda*, and as far from *Waltershausen* railway-station (p. 368), in a hill-girt plain, watered by the *Laucha* and *Mühlbach*, lie *Gross-Tabarz* (1300 ft.; **Schiesshaus*; *Thorstein*; *Waldhütte*), *Klein-Tabarz* (*Jagdhaus*), and *Kabarz* (*Krone*), generally included under the one name of *Tabarz* and frequented by numerous summer-visitors. About 3 M. to the W. of *Kabarz* lies *Winterstein* (*Adler*; *Hirsch*), whence a visit may be paid to the picturesque *Sembachthal*. From *Winterstein* to the *Inselsberg* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Road to *Altenstein*, see p. 388.

Other pleasant objects for walks from *Friedrichroda* are the *Dammühle* (2 M.), *Finsterbergen* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and the *Wolfstieg*.

c. *Inselsberg. Liebenstein. Altenstein. Ruhla.*

FROM FRIEDRICHRODA TO THE INSELSBERG (3-4 hrs.) there are several different routes. One ROAD leads by the *Spiessbergshaus*, *Heubergshaus*, and *Jagdberg*; another, shorter, reaches the *Heubergshaus* via the *Schlifwassergrund*; and a third, traversing the *Ungeheure Grund*, joins the others beyond the *Tanzbuche*. A fourth, by *Tabarz* and through the *Lauchagrund*, is also pleasant.

The most frequented of the FOOTPATHS passes the *Marienglas-höhle* (see above) and the *Tabarzer Schiesshaus* (see above), and leads through the **Lauchagrund*. To the right is *Bad Laucha*. After about 2 M., near a prettily-situated mill, the picturesque *Felsenenthal* (the shortest but not the least fatiguing way to the *Inselsberg*) opens to the right. Immediately beyond the bridge over the *Strenge*, which





LIEBENSTEIN und UMGEBUNG.

1 : 35.000

1 : 35.000

flows through the Felsenthal, a finger-post indicates the path (to the right) to the Thorstein (1730 ft.; fine view). Beyond the opening of the Thorstein we reach a small mountain-meadow, whence the Inselsberghaus is seen to the right. We continue to ascend by the broad path, keeping to the right where it divides ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), cross two arms of the *Wilde Graben*, and (still to the right) follow the path skirting the *Rabelsberg* till we strike the high-road from Kabarz. Here we proceed to the left for a short distance and then take the new path on the right to the summit. [Or, after the double crossing of the *Wilde Graben*, we may ascend the stream for a few minutes to the left, then turn to the right through fine pine-woods to the high-road, cross the latter, and traverse a beech-wood to a bench, whence a steep path to the right, known as the *Gemsenstieg*, leads to the summit, before reaching which it crosses the high-road once more.]

A somewhat longer but scarcely less interesting route passes the Marienglashöhle and enters the Ungeheure Grund (p. 396), turning off immediately (finger-post) to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Kickelhahnsprung*. From this point we retrace our steps for some distance, turn to the left, and in 10 min. reach a road, which in 10 min. more brings us to a finger-post indicating the path to the (10 min.) summit of the *Uebelberg (2330 ft.). View to the N. similar to that from the Inselsberg (though less extensive and now marred by the growth of the trees), with a more picturesque foreground. We again retrace our steps, turn to the right, and reach the (25 min.) *Aschenbergstein*, which affords a picturesque view of the sombre defiles, and through the rocky valley to the N. as far as the plain. We next descend to the *Lauchagrund* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Thorstein*. Thence as above.

The **Grosse Inselsberg* (3000 ft.; two *Inns*), the summit of which consists of porphyry, commands an extensive panorama, especially towards the N., resembling the view from the Schneekopf (p. 394), but unfortunately too often obscured by clouds and fog. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit is the *Inselsberg-Loch*, with a fine view of the valley far below.

FROM THE INSELSBERG TO LIEBENSTEIN. The shortest way (9 M.) leads through the **Thüringer Thal* (guide, p. 389, or good map necessary). A guide is also required for the route viâ the *Hohe Klinke*, an admirable point of view, 3 M. to the E. of Liebenstein. The ordinary route (12 M.), however, is also attractive and can be found without assistance. We pass the view-tower and the end of a path on the left, leading to Brotterode, and follow the Rennsteig for about 1 M. We then take the footpath on the left and reach ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the large village of *Brotterode* (*Inselsberger Hof*; interesting excursion hence to the *Mommelstein*, 3 M. to the S.). Beyond the village we follow the high-road, skirting the *Inselsbergsgraben*, to the **Trusenthal*, a picturesque rocky ravine, with an artificial waterfall (*Inn*). At the point where the ravine expands lies *Herges* (*Inn*), separated by the *Truse* or *Druse* from *Auwallenburg*, a village with a ruin (view). [Picturesque path from *Herges* to *Schmalkalden* (p. 384), 6 M.] We now follow the high-road to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Liebenstein*.

FROM THE INSELSBERG TO RUHLA. We follow the Rennsteig to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Drei-Herrenstein*, where a finger-post indicates the route (to the right) to $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Ruhla* (p. 399). Comp. p. 399.

Liebenstein. *BELLEVUE, well fitted up; *CURHAUS, with hydropathic and whey-cure establishment, rather less expensive; *MÜLLER's HOTEL, R. & L. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 m., A. 30, B. 85 pf.; MEININGER HOF, KIRCHNER, HIRSCH, in the Trink-Allee; LÖWE, in the lower part of the village. *Dr. Hesse's Hydropathic Establishment.* — Private apartments, from 10 m. per week, are easily obtained.

Visitors' Tax, after the first week, 10-20 m.

Carriages, according to tariff.

Theatre, during the season. — Music 7-9 a. m. and 4-6 p.m.

Liebenstein (1120 ft.), a village in the duchy of Meiningen, 12 M. to the S. of Eisenach, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of stat. *Immelborn* (where a diligence meets each train, p. 383), is a beautifully-situated and favourite watering-place, possessing chalybeate and other springs.

On the slope at the back of the Curhaus is the *Italian Garden*, tastefully laid out. Adjoining it stands the simple villa of the Duke of Meiningen. The *Erdfall* near the Curhaus is a kind of open grotto, fringed with wood. Paths lead hence to the *Helle Blick* and the *Bernhards-Platz*, and the new *Promenadenweg* leads to the *Werner's Platz*, all fine points of view.

The path to the (20-25 min.) extensive ruins of the **Burg Stein* ascends in zigzags through the Italian Garden. The castle was restored in 1534, but it was deserted at the close of the 17th cent., and has since fallen to decay. The *View embraces the entire chain of the Rhöngebirge and the W. spurs of the Thuringian Forest from the Dolmar to the Ochsenberg; then the broad valley of the Werra with its numerous villages, from Gumpelstadt towards the N. as far as Breitungen to the S.

On the outskirts of the wood near the ruin is a monument to the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar. In the wood, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N.E., is a small open space enclosed by rocks on three sides, called the *Felsentheater*.

FROM LIEBENSTEIN TO ALTENSTEIN (2 M.), a good road. For footpaths, see the Map, p. 397. At *Glücksbrunn* (Glücksbrunn; Wangemannsburg), halfway, is the *Altensteiner Höhle*, a limestone cavern 220 yds. in length, easily accessible, with a subterranean lake. Illumination in summer, generally on Sun. 11-12 (adm. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., children 75 pf.; at other times 75 pf.).

***Schloss Altenstein**, a summer-residence of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, standing on a rocky height on the S.W. slope of the Thuringian Forest, is itself uninteresting, but the park and grounds extending along the precipitous limestone rocks afford beautiful walks. *Inn* in the court-yard of the château.

FROM ALTENSTEIN TO RUHLA ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.), a good road, through wood. After a short distance a broad road diverges on the right to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Luther Monument*, erected in 1857, on the spot where *Luther's Beech*, destroyed by lightning in 1841, formerly stood. Here the Reformer on his return from Worms was subjected to a pretended arrest by his friend the Elector of Saxony (p. 382). A

poor footpath runs hence to the *Gerberstein* (2305 ft.), a steep hill covered with large blocks of granite. The view is hindered by the foliage. A broad path leads from this point to the road to Winterstein (see below). Turning to the left along the latter we soon regain the main road at a point about 2 M. from Ruhla.

Ruhla. — Hotels. CURHAUS, with reading-room; "BELLEVUE, in an elevated position, with view; HENNIG; SCHLÖFFEL; SCHWAN; SÄCHSISCHER HOF; ROSE, R. & A. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m., L. 60 pf.; all good, and situated near each other. — Mineral, pine-cone, and other baths at the *Badehaus*.

Ruhla (1595 ft.), locally known as 'Die Ruhl', a favourite summer-resort, extends to a length of upwards of 2 M. in the valley of the *Erbstrom*, a brook which divides the town into two parts, of which the E. belongs to Gotha, the W. to Weimar. The chief occupation of the inhabitants (4600) is the manufacture of wooden and meerschaum tobacco-pipes, to the value of 300,000*l.* annually. In the Sarkophag-Platz a monument has been erected to the poet *Storch* (1803-1881), a native of Ruhla. The village-feast on 2nd Aug. is interesting. — Route to *Wutha* (Eisenach, Gotha), see p. 366.

FROM RUHLA TO THE INSELBERG. Carriages generally make a long circuit by *Winterstein* and *Kabarz* (p. 396). The attractive route for pedestrians occupies 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Leave Ruhla by the Rittergasse at the upper (S.) end, and after a few minutes turn to the right and cross the *Erbstrom*; after 25 min. cross the brook again and regain the high-road in 50 min.; cross the latter and proceed in a straight direction to the (35 min.) *Drei-Herrenstein*; or follow the high-road to the right for about 400 paces and enter the wood to the left by a path leading in 20 min. to the *Gerberstein* (see above), thence back towards the E., along the top of the hill in 12 min. to a grassy clearing, and then to the right in 20 min. to the above-mentioned *Drei-Herrenstein* (2340 ft.). Of the four paths diverging here, the *Rennsteig*, that most to the left, is to be selected, and the boundary-stones along the top of the hill followed to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Inselberg* (p. 397). The *Venetianerstein*, reached by diverging to the left before the last ascent, is a fine point of view.

FROM RUHLA TO EISENACH. The direct route (3 hrs.) leads through the *Bärenbachthal*, ascends to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rennsteig*, and follows the latter to the *Hohe Sonne* (p. 383). The following route, though somewhat longer (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), is preferable. From the Hôtel Bellevue (see above) a path (indicated by blue marks on the trees) ascends to the clearing known as the *Todtemannshalde*, where paths to the *Ringberg*, Eisenach, and the *Wachstein* separate. We select the path to the right (white marks) and in 20 min. reach the summit of the *Ringberg*, where a wooden tower affords a picturesque view of Ruhla and the Thuringian Forest. We return hence to the above-mentioned cross-roads and follow the path to the right, indicated by yellow marks, to the **Wachstein* (1905 ft.), a group of rocks rendered accessible by steps and paths, and commanding an extensive view. To the N. rise the Harz Mts., to the W. the Rhön. — We descend from the *Wachstein* by a different path (also indicated by yellow marks) and regain the *Rennsteig* at the *Zollstock*, where a sign-post directs us to (2 M.) *Wilhelmsthal*. The path shown by the blue marks leads direct to the *Hohe Sonne* (p. 383).

The château of *Wilhelmsthal (Auerhahn)*, a summer-residence of the duke of Weimar, has a delightful park, laid out at the end of the 17th cent. and enlarged by Grand-Duke Charles Augustus.

About 1 M. from the inn, the path from which is indicated by white marks, is the *Hochwaldsgrotte*, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther on, after ascending the steps beside the grotto, we reach the **Hirschstein* (1510 ft.), an open space with a solitary oak and a bench, commanding a fine view to the S. and W. The forester's house at the *Hohe Sonne* lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on. Thence to *Eisenach* by the *Annatal* or the *Landgrafenschlucht*, see pp. 382, 383.

65. From Berlin or Halle to Cassel (and Metz) via Nordhausen.

From Berlin to Cassel, 230 M.; express (Silesian Station) in 8 hrs. (fares 33 m. 70, 25 m. 10, 17 m. 60 pf.); ordinary trains (Potsdam Station) in $10\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 29 m. 40, 22 m. 10, 14 m. 70 pf.).

From Halle to Cassel, 135 M., railway in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (express-fares 19 m. 80, 14 m. 70, 10 m. 30 pf.; ordinary 17 m. 60, 13 m. 20, 8 m. 80 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. The express-trains use the rails of the 'Stadt-bahn' (p. 1), while the ordinary trains start from the Potsdam station. The two lines unite at *Wannsee* (comp. p. 81), 15 M. from the Silesian station.

Several unimportant stations. $75\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Güterglück*, the junction for the Zerbst and Magdeburg line (R. 55 b). The train now crosses the *Elbe*. — 88 M. *Calbe (Sonne)*, a town on the *Saale*, with 8900 inhabitants. On the right bank is the old Premonstratensian abbey of *Gottesgnaden*. *Grizehne* (p. 353), the station of the Magdeburg and Leipsic railway, lies $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. — 98 M. *Güsten*, the junction of the Cöthen-Aschersleben railway (p. 353) and of a branch-line to *Magdeburg* (27 M.; p. 102). — 108 M. *Sandersleben* (Rathskeller; Railway Restaurant), on the right bank of the *Wipper*, where the Halle and Aschersleben line diverges (R. 69).

118 M. *Mansfeld (Goldener Löwe)*, the capital of the old county of the same name, with 2500 inhab., chiefly employed in the copper-slate quarries of the vicinity. Luther's father was at one time a miner at Mansfeld, whither he removed from Eisleben in 1484. The house he occupied (with 'J.L., 1530' above the door) and the school his son attended are still extant. The castle of the Counts of Mansfeld, one of the oldest families in Germany, which became extinct in the 17th cent., stood upon a height above the town, but was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Part of it, including the church, was rebuilt in 1859-60. — 124 M. *Riestedt*.

131 M. *Sangerhausen*, see next page.

Halle, see p. 353. The train crosses the *Saale*. 11 M. *Teutschenthal*; 17 M. *Oberröblingen*, on the S. bank of the larger of the two *Mansfeld Lakes*, the only salt-water lake in Germany. Branch-railway to (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Querfurt*.

24 M. Eisleben (*Goldner Ring; Goldnes Schiff; Löwe*), a town with 23,100 inhab., was the birthplace of Luther. The house in which he was born (1483), Luther-Str. 16, contains various reminiscences of the great Reformer, of whom there is a relief above the door. A bronze *Statue of Luther*, by Siemering, was unveiled in 1883, on the 400th anniversary of his birth. The *Andreaskirche* contains the pulpit from which he preached, busts of Luther and Melanchthon, and some interesting monuments of Counts of Mansfeld. Opposite the church is the house in which Luther died (*Andreaskirchhof 7*), marked by a tablet. The church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* contains the font in which Luther was baptised, a fragment of his cloak, and his leathern skull-cap. Extensive copper and silver mines in the neighbourhood.

Martin Luther, born at Eisleben, 10th Nov., 1483, became an Augustinian monk in 1505, and professor of philosophy at Wittenberg in 1508. In 1510 he visited Rome on business connected with his order, and in 1512 became a doctor of theology. In 1517 he strenuously opposed the sale of indulgences by the Dominican Tetzel, in condemnation of which he affixed his famous 95 Theses to the church-door at Wittenberg. His antagonism to the see of Rome now steadily increased, and in 1520 he was formally excommunicated by the pope. Luther in his turn solemnly renounced all connection with Rome, and publicly burned the bull of excommunication. In 1521 he was summoned by Emp. Charles V. to the Diet of Worms, where he vigorously defended his doctrines, but was nevertheless declared an outlaw. On his return he was surprised and ostensibly taken prisoner in the Forest of Thuringia, by order of his friend the Elector of Saxony, and carried to the Wartburg, where he passed ten months disguised as a young nobleman, and was known as 'Junker Georg'. During this period he worked assiduously at his translation of the Bible, of which, on his release, the New Testament first appeared in 1522 (the entire translation not till 1534). He then returned to Wittenberg, where he as firmly checked the intemperate zeal of the Puritanical image-breakers, as he had opposed Roman Catholic abuses. In 1525 he married Katharina von Bora, who had previously been a nun and escaped from her convent. After a life of unremitting labour as a reformer, divine, translator of the Bible, and even as a poet and musician, he died at Eisleben, 18th Feb., 1546. Luther is justly regarded by the Germans not only as the illustrious founder of their religious liberty, but as the talented linguist and grammarian who developed and first established the use of pure modern German.

We now pass through a tunnel. 33 M. *Riestedt*, see p. 400.

36 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Sangerhausen (*Rail. Restaurant, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Thüringer Hof, R. & B. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Kaiserin Augusta, new, R. & B. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.*), both at the station; *Hôtel Denkewitz*), a town with 10,200 inhab., mentioned as early as 933. The *Ulrichskirche* is said to have been erected by Lewis 'the Springer' in 1079, in performance of a vow made by him during his captivity at the Giebichenstein (p. 355). The *Jacobskirche* contains a fine carved altar.

FROM SANGERHAUSEN TO ERFURT, 49 M., railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.). The train crosses the *Helme* near (3 M.) *Oberröblingen* and the *Unstrut* near (9 M.) *Artern*. — 16 M. *Heldrungen*, with an ancient Schloss surrounded by walls and moats, in which Thomas Müntzer, the Anabaptist, was once imprisoned. — 28 M. *Sömmerda*, the junction of the Gross-Heringen and Straussfurt line (p. 367). — 43 M. *Erfurt*, see p. 374.

41 M. Wallhausen. The line now enters the fertile *Goldene Aue*, watered by the *Helme*, and extending to Nordhausen.

47 M. *Rossla* (Deutscher Kaiser), with a château of Count Stolberg and a modern Gothic church.

To the S. of Rossla rises the wooded *Kyffhäuser* (1395 ft.). The route to it leads by *Sittendorf*, beyond which the road from *Tillēda* to *Kelbra* (see below) is crossed. The last part of the ascent is by a footpath. The ruined castle, which was once occupied by the Hohenstaufen, consists of the Oberburg, with its tower 80 ft. in height, and the Unterburg with the chapel. According to an ancient tradition, the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa slumbers in the bowels of the earth beneath the castle, ready to burst forth as soon as Germany regains her former glory. Inn at the top.

To the N.W. of the Kyffhäuser lies the ruin of **Rothenburg* (1050 ft.). The route to it is by a broad forest-path from the Kyffhäuser to the (40 min.) Frankenhausen and Kelbra road; then by the latter to (8 min.) a finger-post on the right, whence a good footpath leads to the castle in 1 hr. (A shorter footpath leads from the point where the carriages stop, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Kyffhäuser, along the side of the hill to the top in 30-40 min.) Good view from the top (*Inn). — At the N.W. base of the Rothenburg lies the small town of ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Kelbra* (*Sonne*), with numerous breweries. Railway station, see below. — The castles are most conveniently visited in the reverse direction, either on foot or by carriage. In this case we descend from the Kyffhäuser through beautiful woods in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to —

Frankenhausen (**Mohr*; *Thüringer Hof*, R. 2, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., good cuisine; *Adler*, R. 1, D. 1 m.; visitors' tax 6, a family 12 m.), a small town with salt-baths and salt-works, yielding 1500 tons annually, from which *Sondershausen* is 12 M. distant (p. 405; diligence daily). On the road to the latter, near the (3 M.) village of *Rottleben*, is situated the **Falkenhöhle*, sometimes called the *Barbarossa* or *Kyffhäuser Cavern*, 330 yds. in length, with subterranean lakes (adm. 50 pf.). Bengal lights may be purchased of the apothecary in the market-place at Frankenstein. The direct route from the Kyffhäuser to the cavern (2 hrs.) diverges to the right from the road, by Prince Schwarzburg's shooting-lodge of *Rathsfeld*, about halfway between Kelbra and Frankenhausen.

60 M. *Nordhausen* (*Röm. Kaiser*; *Berliner Hof*; *Prinz Carl*; *Weintraube*, all good; *Schneegass*, *Wieg*, at the station; *Restaurants Stadtwappen*, *Wiegand*, and *Rathskeller*), with 27,000 inhab., situated on the *Zorge*, on the fertile S. slopes of the Harz Mts. (R. 70), possessing extensive distilleries and various manufactories, was frequently the scene of councils and assemblies of princes in the middle ages. The *Cathedral* is a fine late-Gothic edifice, with carved choir-stalls and a Romanesque crypt. The *Church of St. Blasius* contains two pictures by Cranach, an Ecce Homo, and the Raising of Lazarus, with Luther and Melanchthon among the mourners. Near the *Rathhaus* rises a Roland's Column (p. 153). A *Luther Fountain*, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Reformer by Schuler of Berlin, was erected here in 1888. The *Museum of Antiquities* is open on Thurs., 2-4. The old fortifications have been converted into promenades. Pleasant walk through the *Gehege* to the *Wilhelmshöhe*.

From Nordhausen to Northeim and to Erfurt, see pp. 125, 404.

65 M. *Wolkramshausen*; 69 M. *Pustleben*; 71 M. *Bleicherode*; 77 M. *Sollstedt*; $82\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gernrode*. — 86 M. *Leinefelde*.

FROM LEINEFELDE TO GOTHA, 42 M., branch-railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (5 m. 50, 4 m. 10, 2 m. 80 pf.). — The first important station is (17 M.) *Mühlhausen* (*Weisser Schwan*; *König v. Preussen*), an ancient town with 25,000 inhab., on the *Unstrut*. The Gothic *Marienkirche*, with double aisles, and the old stained glass in the church of *St. Blasius* deserve mention. Pleasant walks to the *Popperoder Quelle* and the (3 M.) *Weisse Haus*. In the Peasants' War

of 1525 Mühlhausen was the headquarters of the fanatic Thomas Münzer, who was afterwards executed here. — 23½ M. Langensalza (*Mohr*), a busy town of 11,000 inhab. with cloth and other factories. The sulphur-baths of that name (*Curhaus*, 'pens'. from 4½ m.) are prettily situated on the *Unstrut*, ½ M. distant. The engagement between the Prussians and the Hanoverians in June, 1866, which terminated in the capitulation of the latter, took place near *Merxleben*, a village to the N.E. of the town. — 42 M. *Golha*, see p. 377.

FROM LEINEFELDE TO NIEDERHÖNE (p. 429), 30 M., railway in 1½ hr.

The broad *Leinetal* is now descended. 96 M. *Heiligenstadt* (*Preussischer Hof; Eichsfelder Hof), the capital of the former principality of Eichsfeld, on the *Leine*, with three Gothic churches of the 13th and 14th centuries. Pop. 5900.

105½ M. *Eichenberg*, junction for *Göttingen* and *Bebra* (p. 430). Our line descends the *Werratal*. — 109 M. *Witzenhausen*, with vineyards, on the left bank. (Thence by *Hundelshausen* and *Trubenhäusen* to the *Meisner*, p. 429, in 3 hrs., most of the way by the high-road.) — 115 M. *Hedemünden*. The train crosses the river twice.

120 M. *Münden*, see p. 120. — 135 M. *Cassel*, see p. 110.

68. From Brunswick to Nordhausen and Erfurt via Börssum (*Harzburg*, *Goslar*).

133 M. RAILWAY. To *Nordhausen* in 4¾ hrs. (fares 11 m. 30, 8 m., 5 m. 10 pf.); thence to *Erfurt* in 2½ hrs. (fares 6 m. 60, 4 m. 90, 3 m. 30 pf.). — From Brunswick to *Harzburg*, 28 M., in 1½ hr. (fares 3 m. 60, 2 m. 70, 1 m. 80 pf.); to *Goslar*, 31 M., in 1¾ hr. (4 m., 3 m. 10 pf., 2 m.).

Brunswick, see p. 134. The train passes the ducal park and the châteaux of Neu-Richmond and Alt-Richmond. The line to Helmstedt and Magdeburg diverges to the left (p. 97).

7½ M. *Wolfenbüttel* (*Kronprinz*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), an old town with 13,500 inhab., is famous for its library (300,000 vols. and 8000 MSS.), of which Lessing was librarian from 1770 till his death in 1781. The library now occupies a handsome new building, to which it was transferred in 1886. Luther's Bible, with annotations in his own handwriting, his drinking-glass, inkstand, portrait by Cranach, etc., are shown here, and also a famous portrait of Spinoza. In the vestibule stands a statue of Lessing by Döll. The ducal Château, the Barracks, and the Marienkirche (17th cent.), with the ancient ducal mortuary chapel, are among the most conspicuous buildings.

Branch-line from Wolfenbüttel to *Schöppenstedt*, *Jerxheim* (p. 102), and *Oschersleben* (p. 407).

Our line crosses the *Oker* and ascends to *Hedwigsburg* and (15 M.) *Börssum*, the junction of the Brunswick-Harzburg and Magdeburg-Soest lines (R. 4), situated at the confluence of the *Ilse* and *Oker*.

The HARZBURG LINE follows the course of the *Oker*, towards the S. Stat. *Schlüden*. At *Vienenburg*, where it is joined by the Halberstadt line (R. 69), it divides into three branches, one leading to *Harzburg* (p. 420), another to *Goslar* (p. 417), and the third to *Seesen* (see p. 404) and *Clausthal* (p. 424).

From Börssum to Seesen (**Kronprinz*; *Wilhelmsbad*), 40 M. from Brunswick, see p. 102. The Nordhausen line turns to the S. and skirts the S.W. slopes of the Harz district, where a number of picturesque spots have recently come into favour (comp. Map, p. 407). — 48 M. *Gittelde*.

DILIGENCE four times daily from Gittelde to the small town of (5 M.) *Grund* (*Zum Rathhaus*; *Schützenhaus*; private apartments), prettily situated and visited for its baths. — On the *Iberg* is a stalactite cave (key kept by the burgomaster).

52 M. *Osterode* (*Englischer Hof*; *Deutscher Hof*) on the *Söse*, a town of 6400 inhab., with many picturesque old houses. Fine old Rathhaus. Several monuments in the Marktkirche. Extensive factories. On the high-road, to the right, about halfway between Osterode and Herzberg, is the *Jettenhöhle*, a stalactite cavern. Diligence from Osterode to (9 M.) *Clausthal* (p. 424) daily.

60 M. *Herzberg* (**Weisses Ross*; **Peimann's Hotel*; *Curhaus*, at the mouth of the *Sieberthal*), on the *Sieber*, the junction of the line to Northeim (p. 122), was the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Celle down to 1634. Pop. 3400. The old Schloss was founded by Emp. Lothaire about 1130.

From Herzberg through the **Sieberthal* to *Andreasberg*, see p. 424. — Branch-line to *Northeim*, p. 122.

A diligence plies thrice daily from Herzberg to *Duderstadt* (*Meyer*; *Löwe*), an ancient town, 12 M. to the S., with 4500 inhab. and an interesting Rathaus (1432) and other old buildings.

64 M. *Scharzfeld* (*Hôtel zum Scharzfels*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station). A pleasant footpath leads hence viâ the furniture-factory of *Odersfeld* to the *Philosophenweg*, a shady walk which leads past the *Königs-hütte* (iron-foundry) to *Lauterberg* (see below).

FROM *SCHARZFELD* TO ST. ANDREASBERG, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in ca. 50 min. (fares 1 m., 70 pf.). — The line ascends the valley of the *Oder*. To the left rises the beautifully-situated ruin of *Scharzfels*, with the *Frauenstein*. In the beech-wood near it (20 min.) is the *Einhornhöhle*, or *Schiller's Cavern*, where the name of the poet, written by himself, is still pointed out. It contains abundant fossil remains of antediluvian animals. The *Steinkirche*, another grotto, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the W. (difficult to find without a guide), is connected by tradition with St. Boniface, and served as a church for the inhabitants of Scharzfeld down to the middle of last century.

— $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lauterberg* (**Deutscher Kaiser*, R., L., & A. 2 m.; *Krone*; *Curhaus*; *Felsenkeller*), a small town in the valley of the *Oder* (2800 inhab.), with pleasant, wooded environs and a water-cure establishment, is adapted for a prolonged stay. The *Hausberg* commands an extensive prospect. The view is still finer from the considerably higher **Kummel* (easily ascended from Lauterberg in 1 hr.), embracing Lauterberg, the Oderthal, the valleys of the *Lutter*, and the plain towards the S. Another excursion from Lauterberg is through the *Gerade Lutterthal* and the *Bärenthal* (somewhat steep), or by the new road to Sieber (p. 425) as far as the top of the pass, and thence to the left in 15-20 min. to the summit of the (8- $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Grosse Knollen*, commanding another fine view, particularly towards the *Brocken*. Excursion by the *Scholmgraben* to the *Königstein* and *Jagdkopf*, and back, 5-6 hrs. — Through the *Wiesebecker Thal*, with the picturesque *Wiesebecker Teich* (Inn, 'pension' 4 m.), to the (2 hrs.) **Ravensberg* (2065 ft.; *Inn at the top), recently adorned with pleasure-grounds. The ascent is easier from *Tettenborn* or from *Walkenried* viâ *Sachsa* (see p. 405). — 3 M. *Kurpark*; $4\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Oderthal*. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Andreasberg*, see p. 424.

66 M. *Osterhagen*; 69 M. *Tettenborn*, the station for *Sachs* (*Schützenhaus; Rathskeller; Curhaus). To the right of the railway rises the *Römerstein*, a group of dolomite rocks resembling a ruined castle. 72 M. *Walkenried* (Löwe; Rail. Restaurant), a village with the imposing ruins of a Cistercian abbey of that name, a church of the 13-14th cent., and fine early-Gothic cloisters of the same period.

The train now passes through a tunnel and reaches (75 M.) *Ellrich* (*Schwarzer Adler; Schützenhaus; König von Preussen), a small town prettily situated on the *Zorge*, whence a diligence runs once daily through the Harz Mts. to Wernigerode and Halberstadt, and once daily to Braunlage and Harzburg. Pleasant environs.

Picturesque walk hence by the *Burgsberg* and the forest of *Himmelreich* (near which is a fine cavern, discovered in 1868) to (1 hr.) *Walkenried* (see above). Another to the E., by the villages of *Werna* and *Appenrode*, to *Ilfeld* (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; see p. 416).

80 M. *Nieder-Sachswerfen* (Deutscher Kaiser), the station for *Ilfeld* (see p. 416). To the right rises the precipitous *Kohnstein*.

85 M. *Nordhausen* (p. 402), the junction of this line with the Halle and Cassel railway (R. 67). Carriages are changed here.

Beyond (90 M.) *Wolkramshausen* the Erfurt line crosses the *Wipper*. 92 M. *Klein-Furra*.

97 M. *Sondershausen* (*Deutsches Haus; *Tanne; Hôtel Münch), the capital of the principality of Schwarzbburg-Sondershausen, charmingly situated in the *Wipperthal*. Pop. 6300. The Schloss contains a few antiquities, among which is the 'Püsterich', formerly thought to be an idol, 2 ft. in height. The concerts given by the prince's orchestra enjoy a wide reputation. Fine view from the *Göldener* and from the *Possen*, the highest point of the *Hainleite*, 1 hr. to the S. Diligence daily to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Frankenhausen* in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (see p. 402).

101 M. *Hohenebra* (branch to *Ebeleben*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.); 114 M. *Greusen*, with a sugar-refinery; 117 M. *Straussfurt* (branch-line to Gross-Heringen, see p. 367); 128 M. *Gispersleben*.

132 M. *Erfurt*, N. Station; 133 M. Thuringian Station (p. 375).

69. From Leipsic to Aschersleben and Vienenburg (Harzburg, Goslar).

99 M. MAGDEBURG-HALBERSTADT RAILWAY in 4-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 12 m. 70, 9 m. 60, 6 m. 40 pf.). This line is the direct route from Leipsic to Hanover, and passes the N. and E. side of the Harz district (Ballenstedt, Thale, Wernigerode, Harzburg, Goslar, Clausthal).

From Leipsic to (21 M.) *Halle*, see R. 55 a. — 25 M. *Trotha*, on the Saale. About 5 M. to the S.W. of (34 M.) *Nauendorf* (diligence) lies *Wettin*, a small town of 3500 inhab., with the ancestral château (1123-56) of the various ruling houses of Saxony, who trace their descent from Wittekind. 40 M. *Cönnern*. Then across the Saale to (46 M.) *Belleben* and (49 M.) *Sandersleben*, on the *Wipper*, where our line crosses that from Berlin to Cassel (R. 67).

56 M. *Aschersleben* (Gold. Löwe; Deutsches Haus, R. & B.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Schwarzes Ross*), an ancient town with 21,500 inhab., the seat of the princes of the Ascanian line, who became extinct in 1345, is the junction of the line to Bernburg and Cöthen (p. 353).

61 M. Frose, with a fine Romanesque church, probably of the 12th cent., is the junction for (9 M.) Ballenstedt (p. 410) and (19 M.) Quedlinburg (p. 408).

72 M. Wegeleben, the junction of a branch-line to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Quedlinburg (p. 408), Nienstedt, and (10 M.) Thale (p. 412).

76 M. Halberstadt. — Hotels. *GOLDENES Ross (Pl. b; D, 3), R., L., & A. 2 m., B. 75 pf.; PRINZ EUGEN (Pl. a; D, 3), with restaurant; THÜRINGER HOF (Pl. c; D, 3); KRONE (Pl. D, 3).

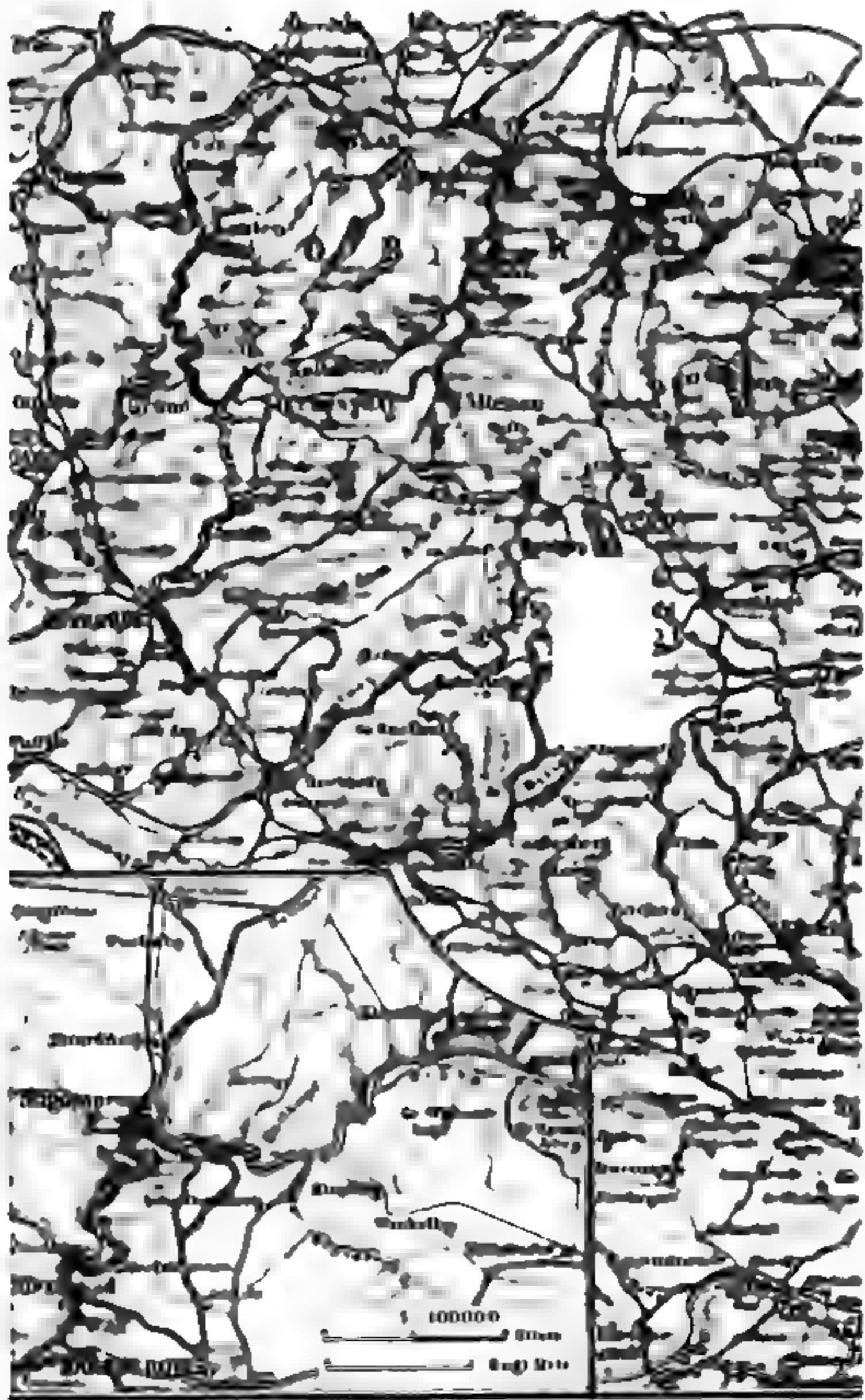
Restaurants. *Prinz Eugen*, see above; *Café Central, Fischmarkt 5; Breitenbach, Spiegel-Str.; Rathskeller.

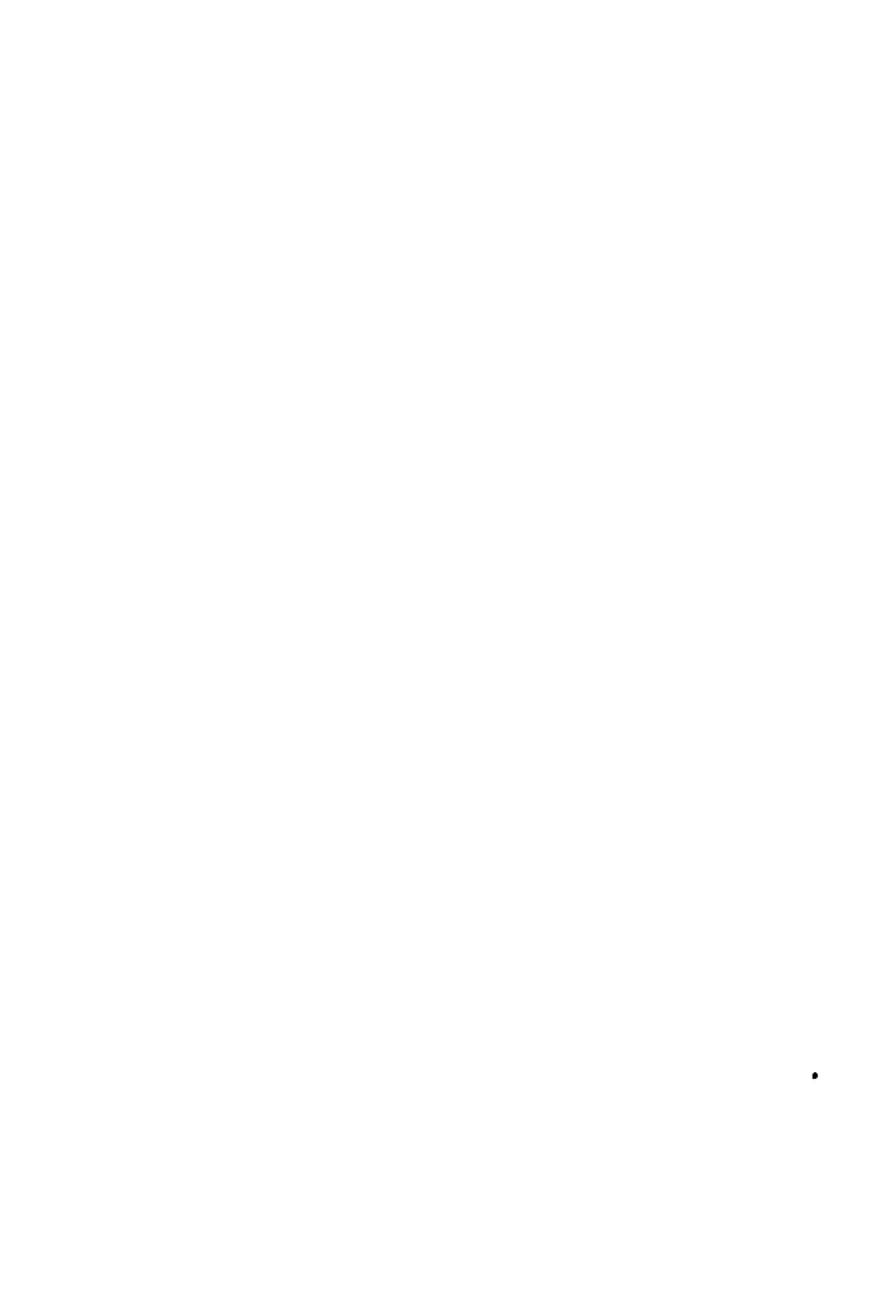
Halberstadt is an old town with 34,000 inhab., on the *Holzemme*, boasting of a considerable trade and important manufactories. The episcopal see, founded as early as the 9th cent., was suppressed at the Peace of Westphalia (1648). The *Wood-architecture of the 15-16th cent., with its projecting upper stories and rich sculptural ornamentation, is still admirably preserved here. The chief of these buildings are in the *Market* (Pl. C, 3), which is divided by the Rathhaus into the (E.) Fischmarkt and the (W.) Holzmarkt. The Gothic *Rathhaus*, recently restored, dates from the close of the 14th cent., but received some Renaissance additions in the 16-17th centuries. The *Roland* (p. 153) here dates from 1433. The old *Episcopal Palace* opposite, erected in 1596, is now the custom-house (Pl. C, 3, 4). The late-Gothic *Rathskeller* in the Holzmarkt, built in 1461, is the finest wood-structure in the town. In the Fischmarkt are *Tetzel's House* of 1529 and the *Schuhhof*, a rich Renaissance building of 1579.

The *Cathedral (St. Stephen's; Pl. C, 3), the most important edifice at Halberstadt, was destroyed by fire in 1179 and re-erected very slowly during the following centuries. The towers and the façade, still retaining traces of Romanesque articulation and enrichment, were restored first. (The N. tower had to be pulled down in 1882-84 on account of its dilapidation, and a similar fate threatens the S. tower.) The W. part of the nave was erected in 1252-76, and the E. parts, the transept, and the choir date from the 14th century. The church was consecrated in 1491. The gradual development of the Gothic style is distinctly traceable in the flying buttresses. The church was restored in 1850-70.

INTERIOR. Rich late-Gothic Screen separating the nave from the choir; above it, the Crucified with Mary and John, a Wood-Sculpture of the 13th cent.; at the altar an Alabaster-Sculpture of the same subject, of about 1500. Then a Crucifixion by Joh. Raphon of Eimbeck, of 1509, as an altarpiece; several other pictures, rich sacerdotal robes, and various antiquities.

The extensive Dom-Platz, planted with trees, is bounded on the W. side by the late-Romanesque *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. B, 3), erected in 1005-1284, and recently restored. A number of figures in relief date from the 12th cent. and one of the chapels contains a mural





painting of the 15th century. The *War Monument* of 1870-71 is situated in this square.

Gleim's collection of portraits of his friends is now preserved in 'Gleim's Stiftungshaus' (Pl. C, 3), Dom-Platz 31.

On 29th July, 1809, Halberstadt was the scene of a fierce struggle between the Duke of Brunswick with his black dragoons and a Westphalian regiment in the French service, which terminated in the defeat of the latter and their expulsion from the town. Commemorative tablets have been placed in the Kühlinger-Str. and at the Katzenplan.

The *Bullerberg* (*Restaurant), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.E., commands a fine view of the town and the Harz Mts. The *Spiegelschen Berge*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., the *Gläserne Mönch*, 2 M. farther, and the *Hoppelberg* are also good points of view. The *Klus* or 'Halberstadt Switzerland', to the S.E. of the Spiegelschen Berge, has some fine pine-woods and picturesque sandstone rocks. Still farther to the S. are the *Thekenberge*.

FROM HALBERSTADT TO MAGDEBURG, $36\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (4 m. 70, 3 m. 60, 2 m. 40 pf.). — 13 M. Oschersleben, a small town on the Bode (p. 403); $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. Blumenberg (p. 353). — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. Magdeburg, see p. 102.

Branch-line to BLANKENBURG (p. 415), 12 M., in 1 hr. (fares 1 m. 60, 1 m. 20, 80 pf.). Stations *Spiegelsberge*, *Langenstein* (branch to *Derenburg*), and (9 M.) *Börnecke*.

Beyond Halberstadt the train commands views of the slopes of the Harz to the left. From (91 M.) *Heudeber-Dannstedt* a branch-line leads to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wernigerode* (p. 421) and ($11\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ilsenburg* (p. 421). From (96 M.) *Wasserleben* a branch-line runs to (3 M.) *Osterwieck*.

99 M. Vienenburg, the junction of lines to *Börssum* and *Hanover* (see p. 403), to *Ringelheim*, *Hildesheim*, and *Brunswick* (see p. 102), and to several places in the Harz (see below).

1. To *Oker* (p. 419) and (8 M.) *Goslar* (p. 417) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

2. To (5 M.) *Harzburg* (p. 419) in 20 minutes.

3. To (27 M.) *Clausthal* (p. 424) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. At (8 M.) *Grauhof* the *Clausthal* line and a branch-line to *Goslar* (11 M.) diverge from the main-line to *Ringelheim* and *Hildesheim* (p. 102). At (12 M.) *Langelsheim* another branch to *Goslar* and one to *Seesen* (p. 102) diverge from the line to *Clausthal*. The train now ascends the valley of the *Inneste* to (18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lautenthal* (Zum Rathhaus; *Schützenhaus*; Princess Caroline), a summer-resort, with baths, silver-mines, and smelting-works. 23 M. *Wildemann*, a summer-resort; 26 M. *Silberhütte*, with silver smelting-works. — 27 M. *Clausthal*, see p. 424.

70. The Harz Mountains.

Plan. About ten or twelve days are required to explore the finest scenery of the Harz, which is now rendered accessible by a network of railways in every direction. The usual starting-points are *Thale*, *Quedlinburg*, *Ballenstedt*, *Blankenburg*, *Wernigerode*, *Ilsenburg*, *Goslar*, or *Harzburg* on the N., and *Nordhausen*, *Ellrich*, *Herzberg*, or *Osterode* on the S. side. The following plan, which embraces the most interesting points, may easily be extended or abridged at pleasure, and may be begun or terminated at

almost any one of these railway-stations. *1st Day.* Ballenstedt, Selkenthal, Alexisbad; *2nd.* Gernrode, Suderode, Hexentanzplatz; *3rd.* Weisser Hirsch, Treseburg, Bodethal, Rosstrappe; *4th.* Blankenburg, Rübeland, Brocken; *5th.* Steinerne Renne, Wernigerode; *6th.* Ilsethal, Ilsenburg, Burgberg near Harzburg; *7th.* Environs of Harzburg, Okerthal, Goslar. — The finest points in the *Ober-Harz* and *S. Harz* may next be visited as follows: *8th Day.* Diligence to Clausthal, walk to Andreasberg; *9th.* Lauterberg, Ravensberg, Walkenried, Ellrich; *10th.* Ilfeld, Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein, Eichenforst, Stolberg; *11th.* By diligence towards the S. to Kelbra (Kyffhäuser, see p. 402).

Carriages. Two-horse about 20 m. per day; tolls extra; fee 2-3 m. per day. One-horse 10-12 m. In many places there is a tariff fixed by the authorities, but in every case a bargain should be made beforehand.

Guides, unnecessary except on the less-frequented routes, 3 m., or without food 4 m. per day, and 75 pf. per Germ. M. (about 15 pf. per Engl. M.) for return-fee.

Inns good, but charges have risen very considerably of late: R. 2-3 m., A. 50 pf., B. 1 m., D. 2-3 m., wine $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. per $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle. The inferior and less-frequented inns are cheaper.

The *Harz*, the northernmost mountain-chain in Germany, 56 M. in length, and 18 M. in width, is an entirely-isolated range, rising abruptly from the plain on every side, especially towards the N.W. and N.E. It is divided into the *Oberharz*, *Unterharz*, and *Vorharz*. The first of these embraces the W. region, with the towns of Lautenthal, Clausthal, and Andreasberg. The N. W. and S. W. slopes, with Goslar, Seesen, and Herzberg, are called the *Vorharz*, while the district to the E. of Wernigerode and Ellrich belongs to the *Unterharz*. The Brocken is situated on the boundary between the *Ober-* and *Unter-Harz*. The *Oberharz* is furrowed by numerous dark, wooded ravines. The *Unterharz* affords a greater variety of picturesque scenery. The principal rock-formation is granite, overlying which are the more recent grauwacke and clay-slate.

The climate of the *Harz* resembles that of Central Norway. The mean annual temperature is 41° Fahr. The climate of the plateau of the *Oberharz* is apt to be somewhat inclement, even in summer. In the places along the N. base of the mountains the summer heat is pleasantly tempered by the N.W. wind from the Baltic Sea; and the S. *Harz* also enjoys an agreeable climate.

I. The Eastern Harz Mts.

a. Quedlinburg.

RAILWAY from Halle (Leipsic, Berlin) via Wegeleben to Quedlinburg and Thale, and via Frose to Ballenstedt and Quedlinburg, see R. 69.

Quedlinburg (460 ft. above the sea-level; **Bär*, in the Markt-Platz, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $3\frac{1}{4}$ m.; *Goldner Ring*, *Lamm*, well spoken of), an old agricultural town with 19,300 inhab., recently increased by the foundation of the suburb of *Suderstadt*, lies on the *Bode*, 3 M. to the N.W. of the *Harz* Mts. It was founded by Henry the Fowler in 929, and became a favourite residence of the German emperors of the Saxon line. Down to 1477 it was a fortified Hanseatic town, and from 1477 to 1698 it was under the protection of Saxony, passing into the possession of the Electors of Brandenburg at the latter date. It is still an important-looking place with walls, towers, and moats, and is commanded on the W. by the old *Schloss* and the abbey-church.

The *Rathaus* in the market, in front of which rises a stone figure of Roland (p. 153), is a very ancient building with Gothic additions, and alterations in the Renaissance style.

The INTERIOR contains an interesting collection of utensils in flint and bronze, weapons, instruments of torture, parchment records (e.g. copy of the *Sachsenspiegel*, and imperial charters of 1038 and 1134), seals, portraits, etc., and a kind of wooden cage in which the townspeople incarcerated Count Albert of Regenstein during 20 months (1336-38) for having infringed their municipal privileges.

The church of *St. Aegidius* contains some good old oil-paintings. The modern *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, possesses a valuable library of 8000 vols. Following the street in the corner of the market-place, obliquely opposite the Bär Hotel and the Rathaus, and afterwards turning to the left, we cross the *Finkenheerd*, a small Platz where Henry the Fowler is said to have received the deputation announcing his election to the imperial dignity, and reach the *Schloss-Platz*, near the *Schlossberg*. The house in which *Klopstock* was born (in 1724), in this Platz, has a jutting story supported by two wooden columns. To the right is the dwelling of the sacristan of the *Schlosskirche*, to whom application may now be made.

The *Schloss*, situated on a lofty sandstone rock, was once the seat of the abbesses of the secular and independent convent of Quedlinburg, which was founded by Otho the Great in 936 and afterwards attained to great prosperity, but declined in importance after it embraced the Reformation in 1539, and was at length suppressed in 1803. Countess Aurora of Königsmark, the mistress of Augustus the Strong of Saxony, and mother of Marshal Saxe, was abbess of Quedlinburg in 1704-18, and on her death in 1728 was interred in the abbey-church. Adjacent to the *Schloss* is the —

**Abbey Church*, or *Schlosskirche*, an edifice of great importance in the history of art. The body of the church was erected in 1021, the choir was altered in the 14th cent., and the whole restored in 1862.

The CRYPT, which was the original church, founded in the 10th cent., and built over an ancient mortuary chapel, contains the tombs of Henry I. (d. 936), his wife Matilda, and his grand-daughter Matilda, the first abbess. The Treasury contains objects of artistic and historical value, chiefly of the 10th cent., such as reliquaries, books of the Gospels, an episcopal crozier, the beard-comb of Henry I. and one of the 'water-pots of Cana'. — The vault, which is built of sandstone, possesses the property of preserving bodies from decay.

Fine view of the town and environs from the terrace, which is shown by the castellan.

Opposite the *Schlossberg* rises the *Münzenberg*, with the ruins of the convent of St. Mary (*Cœnobium ad Montem Zionis*, of which *Münzenberg* is said to be a corruption). — The *Brühl*, a pleasant park to the S.W. of the town, not far from the *Schlossberg*, contains monuments to *Klopstock* and the geographer Ritter (born here in 1779). — At a neighbouring farm is the ancient church of *Wipertus* (now an inn), a basilica with a well-preserved crypt, which perhaps originally belonged to the palace of Henry I., and is the most ancient relic of Christian architecture in Saxony.

Quedlinburg is noted for its nurseries and cloth-factories.

FROM QUEDLINBURG TO BALLENSTEDT, 10 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 m. 40, 1 m. 70 pf.). The line, opened in 1836, runs viâ (4½ M.) *Suderode*

(p. 411), (5½ M.) *Gernrode* (p. 411), (6 M.) *Rieder*, and (8½ M.) *Schloss Ballenstedt* (see below) to (10 M.) *Ballenstedt Station*.

From *Gernrode* (see above) a branch-line diverges to *Harzgerode* (11 M. in 1½ hr.), via *Sternhaus* (p. 411), *Alexisbad* (p. 411), and *Mägdesprung* (see below).

b. Selketal. Mägdesprung. Alexisbad. Victorshöhe. Gernrode. Suderode. Lauenburg.

Two Days. 1st. From *Ballenstedt* to the *Falken Inn* 1¼ hr., visit to the *Falkenstein* 1½, to the *Selkemühle* 1¾, *Mägdesprung* 1½, *Alexisbad* 1 hr. — 2nd. To the *Victorshöhe* 1½, *Gernrode* 1½, *Suderode* ¼, *Lauenburg* 1, *Neinstedt* ½, *Thale* or *Hexentanzplatz* 1-1½ hr.

RAILWAY to *Quedlinburg*, see above; to *Frose*, see p. 406.

Ballenstedt (690 ft. above the sea-level; **Grosser Gasthof*, at the entrance to the *Schloss-Garten*; **Stadt Bernburg*, in the *Allee*; *Weisser Schwan*, *Germania*, *Dessauer Hof*, in the town), a prettily-situated town with 4800 inhab., was formerly the residence of the Duke of Anhalt-Bernburg. A long avenue leads to the *Schloss* (generally closed) on a hill. Beautiful *Schloss-Park*, with fine views of the mountains; also a deer-park containing stags and wild boars. On the N. side are the *Gegensteine*, a fragment of the 'Devil's Wall'.

A finger-post at the S. end of the town indicates the route to the right to the *Selkemühle* (see below), and that to the left to *Opperode* and *Meisdorf*. The latter is the high-road to the *Selketal*, but pedestrians follow it as far only as (¼ M.) the first road diverging to the right, on which, a little way farther, is a direction-post on the left indicating the way to the (½ hr.) forester's house of *Kohlenschacht*, at the beginning of the steep footpath known as the 'Lumpen-Steig'. The same road next leads through the wood to the (½ hr.) inn **Zum Falken* (705 ft.) in the *Selketal*, at the foot of the *Falkenstein*.

To the left, a little above the inn, a footpath to the left ascends to **Schloss Falkenstein* (1080 ft.), situated on a lofty rock. The castle, which is well preserved and partly restored, contains old weapons, curiosities, etc.; fine view from the tower. A knight of *Falkenstein* plays a part in Bürger's ballad of 'the pastor's daughter of Taubenheim'. We now return to the valley by the same path.

A good road ascends the picturesque **Selketal* to the (5 M.) *Selkemühle* (*Zur Burg Anhalt*), where it unites with the above-mentioned direct road from *Ballenstedt*. On the hill, ½ hr. to the S., are the scanty ruins of the *Burg Anhalt*. The road next leads to (4½ M.) *Mägdesprung*; but a slight digression to the **Meiseberg*, with a forester's house (Restaurant) and fine view, ½ hr. from the *Selkemühle*, is recommended; thence to *Mägdesprung* 1¼ hr.

The foundries of *Mägdesprung* (970 ft.; **Inn*, R. & A. 2 m.) are picturesquely placed at the junction of the *Selketal* road with that from *Ballenstedt* to *Stolberg* (railway-station, see above). An obelisk on an eminence is to the memory of a Prince of Anhalt who founded the iron-works. Tasteful articles in cast iron may be

purchased at the foundries. The place owes its name ('the maiden's leap') to the tradition that a giantess once sprang across the valley here, leaving her footprints, the *Mägdetrappe*, on the height behind the inn. An iron cross in the vicinity is to the memory of Duke Alexius (d. 1834). — Gernrode (see below) is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant.

About 2 M. farther up the attractive Selketal (railway, 4 trains daily) lies the chalybeate **Alexisbad** (1035 ft.; *Curhaus Alexisbad*; **Goldene Rose*, 'pens'. 3-5 m.; *Hôtel-Pens. zur Klostermühle*; lodgings 6-60 m. per week; visitors' tax 3-12 m.), surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

The direct road from Alexisbad to (12 M.) Stolberg (p. 416) is by *Strassberg* and the *Josephshöhe* (p. 417). Or the railway may be taken to **Harzgerode** (*Stadt Bernburg*; *Schwarzer Bär*), a small town with an old *Schloss*, on the hill, 2 M. to the E. of Alexisbad; and the diligence thence to Stolberg. Walkers leave the high-road at the turnpike at the *Auerberg*, and then cross the *Josephshöhe*.

The path to the *Victorshöhe* quits the road to the left, a few min. below the baths, and leads through wood to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Güntersberge* and Gernrode road, which we follow for $\frac{1}{4}$ M. towards the right, and then quit by a path leading to the left to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) ***Victorshöhe** (1950 ft.), the summit of the *Ramberg*, near which are several huge blocks of granite called the *Teufelsmühle*. (Inn at the forester's house.) Extensive prospect from the wooden tower, more picturesque than from the *Brocken*.

A stone post by the *Teufelsmühle* indicates the descent to the *right* to *Friedrichsbrunnen*, *Alexisbad*, *Tanzplatz*, *Treseburg*, and *Thale*; to the *left* to the *Sternhaus* (railway-station, p. 410), *Mägdesprung*, and *Gernrode*. The latter leads in 5 min. to the above-mentioned road from *Güntersberge*, which leads past the *Stubenberg* (see below) to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gernrode* (railway-station, see p. 410).

Gernrode (730 ft.; **Inn on the Stubenberg*, R. 2 m.; *Deutsches Haus*, *Deutscher Kaiser*, in the town; private apartments easily procurable), a town with 2400 inhab., charmingly situated on the slope of the *Stubenberg*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Quedlinburg*, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Ballenstedt*, attracts numerous visitors in summer. The Romanesque **Abbey Church* of the 10th cent., with its two round W. towers, recently restored, is a picturesque feature in the landscape. The tomb of the founder, Margrave Gero of Lusatia, was restored in 1519. Romanesque cloisters on the S. side of the church partly preserved.

The ***Stubenberg**, or *Stufenberg* (920 ft.; *Inn* at the top), which rises above the town and may be ascended in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., affords one of the most picturesque views on this side of the Harz Mts. In the *Hagenthal* beneath is the 'Haus Hagenthal', a pension.

A few hundred yards to the W. of Gernrode lies —

Suderode (490 ft.; *Heene's Curhaus*, at the end of the village next to Gernrode; **Michaelis*; **Wahrenholz*; *Belvedere*; rooms in

numerous villas), formerly an insignificant village, which has recently become a favourite watering-place on account of its salt-springs and its sheltered situation, and extends with its villas and gardens for upwards of 1 M. along the wooded slope of the hill (rail.-station, see p. 409). Pretty walks to the *Preussen-Platz*, the *Salsteine*, the *Beringer Quelle*, and the *Tempel* at the W. end of the village.

Several routes lead hence to Stecklenberg and the Lauenburg. Pedestrians may ascend the pretty forest-path by the Hôtel Michælis, which leads viâ the *Neue Schenke*, a forester's house, direct to the Lauenburg in 1 hr., or they may take that which passes the Schulzenamt at Suderode, skirts the wood to the left (view of Quedlinburg to the right), crosses the Quedlinburg road after 10 min., and then re-enters the wood. At the entrance to the village of (1/2 hr.) *Stecklenberg* (Palm's Inn), a stone post indicates the ascent to the left, passing the *Stecklenburg*, to the (25 min.) **Lauenburg* (1150 ft.), a ruined castle with a tower commanding a fine view (**Inn*, R. 1 1/2 m.).

A good road to the N. leads from Stecklenberg to (1 1/2 M.) *Neinstedt* (p. 406). — To Thale (see below), 3 1/2 M.; finger-posts. The route by the *Georgshöhe* (p. 414) to the *Hexentanzplatz* (p. 414) is picturesque.

c. Bodetal. Rosstrappe. Hexentanzplatz. Treseburg.

One Day. From Thale in the Bodetal ascend to the Teufelsbrücke, 1/2 hr.; ascend the Rosstrappe 20 min.; inn, 10 min.; by the Herzogshöhe and Wilhelmsblick to Treseburg 1 3/4 hr.; by the Weisse Hirsch to the Hexentanzplatz 2 1/2 hrs.; back to the station 3/4 hr. — Or from the station to the Tanzplatz 1 1/4 hr., Weisse Hirsch and Treseburg 1 3/4 hr. (Wilhelmsblick and back 3/4-1 hr.), through the Bodetal to the Jungfernbrücke 2 hrs.; then retrace steps for a few min. and ascend the Rosstrappe, 1/2 hr.; to the station 40 minutes. — *Guide* unnecessary, but desirable from Treseburg to the Weisse Hirsch and Tanzplatz (1-1 1/2 m.). — Comp. the Map, p. 407.

The rocky ***Valley of the Bode**, the finest point in the Harz Mts., presents a strikingly wild and picturesque scene, to which if possible more than a single day should be devoted.

At the entrance to the valley lies **Bahnhof Thale** (630 ft.), near which a number of modern villas have sprung up. To the right rise the precipitous rocks of the Rosstrappe (p. 414); to the left is the Hexentanzplatz (p. 414).

Hotels. ***ZEHNPFUND**, a large house opposite the station, R., L., & A. 3-4 m., meals paid for as received; ***RITTER BODO**, recently enlarged, R. from 1 1/2 m.; **FORELLE**, moderate, and **WOLFSBURG**, both in the village; ***WALDKATER**, pleasantly situated in the Bodetal, 1/2 M. from the station; ***HUBERTUSBAD**, a salt-bath with pension, on an island in the Bode, 1/4 M. from the station, 'pension' 4-5 m. a day for a long stay; **ZUR KÖNIGSRUHE**, 1/2 M. above the Waldkater, unpretending. — Inns on the *Rosstrappe* and *Hexentanzplatz*, see p. 414.

Restaurants at the hotels; at the *Actienbrauerei*, 1/4 M. from the station (good beer); *Railway Restaurant*.

Baths below the Blechhütte.

FROM THALE TO TRESEBURG THROUGH THE BODETAL. A few paces to the right of the station at Thale lies the *Blechhütte*, a foundry on the right bank of the Bode. The road to the left leads past the *Actienbrauerei* (brewery) to the (3/4 M.) *Waldkater Inn* (695 ft.),

which may also be reached by a pleasant path from the *Hubertusbad* on the left bank. We then follow the road through the picturesque Bodetal to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jungfernbrücke*, whence a new and shady path ascends to the left, via the *Hirschgrund* and the *Lavières-Höhe*, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Hexentanzplatz* (the former steep path is now closed). On the left bank is the prettily-situated inn *Zur Königsruhe*, beyond which the road is carried round the foot of the cliffs by two wooden galleries. Beyond the second is the *Schurre*, a steep stony slope over which a zigzag path ascends to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rosstrappe*, with its inn. A few paces farther on in the valley is the *Teufelsbrücke* at the entrance to the **Bodekessel*, a wild basin of granite rocks through which the stream is precipitated. The road then leads through beautiful woods to —

Treseburg (915 ft.; **Weisser Hirsch*, *Wilhelmsblick*, belonging to the same owner; **Forelle*; *Deutsches Haus*), a village $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Thale, beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Bode* and the *Lupbode*, on a rocky eminence on which the castle of that name formerly stood. A road between the inns leads to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wilhelmsblick* (view of the Bodetal), and through a short tunnel to the high-road which leads to the N. to Blankenburg, and to the E. to the Rosstrappe. — An eminence opposite Treseburg, called the **Weisse Hirsch*, commands a charming view of the village and environs. A steep footpath to it ascends to the left, a short way beyond the bridge; a longer route through the *Tiefenbachthal* quits the road farther on (comp. p. 414).

A pretty footpath ascends the Bodetal from Treseburg to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Altenbraak* (**Weisses Ross*, unpretending), a mining-village with a small sulphureous spring. — Thence we may follow the right bank of the stream, through the somewhat monotonous valley, via *Wendefurth* (Inn, dear), to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the bridge over the *Bode*. The road to the left at this point (guide-post) leads to Hasselfelde (see below). We, however, follow the road to the right, and where it bends to the left, halfway up the hill, take the 'Verbotene Weg' (on the right), which saves about 2 M. The road then descends in curves (short-cuts for walkers) to (15 M. from Treseburg) Rübeland (p. 415).

FROM TRESEBURG TO BLANKENBURG, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. The road diverges to the left, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the tunnel above mentioned, from that to the Rosstrappe, and leads past *Wienrode* and *Cattenstädt* (Inn). To the right rise the huge sandstone masses of the *Heidelberg* (p. 415). Pedestrians may turn to the left at the first bend in the road beyond the tunnel and proceed through the wood by the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) forester's house of *Todtenrode* (refreshments) to (1 hr.) *Wienrode*.

FROM TRESEBURG TO HASSELFELDE, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. The footpath ascends to the left from the road to Altenbraak (see above), at a few scattered houses, and leads through beautiful beech-woods. In about 1 hr. we reach a stone finger-post, indicating the way to *Stiege* on the left and *Hasselfelde* (König von Schweden) on the right. From Hasselfelde through the pleasant *Bährental* to *Ilfeld* (p. 416), a walk of 12 M.

FROM THALE TO THE ROSSTRAPPE. The above route from Thale to the Rosstrappe by the Bodetal and the Schurre may be taken, or the direct path (1 hr.) may be preferred. In the latter case we pass between the buildings of the *Blechhütte* (p. 412) to the bridge across the *Bode*, beyond which we turn to the right, and then, near

a second bridge (5 min.), ascend by a somewhat steep path to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Gasthaus zur Rosstrappe* (R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m., B. 80 pf.), near which is the *Bülowshöhe*.

The **Rosstrappe* (1315 ft.), 10 min. from the inn, is a granite rock projecting like a bastion into the valley of the Bode, and rising precipitously to a height of 650 ft. above the stream. It commands an imposing view of the wild Bodetal and the distant plain as far as Quedlinburg. The name ('horse's hoof-print') is derived from an impression in the rock resembling a gigantic hoof, left there by the horse of a princess, who, when pursued by a giant, is said to have leaped across the valley at this point. The men or boys here awaken the echoes of the Bodetal by pistol-shots and the blasts of a trumpet (25 pf.). To the right is the *Schurre* (p. 413).

Proceeding to the N.E. of the Rosstrappe Inn, we may descend in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the high-road from Thale, which leads by the *Herzogshöhe* (view) and the *Wilhelmsblick* (see above) to (5 M.) *Treseburg* (p. 413).

FROM THALE TO THE HEXENTANZPLATZ ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). We cross the Bodetal road near the brewery (p. 413), and follow a path skirting the wood, and leading in a few minutes to the small bridge over the *Steinbach*. The path ascending in windings to the Hexentanzplatz diverges to the right (guide-post) before the bridge is reached. The carriage-road diverges at the top of the hill from the high-road ascending the *Steinbachthal* to *Friedrichsbrunn*.

The **Hexentanzplatz* (1525 ft.; **Hotel*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, 'pens'. 6 m.) is a rocky plateau opposite the Rosstrappe, and 210 ft. higher, commanding a similar, and perhaps still more striking view. To the left in the distance rises the Brocken. In the vicinity are several other fine points of view.

FROM THE HEXENTANZPLATZ TO TRESEBURG by the *Weisse Hirsch*. We follow the path along the slope to the right, pass through a gate, and turning to the right reach the (10 min.) *Lavireshöhe*, a point of view opposite the *Schurre* (p. 413). We then turn slightly to the left, and reach the high-road leading to Treseburg. The latter soon passes ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Tanzplatz) a monument to the forester *Pfeil*, a recumbent stag surrounded by six fine beeches. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on, the road bends to the left and a forest-path leads to the right. In the middle is the path to the (5 min.) *Weisse Hirsch* (p. 413), whence we reach Treseburg in 10 minutes.

FROM THALE TO SUDERODE (p. 411) AND GERNEODE (p. 411), 6 M., a pleasant road, passing (4 M.) *Stecklenberg*, etc. (comp. p. 412). — The circuit by the *Georgshöhe*, 1 hr. from Thale, and thence to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Stecklenberg* is recommended (guide desirable, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.). At the junction of the road from the station with that from the village of Thale a direction-post indicates the forest-path to the **Georgshöhe* (Inn), the tower on which commands a beautiful survey of the plain. A footpath descends hence through the wood into the valley. After 20 min. we reach a carriage-road; we then pass ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) a cross-way with a finger-post near a plaster-mill, and reach *Stecklenberg* $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on. — From the Hexentanzplatz to the *Georgshöhe* 1 hr.: we follow the road descending from the inn to the S.E. to the high-road, cross the latter, and ascend a road to the left.

d. Blankenburg. Rübeland. Elbingerode.

Blankenburg, the Regenstein, the Heidelberg, and the Ziegenkopf 4-5 hrs., thence to Rübeland $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., Baumannshöhle $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; from Rübeland to Elbingerode 1 hr. — Ascent of the Brocken from Rothehütte, see p. 423.

RAILWAY from Blankenburg to *Tanne*, $19\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see below (fares 3 m. 80, 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90 pf.). The engineering difficulties of this line have been overcome by an ingenious combination of the ordinary locomotive with the rack-and-pinion (toothed wheel) system.

Blankenburg. — Hotels. *WEISSE ADLER, R. & L. 2, A. $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2, B. $\frac{3}{4}$ m.; *KRONE; GEBIRGS-HÔTEL; ENGEL; STADT BRAUNSCHWEIG; FORSTHAUS, unpretending; FÜRSTENHOF. — Inn on the Heidelberg, see below.

Restaurants. *Badegarten; Richard; Damköhler; *Railway Restaurant; *Fürstenhof, see above.

Blankenburg (750 ft.), a town with 5100 inhab., a favourite summer-resort, and connected with Halberstadt by a branch-railway (p. 407), is picturesquely situated on the slope of the hills and commanded by the lofty ducal Schloss. The approach to the latter passes the handsome old *Rathhaus*, into which five balls are built to commemorate the bombardment by Wallenstein during the Thirty Years' War; it contains a collection of antiquities. The *Schloss* (1095 ft.), which is occupied by the duke in the shooting-season, contains reminiscences of the empress Maria Theresa, pictures, and various other objects of interest (castellan 1 m.; admission to the deer-park 50 pf.). On the *Schnappelnberg* stands a monument to those who fell in 1870-71.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station rises the *Heidelberg or *Teufelsmauer* ('devil's wall'), with view from the *Grossvater*. At the foot are the *Hôtel Heidelberg (pleasant grounds; concerts in summer) and the Hôtel Grossvater. — To Treseburg, see p. 413.

To the N. of Blankenburg ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) rises the *Regenstein, or *Reinstein*, a precipitous sandstone cliff, 240 ft. above the plain, on the E. side of which a castle was erected by Emp. Henry the Fowler in 919, and afterwards considerably strengthened. In the Thirty Years' War it was captured by Wallenstein, and in 1670 it was taken possession of by the Elector of Brandenburg as a forfeited fief of Halberstadt. The works were dismantled by Frederick the Great. Little of it now remains except the vaults and embrasures hewn in the rocks. Entrance by a rock-hewn gateway on the E. side. Admirable view, especially towards Blankenburg (tavern at the top). — If time permit, the traveller may return by ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Heimburg* (Deutsches Haus), a village with a castle (view), and the monastery of *Michaelstein* (Zur Waldmühle), 2 M. to the N. of Blankenburg.

FROM BLANKENBURG TO THE ROSSTRAPPE. The road to Treseburg is followed as far as (2 M.) *Wienrode*, a little beyond which an enclosure is crossed; at a finger-post the wood is entered to the left, and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Rosstrappe* (p. 414) is reached.

FROM BLANKENBURG TO TANNE by railway (see above). On leaving Blankenburg the train ascends steeply to the *Bast* and then passes through a tunnel below the *Ziegenkopf (1410 ft.; *Inn*), an eminence commanding an admirable view of Blankenburg, the Regenstein, the rocky pinnacles of the Teufelsmauer, and the extensive plain. The first stations are *Bast-Michaelstein* and *Braunesumpf*, whence we ascend gradually to (6 M.) *Hüttenrode* (1575 ft.). The train then descends to the picturesque wooded and rocky valley of the *Bode*, through which it runs to —

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rübeland* (1290 ft.; *Goldner Löwe*, well spoken of, R. 2 m.; *Grüne Tanne*, R. 2 m.), a Brunswick village with foundries, lying in the valley of the *Bode*. On the left bank of the stream,

150 ft. above it, is the **Baumannshöhle** (ascent near the two inns), a stalactite cavern which has been known for centuries. Opposite to it, on the right bank, is the smaller **Bielshöhle**, where the stalactites are finer. A visit to the former occupies 1 hr., to the latter 2 hrs. (1 pers. 70, 2 pers. 90 pf., 3 pers. 1 m. 5 pf., each additional person 35 pf. more; Bengal lights 50 pf.). A third cavern, the **Sechserlinghöhle**, was discovered a few years ago. On a precipitous rock opposite the Tanne Inn rises the ruin of **Birkenfeld**.

At Rübeland the train quits the valley of the Bode and ascends a mill-valley with curious rock-formations to (11 M.) **Elbingerode** (1535 ft.; *Goldner Adler*; *Blauer Engel*, R., L., & A. $1\frac{3}{4}$ m.), an iron-mining town with 3200 inhabitants. Modern Gothic church.—15 M. **Rothehütte-Königshof** (*Railway Restaurant), near the junction of the *Warne* and the *Kalte Boden*, and the castle of **Bodfeld**, inhabited by the Saxon and Salic emperors. Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 423.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Tanne** (Harzbahn Inn), the present terminus of the railway. An omnibus runs hence in connection with the trains to (3/4 hr.) **Braunlage** (p. 425); and diligences to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Andreasberg** (p. 424) and (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Ellrich** (p. 405).

e. *Ilfeld. Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein. Stolberg. Josephshöhe.*

From *Nieder-Sachsverfen* to *Ilfeld* 3 M., *Neustadt* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., via Eichenforst to *Stolberg* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., by the Josephshöhe to *Alexisbad* 4 hrs.

From *Nordhausen* (p. 402) to *Stolberg* 13 M. (diligence twice daily). The high-road, which at first affords fine views of the Harz on the right and the Goldene Aue and the Kyffhäuser on the left, unites near *Rottleberode* with that from *Rossla* (p. 402), and then ascends the picturesque **Tyrathal* towards the N.

Pedestrians should proceed from station *Nieder-Sachsverfen* (p. 405) to (3 M.) *Ilfeld* (835 ft.; **Tanne*; *Goldne Krone*, unpretending), a village at the entrance to the romantic *Behrethal*. The Præmonstratensian abbey founded here by Count *Hohnstein* in 1196 was converted in 1544 into a school which still enjoys a high repute. A road to the W. leads hence by *Osterode* to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of **Neustadt unter'm Hohnstein** (860 ft.; *Hohnstein*; *Rathhaus*; *Schmidt's Hotel*), overshadowed by the ruins of the castle of *Hohnstein* (2040 ft.), the seat of the counts of that name, who became extinct in 1693. A hydropathic establishment was opened here in 1870. A footpath leads hence (guide necessary) by the lofty ruin of *Ebersburg* to the (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Eichenforst* shooting-lodge (view; refreshments) and (1 hr.) —

Stolberg (945 ft.; **Canzler's Hotel*; **Eberhardt*, unpretending), a place with many antiquated houses, charmingly situated in the valley of the *Tyrabach*, and frequently visited as summer-quarters, especially since the opening of the chalybeate baths in 1870. On an eminence rises the *Château* of Count *Stolberg*, the proprietor of

the district, with a valuable library (50,000 vols.) and armoury, surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Pleasing view from the *Thiergarten*. At the edge of the wood is ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Luther's Beech* (view), under which the reformer is said to have sat in 1525.

FROM STOLBERG TO HARZGERODE AND ALEXISBAD, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. (diligence twice daily from Harzgerode to Alexisbad). Pedestrians should quit the road, 2 M. from Stolberg, by a path leading to the right to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit of the *Auerberg*, called the **Josephshöhe* (1975 ft.; Inn), the wooden tower on which (100 ft. in height) commands a fine panorama. Thence by *Strassberg* and the *Victor-Friedrichs-Silberhütte*, and down the Selkethal, to (3 hrs.) *Alexisbad* (p. 411).

II. The Western Harz.

f. Goslar. Okerthal.

Spend half-a-day at Goslar, take the train to *Oker*, walk through the valley to (2 hrs.) *Romkerhalle*, and by the *Ahrendsberger Klippen* to (4 hrs.) *Harzburg*.

Goslar. — Hotels. **Hôtel de Hanovre*, at the station; **Kaiserworth*, an old Gothic house in the market, see below, R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 m., B. 75 pf.; *Paul's Hotel*, near the station, with extensive view, R. & L. $1\frac{3}{4}$, D. 2 m.; *Römischer Kaiser*, in the market, well spoken of; *Hannibal's Hotel*, with restaurant, R. $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. — **Kronprinz Ernst August*, in the market, unpretending; *Germania*, in the Breite-Str. — Railway, see p. 407.

Goslar (845 ft.), an ancient town with 11,700 inhab., lies on the *Gose*, on the N. side of the Harz, at the foot of the metalliferous *Rammelsberg* (p. 419). The numerous towers, the partly-preserved ramparts, and the quaint old houses with wood-carving impart an air of importance to the place.

Goslar was founded at the beginning of the 10th cent. and soon acquired importance in consequence of the discovery of valuable silver-mines in the vicinity (p. 419). It became a favourite residence of the Saxon and Salic emperors, one of whose most extensive palaces was situated here. The attachment of the citizens to Henry IV., who was born at Goslar in 1050, involved the town in the misfortunes of that monarch. In 1204 the town, which adhered steadfastly to the Hohenstaufen, was taken and destroyed by Otho IV., the rival of Philip. After a slow recovery from this disaster, it became a prosperous member of the Hanseatic League (ca. 1500). In 1802 it lost its independence for the first time and was annexed to Prussia. From 1816 to 1866 it belonged to Hanover.

Near the station, to the left, is the handsome Romanesque church of the monastery of *Neuwerk*, of the close of the 12th cent.; interesting choir; picture of the 13th cent. in the apse (open 11-2 and 5-6). Opposite to it rises the *Paulsturm*, a remnant of the old fortifications. The street between these leads to the antiquated **Market*, with the *Rathhaus* and *Kaiserworth*, and adorned with a large fountain-basin in metal, said to date from the 12th century.

The *Rathhaus*, a simple Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., with an arcade beneath (entrance by the steps, round the corner to the left; 1-2 pers. 50, each addit. pers. 25 pf.), contains a hall adorned about the year 1500 with *Paintings by Wohlgemuth. Interesting old books of the Gospels, charters, instruments of torture, and other curiosities are also shown. A small chapel adjacent contains a richly-

decorated tankard of 1407, a Gothic goblet of 1519, and other articles in silver. Near the staircase is the 'Beisskatze', a kind of cage in which shrews used to be incarcerated. Fine chandeliers.

The *Kaiserworth*, formerly a guild-house, now an inn, with an arcade below, dates from 1494, and is adorned with statues of eight German emperors. Passing between the Rathhaus and the *Kaiserworth*, we reach the *Marktkirche*, a late-Romanesque church, with Gothic choir and aisle subsequently added. The *Brusttuch*, opposite the W. portal of the church, a curious old house of the 16th cent., restored in 1870, is adorned with satirical wood-carvings.

From the *Marktkirche* a street leads to the left (S.) to a large open space where some venerable ruins still bear testimony to the ancient grandeur of Goslar.

The so-called **Domkapelle* was once the vestibule of the N. portal of a celebrated cathedral of St. Simon and St. Jude, which was founded by Henry III. in 1039, and taken down in 1820.

Over the PORTAL are figures of Emp. Conrad II., his wife Gisela, and SS. Matthew, Simeon, and Jude. The richly-sculptured column by the portal, executed, according to the inscription, by *Hartmann*, is worthy of particular notice. The Gorgon's head on the capital is a reminiscence of the ancient use of such heads to ward off evil influences.

In the INTERIOR are several interesting relics of the decorations of the ancient cathedral, sculptures, tombstones, and various curiosities, among which may be mentioned the '*Krodo Altar*', an oblong box made of plates of brass, borne by four stooping figures, and containing numerous round apertures. It was formerly supposed to be an altar of the idol Krodo, but was probably a reliquary, adorned with precious stones. The chapel is open the whole day in summer. Fee for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75, 5-6 pers. 1 m.

On an eminence to the right rises the **KAI SERHAUS*, the oldest secular edifice in Germany, founded by Henry II. and extended by Henry III. (1039-56). The palace was burned down in 1289 and afterwards rebuilt, but disfigured by alterations and additions. The exterior was judiciously restored in 1879 (adm. 9-1 and 2 till dusk; castellan in the N. wing; fee).

The *Kaiserhaus* consists of the *Saalbau* and the chapel of St. Ulrich, connected by a wing, and approached by a broad flight of steps. The upper floor of the *Saalbau* is occupied by the imperial hall (56 yds. long, 17 yds. wide, 35 ft. high), which looks towards the *Platz*, with seven massive round-arched windows. It is at present being adorned with frescoes by *Wislicenus*. Those now completed include the large central fresco representing the Proclamation of the new German Empire; to the right, Frederick Barbarossa at the battle of Iconium, 1190, and Court of Frederick II. (d. 1250) at Palermo; to the left, Henry III. recrossing the Alps with the deposed Pope Benedict IX. after the Synod of Sutri, 1046; above the windows, the story of the Sleeping Beauty. Opposite the central window is the ancient imperial throne, which stood in the cathedral till 1820 and then passed into the possession of Prince Charles of Prussia. The *Chapel of St. Ulrich*, a double chapel in the form of a Greek cross, dating from the close of the 11th cent., was destined for the domestic worship of the imperial court; in the interior is the painted tomb of Henry III., containing his heart (brought hither from Hanover in 1884).

Proceeding hence to the right through the *Klus thor*, and skirting the railing, we reach the (1/2 M.) *Felsenkeller*, where Goslar 'Gose', a peculiar kind of beer, may be tried.





The street is terminated by the *Breitenthor*, an old fortified gate. Hence we follow the ramparts towards the W. to the *Zwinger*, a round tower, now containing a tavern, and commanding a fine survey of the town.

On the *Georgenberg*, near the railway-station, are the ruins of a *Monastic Church*, which was destroyed in 1527 and excavated in 1884.

The *Farbensümpfe*, ponds fed by streams from the Rammelsberg, yield the ochre dye of this neighbourhood. A grotto and chapel hewn in the *Klus*, an isolated sandstone rock in the vicinity, are said to have been founded by Agnes (d. 1077), wife of Emp. Henry III.

The Rammelsberg (2040 ft. above the sea-level), which rises above the town, 1½ M. to the S., has for eight centuries yielded gold (5-6 lbs. per annum only), silver (25 cwt. per annum), copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, vitriol, and alum, a variety of minerals seldom found within such narrow limits. The mountain is honey-combed with shafts and galleries in every direction, but the output of the mines is much less considerable than formerly. The mines, which may be explored even by ladies, are shown daily except Sun. (adm. 1½, 2 or more pers. 1 m. each). The expedition takes 2½-3 hrs.

On the road to Harzburg, 3 M. to the E. of Goslar, lies the village and railway-station of *Oker* (680 ft.; Lüer's Inn), which possesses important foundries, belonging half to Brunswick and half to Prussia. It lies at the entrance to the wild **Okerthal*, the road ascending which affords picturesque views of the precipitous cliffs. The road crosses the Oker by the (6½ M.) *Romkerbrücke* (Hôtel Romkerhalle, R., L., & A. from 2, 'pens'. from 4½ m., good cuisine; omnibus from Oker), where there is an artificial waterfall. A pleasant path leads hence via (4½ M.) *Kästenklippe* and *Elfenstein* (p. 420) to (10½ M.) Harzburg. The high-road goes on to (6 M.) *Clausthal* (p. 424). A finger-post to the left, 1 M. from the inn, indicates the route across a bridge to the (¾ hr.) *Ahrendsberger Klippen* (p. 420). Beyond *Ober-Schulenberg*, about 3 M. from the Romkerhalle, a forest-path, shorter than the road, diverges on the left to *Clausthal*.

g. Harzburg. Ilsenburg. Wernigerode.

Two Days (or, including the Brocken, three days). Harzburg and environs 5-6 hrs.; by the Rabenklippen to Ilsenburg 3½ hrs.; Ilsenstein and waterfalls 2½ hrs.; by the Plessenburg and through the Steinerne Renne to Wernigerode 3 hrs.; environs of Wernigerode 3-4 hrs.

Harzburg. — Hotels. In the upper part of Harzburg, near the pleasure grounds and the mountains: **ACTIEN-HÔTEL HARZBURG*, commanding a view in every direction; R. from 3½ m., B. 1 m., other meals paid to the waiter, omn. 60 pf. **BELVEDERE*; *LUDWIGSLUST*; **WULFERT'S*; **BAD JULIUS-HALL*, with saline spring, baths 16½ m. per doz.; **RADAU HÔTEL*, R., L., & A. 1¾-3, B. 1, D. 2 m.; *BOCKMANN*; *EGGELING'S HOTEL & PENSION*, board 3¾ m., well spoken of; **BELLEVUE*. — In the village: **LÖHE'S HOTEL*, 'pens'. from 5 m.; *SCHMELZER'S*; *BURGKELLER*; *VICTORIA*; *STADT LONDON*; *LINDE*; *ENGLISCHER HOF*. — Near the station: *STADT BRAUNSCHWEIG* (Railway Hotel); *LINDENHOF*, 'pens'. from 4 m.; *STADT HAMBURG*, second-class; *DEUTSCHES HAUS*, at Bündheim (see p. 420). — On the Burgberg: *HÔTEL BURG-BERG* (p. 420; flag hoisted when rooms still to be had). — Apartments also to be obtained in numerous villas (pensions), many elegantly fitted up, with prices to correspond: *Curhaus*; *Villa Löhr*; *Villa Feise*; *Raußmann*; *Ulrich*; *Reusche*, etc.

Carriages (drivers show tariff on demand). From the station to Bad

Juliushall, the Eichen, or Curhaus, 1-2 pers. 1 m., 3-4 pers. 2 m.; to the Ludwigslust or the Actien-Hôtel, 1 m. 25 or 2 m. 50 pf. — To the Burgberg, with two horses, 7 m.; Radau Fall $4\frac{3}{4}$; Ilsenburg $10\frac{1}{4}$; Romkerhalle and back, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. stay, 1-2 pers. 9 m., 3-5 pers. $12\frac{3}{4}$ m.; Wernigerode $11\frac{3}{4}$ or $17\frac{1}{4}$ m.; Brocken $18\frac{1}{2}$ or 27 m., there and back in one day $22\frac{1}{2}$ or 33 m., returning on following morning $31\frac{3}{4}$ or $40\frac{1}{2}$ m. In each case driver's fee is included. — Horses and Mules $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. per day, attendant's fee $2\frac{1}{4}$ m.; to the Brocken 5 m., with $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the driver and the animal's food.

Guides $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. per day, with an allowance of 1 m. for food.

Visitors' Tax, 1 pers. 8 m., 2-4 pers. 10 m., more than 4 pers. 12 m.; for a short stay 25 pf. per day.

Harzburg (770 ft.), the terminus of the railway (p. 403) in this direction, at the entrance to the *Radauthal*, consists of the villages of *Neustadt*, *Bündheim* (with a stud-farm), and *Schlewecke*, connected by numerous villas and gardens, and is a favourite summer-resort, with pleasant promenades which extend far into the *Radauthal* and up the adjoining heights. Pop. 5000.

At the foot of the hill is the *Curhaus* (see p. 419). A bridge crosses to the pleasant *Eichen* (oaks) promenades, which contain a café and shopkeepers' stalls (music frequently).

The finest point in the environs is the **Burgberg* (1555 ft.; Hotel, see p. 419), crowned with the scanty ruins of the Harzburg, a castle of Emp. Henry IV., which commands an admirable prospect. The '*Canossa Monument*', erected in 1877, consisting of a granite obelisk with a bronze medallion of Prince Bismarck by Engelhard, refers to the humiliation of Emp. Henry IV. before Pope Gregory VI. at Canossa in 1077, and to the words used by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag in 1872 ('we won't go to Canossa!').

The road leads from the Curhaus to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Radau Fall* (*Restaurant), a fine artificial cascade, whence we may return by a path to the right a little below the fall, crossing the *Schmalenberg* (views from the *Bärenstein* and *Wilhelmsblick*).

Beautiful walks on the W. side of the valley (with finger-posts and distinguishing letters): past the Hôtel Ludwigslust (path marked 'Ea') to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Silberborn* and thence (route marked 'E') via the (20 min.) *Elfenstein* (1280 ft.) and (20 min. more) the refuge-hut at the 'Stiefmutter' to (route 'K') the *Kästenklippe*, in the Okerthal, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther. On the E. side: to the (20 min.) *Sennhütte* (whey) on the Mittelberg, the (1 hr.) *Molkenhaus* (1625 ft.), a chalet and tavern, etc.

Roads lead from Harzburg to (5 M.) *Oker* (p. 419), and to (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ilsenburg* (p. 421). Omnibus by *Oker* to the *Romkerhalle* twice, to *Ilsenburg* thrice daily.

From Harzburg to the Okerthal by the *Ahrendsberger Klippen*, 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — The path ascends the *Breitenberg*, to the left of the Hôtel Ludwigslust, and is indicated by numerous way-posts. Refreshments at the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Ahrendsberger Forsthaus*. The route by the *Kästenklippe*, mentioned above, is, however, preferable.

FROM HARZBURG TO ILSENBURG by the *Rabenklippen*, 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide desirable. A few minutes before the top of the Burgberg is reached, at a stone finger-post, the broad 'Kaiserweg' diverges from the road to the E. (The name is derived from a tradition that Emp. Henry IV. fled in

this direction when his castle was captured by the Saxons.) This road leads to the (10 min.) *Säperstelle*, a spot with a bench, where direction-posts indicate the way to the left to the *Sachsenberg* (now inaccessible), in a straight direction to the *Kattendäse*, to the right to the *Molkenhaus* (to the Brocken, see p. 423) and the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Rabenklippen*, where a fine *View of the Eckerthal and the Brocken is enjoyed (restaurant). We then descend by a zigzag path towards the N.E. to the (20 min.) *Eckerthal*, from which a road leads to (1½ M.) *Eckerkrug* (Restaurant). Thence by a forest-path to the right (S.E.) to (1½ M.) Ilsenburg.

Ilsenburg (780 ft.; **Rothe Forellen*; **Grothey*; *Deutscher Hof*; *Stadt Stolberg*; *Ilsenthal*, at the beginning of the valley), terminus of the branch-railway mentioned at p. 407, is a busy village of 3100 inhab. at the mouth of the Ilsethal, with *Iron Works* of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, where artistic and other objects in cast iron are manufactured. Strangers are no longer admitted to the works; dépôt in the village. It is commanded by the handsome Romanesque *Schloss* of the count, on an eminence to the S.E., originally founded in 398 as a Benedictine abbey (collection of antiquities shown daily, 2-4; garden on Wed. & Frid., 2-6).

The **Ilsethal*, one of the finest valleys in the Harz, presents a succession of remarkably picturesque rock and forest scenes, enlivened by a series of miniature cascades, and rendered still more interesting by the numerous romantic legends attaching to it. The valley is traversed by a carriage-road, and also by a footpath (see below). The former leads to the (1½ M.) foot of the **Ilsenstein*, a precipitous buttress of granite, rising to a height of 500 ft. above the valley. From the *Prinzess Ilse* tavern at the foot several paths lead to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) summit, where an iron cross has been erected to some of the fallen warriors of 1813-15 (fine view). The best survey of the Ilsenstein itself is obtained from the benches, a few hundred paces above the tavern. The road, which continues to accompany the stream and its pretty **Waterfalls* for upwards of 3 M., is recommended to the lover of the picturesque, even if the ascent of the Brocken (p. 423) is not contemplated.

A footpath direct from Ilsenburg to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the top of the Ilsenstein diverges from the road to the left, a few paces beyond the village, and crosses a bridge (finger-posts).

In descending from the Ilsenstein a footpath to the right, marked P and Pl., and also a road diverging to the left from the road in the Ilsethal, lead to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Plessenburg*, a forester's house and a favourite point for picnics. The *Karlsklippen*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther up, command a fine view. Road from the Plessenburg, marked St. R., to the (1½ M.) Wernigerode road, which ascends to the right to (1½ M.) the Steinerne Renne. — Another road from the Plessenburg to Wernigerode leads by *Altenrode*.

FROM ILSENBURG TO WERNIGERODE, 6 M., railway in 25 min., viâ (3 M.) *Drübeck*, with its ancient but much altered Romanesque church.

Wernigerode. — Hotels. **Weisser Hirsch*, in the market, R., L., & A. 2½ m.; **DEUTSCHES HAUS*, **KNAUF*, in the Burg-Strasse; *GOLDNER HIRSCH*, Verlängerte Burg-Str.; **GOTHISCHES HAUS*, in the market; *PREUSSISCHER HOF*, near the Burgthor; **Weisser SCHWAN*, Breite-Str., unpretending. — **LINDENBERG*, on the Lindenberge, near the town, with view, 'pens'. 5 m., R. 1½-2 m. — In the Mühlenthal: *MÜHLENTHAL*; *KÜSTER's KAMP*, both also

pensions; **UNTER DEN EICHEN**. — *Railway Restaurant*, good table d'hôte 12-2, 1½ m. — Beer: *Ahrends*, Breite-Str.; *Gesellschaftshaus*, near the Western-Thor, at the beginning of Hasserode, with rooms to let; *Plaisant*, Burg-Str.

Carriage to the Steinerne Renne 7½ m., Ilsenburg 6, Rübeland 10½, Regenstein 9 m.; fee 1-2 m. — *Omnibus* twice daily in summer to the Brocken, via Schierke, in 4½ hrs. (fare 4 m., there and back 7 m.).

Wernigerode (770 ft.), a station on the branch-line mentioned at p. 407, with a loftily-situated *Schloss* and a park of the Count of Stolberg-Wernigerode, lies picturesquely on the slopes of the Harz Mts., at the confluence of the *Zilligerbach* and the *Holzemme*. Pop. 9000. The **Rathhaus*, of the 14th cent., and many of the houses are picturesque old Gothic structures. Near the back of the Rathhaus is a house with an inscription referring to Goethe's visit to the Harz in 1777. The *Gymnasium* is a modern Gothic structure. The town possesses two war monuments. The *Lustgarten* (containing the *Library*, with 95,000 vols. and 1000 MSS., and the *Palm-House*), the **Thiergarten* or park, the *Lindenberg* (see p. 421), to the S. of the town, the *Armenleuteberg*, the *Harburg* (Restaur.), and the *Scharfenstein* afford beautiful walks.

The most attractive excursion from Wernigerode is to the *Steinerne Renne*. The road ascends the valley of the *Holzemme*, by *Friedrichsthal*, to (¾ M. from the station) **Hasserode** (**Hôtel Hohnstein*, R. 2 m.; *Zur Steinernen Renne*, well spoken of), a village much visited as a summer-resort. At the entrance to the village a finger-post indicates the road to the left to Schierke, Hohnstein, and Hohne, and to the right to the Steinerne Renne. Pedestrians may quit the road a little farther on by a path to the left, past the inn *Zur Steinernen Renne*. The road now ascends the beautiful, pine-clad valley of the *Holzemme*, or **Steinerne Renne*, which gradually becomes more imposing, especially when the brook is high. At the farthest bridge, 4½ M. from Hasserode, there is a restaurant. A little beyond it a broad path to the left leads to Hohne (see below), and one to the right to the Plessenburg in 1 hr. (p. 421). From the inn to the Brocken, see below.

From the Steinerne Renne Inn we may, with a guide, ascend the (¾ hr.) *Hohenstein* (view), and return by the road through the *Dumkuhlenthal* to Wernigerode; or we may proceed via the forester's house of *Hohne* to the Schierke road or the path through the Jacobsbruch to the Brocken. An ascent of the *Hohneklippen* (2975 ft.; p. 423) may be combined with the latter route.

To **ELBINGERODE**, 7 M. from Wernigerode, diligence once daily, through the suburb of *Nöschenrode* and up the valley of the *Zilligerbach*. About 2¼ M. from Wernigerode is a forester's house, where the road diverges on the left to the *Hartenberg* (Restaurant; good view), whence a foot-path leads to Rübeland (p. 415). A finger-post, 1½ M. farther on, indicates a path to the right to the *Büchenberg*, with curious cave-formations (inn). Thence to Elbingerode 1½ hr. (comp. p. 416).

h. The Brocken.

The Routes to the top of the Brocken are all indicated by white capital letters painted on the trees and rocks.

ASCENT OF THE BROCKEN FROM HARZBURG (p. 419), about 4½ hrs. — To

the *Molkenhaus* (1 hr.), see p. 420. Ascend thence by the straight path towards the S.; then descend, past the *Muxklippe*, a projecting rock (on the left) commanding a good view of the Brocken and the Eckerthal, to the (25 min.) *Dreiherrenbrücke* across the *Ecker*; then follow the stream to the finger-post indicating the way to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Scharfensteiner Molkenhaus*, beyond which the path skirts the *Pesekenkopf*; 35 min., the road is crossed the *Pflastersloss* and *Kleine Brockenklippen* rocks are passed, and the *Brockenhaus* (see below) soon reached.

FROM ILSENBURG (p. 421), $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs., by the carriage-road, more picturesque than from Harzburg (omn. daily 3 m., back 2, there and back $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.). To the Ilsenstein 2 M., see p. 421. At a finger-post, 3 M. farther, the footpath to the Brocken diverges to the right; after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. another post indicates two paths to the Brocken. That to the left leads through wood to an open space. Then ascend to the right, skirting the wood for 20 min., and again enter the wood; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., union of the Harzburg and Ilsenburg paths; 12 min., *Brockenhaus*.

FROM WERNIGERODE (p. 421), through the Steinerne Renne, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (carriage-road via the Plessenburg). — To the highest bridge in the valley (see p. 422), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; thence ascend by the new road, which passes above this bridge, for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and turn to the right in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. Then ascend to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) top of the *Renneckenberg* (view); 10 min., the Brocken road is reached, and the summit is attained in 1 hr. more. — An easier route ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) leads by the so-called 'Glashütten-Weg', and past the *Ahrensklinterklippen*.

FROM ROTHEHÜTTE-KÖNIGSHOF (p. 416), 11 M. — An omnibus runs daily in summer in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares: up 3, down 2 m.; return-ticket, available for 3 days, 4 m.). We follow the road via (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Mandelholz* and (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Elend* (Deutsche Eiche) to (6 M.) *Schierke* (1850 ft.; Inn), a scattered village, the highest among the Harz Mts., much frequented as a simple summer-resort. The road crosses the bridge and ascends to the left. The neighbouring rocks derive various whimsical names from their grotesque forms. To the right, above, are the *Hohneklippen*; in front of them the *Ahrensklinterklippen*; to the left, looking back, we see the *Schnarcher* ('Snorers') on the opposite *Bahrenberg*. Occasional steep short-cuts are indicated by finger-posts. A granite finger-post (3 M.) is reached at the union of this road with that from Ilsenburg. To the top 3 M. more, but the last bend of the road may be cut off by a footpath (follow the telegraph-posts).

FROM ANDREASBERG to the Brocken, 5 hrs., see p. 425.

The *Brocken*, or *Blocksberg* (the latter name unknown to the natives of the Harz), the *Mons Bructerus* of the Romans, 3415 ft. above the sea-level, forming together with its neighbours the *Brockengebirge*, the nucleus of the Harz, rises to a considerable height above the lofty plateau of the latter, and is the highest mountain in Central Germany. Vegetation becomes very scanty near the summit, and no trees grow within 100 ft. of it. *Inn at the top (R. 2-3, shakedown 1 m., A. 75, B. 75 pf., table d'hôte 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; in the height of the season rooms should be engaged in advance).

The Tower commands an extensive *View in clear weather, the towers of Magdeburg, Leipsic, Erfurt, Gotha, Cassel, Hanover, and Brunswick being visible, but an unclouded horizon is rare. The traveller should attain the summit before sunset, in order to have two opportunities of obtaining a view. Although the Brocken attracts numerous visitors, it is by no means one of the finest points of the Harz Mts.; these are rather to be sought for on the E. and S. slopes.

Several grotesque blocks of granite to the S. of the tower have received the names of *Devil's Pulpit*, *Witches' Altar*, etc. Tradition

points out this spot as the meeting-place of the witches on St. Walpurgis' Night, the eve of May-day. Goethe's use of this tradition in 'Faust' is well known.

The *Brocken Spectre*, an optical phenomenon rarely witnessed, has doubtless contributed to confirm the superstitions attaching to the mountain. When the summit is unclouded, and the sun is on one side, and mists rise on the other, the shadows of the mountain and the objects on it are cast in gigantic proportions on the wall of fog, increasing or diminishing according to circumstances.

i. Clausthal. Andreasberg.

From Vienenburg to Clausthal, railway in 2½ hrs., see p. 407.

From Goslar to Clausthal 12½ M., thence to Andreasberg 13½ M., from Andreasberg to Elbingerode 18 M. (diligence in each case); railway from Andreasberg to (9 M.) Lauterberg.

Clausthal (1840 ft. ; **Goldene Krone*, R. 13/4, D. 1½ m. ; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Rathhaus*, well spoken of), the most important place in the Oberharz, and the seat of the mining authorities, with *Zellerfeld* (**Deutsches Haus*), which is separated from it by the *Zellbach*, forms a single town with 13,000 inhab., chiefly miners. Country bleak and sterile. Most of the houses are of wood. The *Bergschule*, in the market, contains a collection of models and minerals.

The mines in the Upper Harz, the most important of which are near Clausthal (visitors not admitted), annually yield about 50-60,000 lbs. of silver, 9500 tons of lead, and 60 tons of copper. The mines around Clausthal are drained by means of the *Georgsstollen*, a channel 6 M. long, terminating near *Gittelde* (p. 404).

Altenau (**Rammelsberg*, 'pension' 3¾ m. ; *Schützenhaus*; *Rathhaus*), 5½ M. to the N.E. of Clausthal, on the road to Oker (p. 419), is a favourite summer-residence. By the footpath it is somewhat nearer. Diligence from Altenau to (12½ M.) Oker daily.

To OSTERODE, a railway-station, 8¾ M. from Clausthal, a diligence runs twice daily, passing several picturesque points, e.g. the inn at the foot of the (1¼ M.) *Heiligenstock*. The old road, which is shorter and more interesting for pedestrians, diverges a little beyond the *Ziegelhütte* (*Inn), and passes through the village of (4½ M.) *Lehrbach* (Rückert's Inn, 'pension' 4 m. ; *Schützenhaus*), a favourite summer-resort. Osterode, see p. 404.

FROM CLAUSTHAL TO ANDREASBERG, 13 M. The road crosses the bleak lofty plateau of the Oberharz. The (3 M.) *Sperberhaier Damm* supplies the mines of Clausthal with water. A finger-post on the right, about 2¼ M. farther on, indicates the route to the (20 min.) *Hammerstein*, commanding a fine view of the valley of the Söse. At the (4¾ M.) *Sonneberger Wegehaus* the road turns to the S., while that in a straight direction leads to Braunlage (see p. 425). Pedestrians may here quit the diligence and follow the latter road to the *Oderteich*, an artificial reservoir, whence a *Footpath leads to Andreasberg in 2 hrs., skirting a conduit called the *Rehberger Graben*. Fine view to the left of the rocky bed of the *Oder*, to the right of the precipitous *Rehberger Klippen*. The *Inn at the *Rehberger Grabenhaus*, 1½ M. from Andreasberg, is a good point for a prolonged stay.

Andreasberg (1825 ft. ; **Hôtel Busch*, 'pens'. 4½ m. ; *Rathskeller*; *Schützenhaus*), a small town situated in a lofty and bleak

region, has recently come into favour as a summer-residence on account of its bracing mountain air. Pop. 4000. It possesses important mines. The *Samson* silver-mine is the deepest in the Harz Mts. (2870 ft.). Visitors are not admitted to the mines. Specimens of the minerals of the Harz may be purchased at the *Neufanger Zechenhaus* and the *Samsoner Gaipel*. The railway-station (p. 404) is 5 M. from the town (omn. 75 pf.). — Diligences daily viâ *Braunlage* to (14 M.) *Tanne* (p. 416) and (22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Harzburg* (p. 419).

To *HERZBERG* (p. 404), 9 M., from *Andreasberg*, a pleasant road leads by (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sieber* (Inn) and through the pretty *Sieberthal*. — RAILWAY by *Lauterberg* to *Scharzfeld*, see p. 404.

TO THE BROCKEN. The road from *Andreasberg* leads viâ *Oderhaus*, *Braunlage*, *Elend*, and *Schierke* (p. 423); the footpath, more attractive, by the *Rehberger Graben* to the (2 hrs.) *Oderteich* (see above), and then by *Oderbrück* (Forester's Inn) to the (2 hrs.) top (path marked by blocks of granite).

71. From Cassel to Frankfort on the Main.

124 M. RAILWAY. Express in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 18 m., 13 m. 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 16 m., 12 m., 8 m.). — Express from Berlin to Frankfort in 12 hrs. (fares 49 m., 36 m., 25 m. 50 pf.; comp. RR. 4, 7).

Cassel, see p. 110. At (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wilhelmshöhe* the line crosses the avenue (p. 119).

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Guntershausen (Bellevue)* is the junction of the Eisenach line (R. 57). The train now skirts the *Fulda* and then the *Eder*. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Grifte*, at the confluence of these streams. Near (17 M.) *Gensungen* the abrupt *Heiligenberg* rises to the left, and the lofty tower of the *Felsberg* (1375 ft.) to the right; farther on, at the confluence of the *Schwalm* and the *Eder*, stands the *Altenburg*. To the right in the background is the ruin of *Gudensberg*.

22 M. *Wabern*, with a château and a beetroot-sugar manufactory, is the station for *Wildungen*.

FROM WABERN TO WILDUNGEN, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 1 m. 40, 1 m. 10, 70 pf.). The railway ascends the valley of the *Eder* to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fritzlar (Engl. Hof)*, an old town with 3200 inhab., prettily situated on the left bank of the stream, surrounded by mediæval watch-towers, and containing several interesting buildings. The *Cathedral, which once belonged to the Benedictine abbey founded by St. Boniface, to whom the town owes its origin, was erected about the year 1200 on the site of an earlier church. It is a Romanesque edifice, with a crypt and two Gothic aisles added on the S. side in the 14th century. The S. tower was rebuilt in 1869. The monuments, choir-stalls, etc., of the 14th cent. and the handsome Gothic cloisters are worthy of inspection. The treasury contains six valuable ecclesiastical vessels. The *Church of the Minorites (now Prot.) dates from the 14th century. At *Geismar*, situated above *Fritzlar*, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W., St. Boniface is said to have felled the sacred oak dedicated to the god Thor in 732. — Beyond (7 M.) *Ungedanken* we enter the principality of *Waldeck*. — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wildungen Station*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town. Hotel-omnibuses await the trains.

Wildungen (**Badelogirhaus* and **Europäischer Hof*, R. 10-40 m. per week, D. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.; **Göcke*, by the Curhaus, R. 10-30 m. per week; *Villa Göcke*, a dépendance of the last, R. 15-40 m.; *Kaiserkof*; *Helenenquelle*; Post, R. 8-30 m.; *Zimmermann*, R. 8-25 m.; numerous lodging-houses; *Visitors' Tax* 12 m., each addit. pers. 5 m.) is a frequented watering-place, also called *Nieder-Wildungen*, to distinguish it from *Alt-Wildungen*, situated to the N., about 160 ft. higher, with the *Schloss Friedrichstein*, command-

ing a survey of the pretty, wooded environs. The Gothic *Stadtkirche* at Nieder-Wildungen contains the marble monument of Count Josias of Waldeck (died in Crete, 1669), a formidable antagonist of the Turks, and a good winged altarpiece painted by Conrad von Soest in 1402. — The mineral *Springs*, which contain iron and nitrogen, and are beneficial in cases of bowel-complaints, diseases of the bladder, etc., lie a little to the S.W. (3000 patients annually; 540,000 bottles exported). The most important is the *Georg-Victor-Quelle*, on the road to Hundsdorf, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, where there are pleasure-grounds, hotels, and villas (see above). The *Curhaus*, also on the Hundsdorf road, contains a restaurant and reading-room. *Dr. Roerig's Brunnen*, at the N.E. end of the town, below Schloss Friedrichstein, is another favourite spring. Pleasant walks to the *Kaisenstein* and back in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to *Reinhardshausen*, 1 M. to the W. of the Georg-Victor-Quelle; ascent of the *Homberg* (tower) and back, 2 hrs. — A road diverging to the left from the high-road as we quit the town leads to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Helenen-Quelle*, the second in importance of the springs (Café). Pleasant walk thence to the *Thalbrunnen* and the *Stahlbrunnen*, from which we may return to the town by the high-road (2 hrs.), passing the Georg-Victor-Quelle. — About $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Wildungen is situated the old château of *Waldeck* (Restaurant), which commands an admirable view of the valley of the *Eder*. The *Auenberg* (2055 ft.), 5 M. to the S., is also a fine point of view.

From Wildungen a diligence runs daily to (20 M.) *Frankenberg*. The Marienkirche here dates from 1300; on the S.E. side is the beautiful Gothic **Liebfrauen-Capelle* (1386).

27 M. *Borken*; 30 M. *Zimmersrode*; 38 M. *Treysa*, the junction for the line to *Niederhone* (p. 429); 44 M. *Neustadt*, with old towers and a tasteful Gothic chapel. On a wooded hill to the left of (55 M.) *Kirchhain* lies the little town of *Amöneburg*, the venerable monastery of which was founded by St. Boniface. The train crosses the *Lahn*. From ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cölbe* a branch-line diverges to (16 M.) *Biedenkopf*, ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Laasphe*, with the château of *Wittgenstein*, and (30 M.; 2- $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Feudingen*.

64 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marburg* (*Ritter*; **Hôtel Pfeiffer*; *Hessischer Hof*; *Schweinsberg*, well spoken of; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town with 12,600 inhab., on the *Lahn*, is charmingly situated in a semicircle round the precipitous *Schlossberg*. The *University*, now attended by 1000 students, was the first founded (by Philip the Generous, in 1527) without papal privileges.

The chief boast of Marburg is the **CHURCH OF ST. ELIZABETH*, erected in 1235-83 in the finest German early-Gothic style, and restored in 1860, affording in its pure simplicity and noble proportions an admirable example of the impressiveness of this style. W. towers 310 ft. high. (Sacristan opposite the church; ring; 50 pf.).

Soon after the death of *St. Elizabeth* (p. 382; d. in 1231, in her 24th year), the church was erected over her tomb, which attracted multitudes of pilgrims from every part of Europe. The Emp. Frederick II., one of these devotees, caused a crown of gold to be placed on the head of the saint, whose remains were deposited in a richly-decorated silver-gilt sarcophagus. The Landgrave Philip (founder of the university), in order to put an end to the pilgrimages, caused the bones to be removed and interred in an unknown spot in the church. The sarcophagus is still preserved in the sacristy near the high-altar. In 1810 the French carried it off to Cassel and despoiled it of its jewels, but it was restored to Marburg in 1814. The mortuary chapel is adorned with a carved representation of the Coronation of the Virgin, and winged pictures by *Dürer* (?); in the

interior the Nativity and Death of Mary; ancient carving and pictures at the four side-altars. Numerous *Monuments of Hessian princes and knights of the Teutonic Order dating from the 13-15th centuries (amongst others the tombstone of Landgrave Conrad von Thüringen, d. 1240) are preserved in the S. transept.

The *Lutheran Church*, on a terrace commanding a fine view, a finely-proportioned structure of the 15th cent., contains several large monuments of Landgraves and other princes.

The town boasts of a number of interesting old buildings in the Steinweg (Café Quentin, with a Renaissance portal), in the Wettergasse, in the market-place, in which is situated the *Rathhaus* (1512), in the Ritter-Str. (Zum Hirsch, a timber building of 1566), and in several others. — The *Post Office*, *University*, *Observatory*, *Anatomie*, and other academical institutions, chiefly in the Gothic style, are the principal modern buildings.

The extensive and well preserved *SCHLOSS* (875 ft.), to which a steep road ascends from the church of St. Elizabeth in 20 min., was a residence of the princes of Hessen in the 15th and 16th centuries, and afterwards a state-prison. It was judiciously restored in 1866 and now contains the valuable Hessian archives (formerly in Cassel), and those of Fulda and Hanau. The fine Gothic chapel and the Rittersaal are worthy of inspection. In this château the famous disputation between Luther, Zwingli, Melanchthon, and other reformers took place in 1529. They met, on the invitation of Philip the Generous, with a view to adjust their differences regarding the Eucharist, but the attempt proved abortive owing to Luther's tenacious adherence to the precise words, 'Hoc est corpus meum', which he wrote in large letters on the table. Beautiful views from the Schloss, and in descending to the town by the other side ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

ENVIRONS. Good paths, provided with finger-posts, lead to a number of other beautiful points of view. The *Spiegelslust* (1200 ft.), a height above the station, is ascended in 40 min.; morning-lights most favourable. From the *Elisabethbrunnen* near the village of *Schröck*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, another good view, towards *Schöneburg*, may be obtained; the building covering the spring was built in the Renaissance style in 1596. On the left bank of the *Lahn* are the (1 hr.) *Lichte Küppel* (1200 ft.) and the *Frauenberg* (1240 ft.), with a ruined castle. — On the right bank, above the church of St. Elizabeth, rises the oak-clad *Kirchspitze* (1050 ft.), from which forest-paths lead to the quarries of *Wehrda*.

The line follows the fertile valley of the *Lahn* till Giessen is reached. On a wooded hill to the left is the château of *Friedelhausen*. On an eminence beyond (74 M.) *Fronhausen*, to the left, rise the ruins of *Stauffenberg* (a fine point of view, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Lollar). From (78 M.) *Lollar* a line diverges to *Dorlar*, *Kinzenbach*, *Gleiberg*, *Launsbach*, and *Wetzlar* (11 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). Beyond Lollar the castle of *Gleiberg* (see above) is seen to the right; still farther distant, *Fetzberg*. Beyond Giessen, 2 M. to the S.E. of the town, rises *Schloss Schiffenberg*, the property of the grand-duke of Hessen, once a lodge of the Teutonic Order (extensive view).

83 M. **Giessen** (Rail. Restaurant, D. 2 m.; **Kuhne*, near the station; *Einhorn*; *Rappe*; *Prinz Carl*; beer and fine view at the

Felsenkeller), on the Lahn, a town chiefly of modern origin, with 18,800 inhab., is the seat of a university, founded in 1607 (600 stud.).

FROM GIESSEN TO FULDA, 66 M., in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 8 m. 60, 6 m. 45, 4 m. 30 pf.), a route of no great interest. 37 M. Alsfeld (*Krone*), the principal place on this line, and the oldest town in Oberhessen, possesses two fine Gothic churches and several interesting late-Gothic and Renaissance edifices of the 15-16th centuries. — 54 M. *Salzschlirf* is a watering-place with mineral-springs. — *Fulda*, see p. 430.

FROM GIESSEN TO GELNHAUSEN, 44 M., railway in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.). The most important station is *Nidda*, near which is the small bath of *Salzhausen*, and whence a branch-line diverges to *Schotten*, at the foot of the *Taufstein* (2600 ft.), the highest point of the volcanic *Vogelsberg*. *Gelnhausen*, see p. 431.

FROM GIESSEN TO COBLENZ, railway in 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

89 M. *Langgöns*. About 3 M. to the left of (94 M.) *Butzbach*, a small town in the fertile Wetterau, rise the extensive ruins of the castle of **Münzenberg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The higher (155 ft.) of the two towers commands a fine view. A little farther on is the ruined monastery of **Arnsberg*, on the Wetter.

100 M. *Nauheim*. — Hotels. **KAISERHOF*; **SPRENGEL*; *BELLEVUE*; *CURSAAL*; at those D. 2-3 m. — *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE*; *DEUTSCHER HOF*; *GOLDENER ENGEL*. — Private Apartments numerous. — It is advisable not to arrive late in the evening, as the hotels are often full during the season.

Restaurants. At the hotels; also, *Neues Curhaus*; *Langsdorf*; *Burk*.

Visitors' Tax for stay of more than five days, 12 m., 2 pers. 18 m.; each additional member of a family, 3 m.

Cabs. One-horse per drive, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; two-horse, 80 pf. or 1 m.; per hour 2 m. 60, 3 m. 40, 3 m. 40 pf., 5 m.

Nauheim (450 ft.), a town with 3000 inhab., in a healthy situation on the N.E. slopes of the Taunus Mts., possesses warm saline springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which attract upwards of 5000 patients annually. Extensive evaporating houses and salt-pans. The water of the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Sprudel* (95° Fahr.), the *Grosse Sprudel* (90°) and the *Kleine Sprudel* (84°) are used for the various baths, which are admirably fitted up. The *Grosse Sprudel* throws up a jet of saline water about 50 ft. in height. The springs used for drinking are the *Curbrunnen*, the *Carlsquelle* (resembling the *Rakoczy* of *Kissingen*), and the *Ludwigsquelle* (alkaline water). Adjoining the *Trinkhalle* are several greenhouses connected with the pleasure-grounds. At the foot of the *Johannisberg*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, is the handsome *Conversationshaus*, with elegant rooms and a fine terrace overlooking the extensive grounds.

The *Teichhaus*, at the upper end of the park, is much visited. The *Johannisberg*, a wooded height, 20 min. to the W. of the Cursaal, commands a fine view (two-horse carr., 1-2 pers. 2 m. 80, 3-4 pers. 3 m. 40 pf.). Excursions may also be made to the *Stadtwald*, *Hof Hasselheck*, *Schloss Ziegenberg* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; one-horse carr. 7 m. or 8 m. 90, two-horse 11 or 12 m.), the ruin of *Münzenberg* (on foot 3 hrs.; carr. and pair in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 14 m.), *Tellerberg* near *Butzbach* (see above), the ruin of *Arnsberg* (see above), or *Homburg* (2 hrs.; two-horse carr. 17 or 18 m.). Walk to *Friedberg* (see next page), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

The train skirts the *Gradirhäuser* (evaporating sheds), and crosses a lofty viaduct to —

103 M. Friedberg (**Hôtel Trapp*, good wine; *Restaurant Felsenkeller*, with view), a Hessian district-town with 5000 inhab., once a free Imperial city, and still retaining traces of its former importance. The Protestant *Liebfrauenkirche*, a Gothic edifice, was built in 1290-1350; the towers date from the 15th cent.; the interior contains a screen, tabernacle, and tombstones of the 14th and 15th cent., and also Gothic stained glass. The so-called **Judenbad*, in the Judengasse, existed in the 14th century. A flight of 77 steps descends to the basin, 75 ft. below the street; the water has a temperature of 42-48° Fahr. On the N. side rises a fine, well-preserved watch-tower, 165 ft. high, near which is the beautiful *Palace Garden*. The old *Castle*, altered in 1611, is now a seminary. — About 1½ M. to the N.E. of Friedberg is *Schwalheim*, the mineral water of which is largely exported.

As the train approaches *Frankfort*, the Taunus Mts. are seen on the right. — 118 M. *Bonames*, the station for the baths of *Homburg*.

124 M. *Frankfort*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

72. From Göttingen to Bebra and Frankfort on the Main.

152 M. RAILWAY in 5½-9 hrs. (fares 19 m. 70, 14 m. 80, 9 m. 90 pf.; express, 21 m. 50, 15 m. 90, 11 m. 20 pf.). — Express from Berlin to Frankfort, 339 M., in 12 hrs. (fares 49 m. 10, 36 m. 90, 26 m. 40); from Leipsic to Frankfort, 237 M., in 9 hrs. (fares 34 m. 50, 25 m. 70 pf., 18 m.).

Göttingen, see p. 119. — The train ascends the wide Leinethal to (5½ M.) *Obernjesa* and (8 M.) *Friedland*. 12 M. *Eichenberg* is the junction of the Nordhausen and Cassel line (p. 403); at the village, to the W. of the station, is an intermittent spring called the 'Karlsquelle'. A picturesque walk may be taken hence to (1 hr.) the ruins of **Hanstein* (Restaurant; *View) and (½ hr.) the *Teufelskanzel*; *Allendorf* (see below) may be reached in 1¼ hr. more.

The château of *Arnstein* is seen on the right. The train passes through two tunnels and reaches the valley of the *Werra*; to the right, on the other side of the river, rises the castle of *Ludwigstein*, on the left the *Hanstein* just mentioned. The river is now crossed. 21 M. *Allendorf*; the station lies on the left bank, at *Sooden*, a village with salt-works and salt-baths. The *Klausberg* is a fine point of view. — 25½ M. *Albungen* (*Heiligenstein*); the castle of (1 M.) *Fürstenstein*, beyond the *Werra*, commands a charming view.

The **Meissner* (2465 ft.), a hill well-known in German traditional lore, may be ascended from *Albungen* in 2 hrs.

The train again crosses the *Werra*. 28½ M. *Niederhone*.

FROM NIEDERHONE TO LEINEFELDE, see p. 403. The first station is (2 M.) *Eschwege* (*Hôtel Koch*), an industrious town with 9500 inhab., on the *Werra*, said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and mentioned in documents of the 10th century. It afterwards belonged to the Landgraves of Thuringia. The château, built in 1380 and restored in 1581, is occupied by the authorities of the district. The 'Schwarze Thurm' is the sole relic of a Cyriac monastery, established before 1038. The *Karlskirche*, near the handsome *Realschule*, commands a fine view of the valley. The

grounds on the *Leichberg* also afford several beautiful prospects. — Charming excursions may be taken to the *Hökenholz*, the *Hörnekuppe*, the *Grenzenstein*, and the *Hülfensberg* (resort of pilgrims).

Diligence from Eschwege twice daily to (7 M.) *Wansried*. About 2 M. farther on is *Treffurt*, with the ruins of *Normannstein*, near which the **Heldrastein*, commanding a magnificent view, towers to a height of 1080 ft. above the valley of the *Werra*. — From Treffurt to Eisenach (p. 380), 16 M. (diligence).

FROM NIEDERHÖNE TO TREYSA (p. 426), 50 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

The train now quits the *Werra*. 31 M. *Reichensachsen*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of which rises the *Blaue Kuppe*, a volcanic cone of peculiar formation. — 33 M. *Hoheneiche*. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. are the ruins of *Boyneburg*, the chapel of which was endowed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1188; the present ruins date from the 14th century. — The train now ascends the valley of the *Sonter*.

50 M. *Bebra* (p. 366), the junction for the Berlin, Halle, and Leipsic, and the Cassel lines.

The Frankfort line ascends the valley of the *Fulda* to (61 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hersfeld* (*Stern*; *Deutsches Haus*), a thriving town with 7300 inhab., situated at the point where the valleys of the *Haun* and the *Geis* branch off from the Fuldatal. The Benedictine abbey of Hersfeld, founded in 769, was formerly of great importance; the secular buildings are now a school. The **Abbey Church*, built in the 11th and 12th cent. and destroyed by the French in 1761, is still imposing in its ruins. The *Stadtkirche* dates from the 15th century. The old *Eichhof*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther up the Fuldatal, contains a room once occupied by Luther. The *Wippershainer Höhe* and the *Frauenberg*, the latter crowned with a ruined church, are two good points of view.

The train now ascends the valley of the *Haun*. To the left rise the hills of the *Rhön*. 66 M. *Neukirchen*, at the foot of the basaltic *Stoppelberg*, which bears the ruined castle of *Hauneck*.

85 M. *Fulda*. — Hotels. **KURFÜRST*, R. & L. 2 m., A. 40, B. 75 pf.; **WOLFF*, **RUPPERT*, both at the station; *HALBER MOND*, *DEUTSCHES HAUS*, *TRAUBE*, unpretending.

Fulda, an ancient town on the *Fulda*, with 12,200 inhab., situated in a pleasant, undulating district, derives its origin from a once celebrated abbey founded by St. Boniface in 744. Its numerous towers and public buildings still testify to its ancient dignity as the residence of a prelate of princely rank.

The *Cathedral*, with a dome 108 ft. in height, was erected in the 18th cent. in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome.

On a pillar by the E. entrance there is a very ancient figure of Charlemagne, dating from a much earlier structure (8-9th cent.), of which the only remnant is the now restored crypt, or Chapel of St. Boniface, beneath the choir. Here, beneath the altar, repose the remains of St. Boniface (Winfried), a zealous English promulgator of Christianity, who was slain by the heathen Frisians near Dokkum in Westfriesland in 754.

The small *Church of St. Michael* (restored 1854), adjoining the cathedral, was consecrated in 822, to which period belong the crypt and the octagon above it. The Romanesque nave and the rest of the edifice date from the end of the 11th century.

The late-Gothic *Nonnenkirche*, built in the 17th cent., was restored in 1870. In the Friedrichsmarkt are the *Pfarrkirche* (a Jesuit building of 1785, with a tower of the 15th cent.), the *Rathhaus*, the *Post Office*, and an old *Fountain*.

In front of the *Schloss* is a *Statue of St. Boniface*, in bronze. Near the Paulusthor is the small *Town Park*, with the *War Monument*. Opposite rises the handsome *Normal Seminary*.

Fine views are obtained from the *Frauenberg*, immediately beyond the Paulusthor, and long the residence of the scholar Hrabanus Maurus (d. 856), and from the *Petersberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant.

From FULDA TO GERSFELD, 17 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., through the valley of the *Fulda*. — Gerafeld (1580 ft.; **Adler*; *Krone*), with a château and beautiful park belonging to Count Frohberg, is the best starting-point for excursions in the *Rhöngebirge*, a group of hills, 18 M. long and 9 M. broad, between the Upper Fulda, the Upper Werra, and the Franconian Saale. The most attractive are (to the N.) to the *Wachtküppel* (2315 ft.), and thence by the *Kube* (2725 ft.) and the *Pferdkopf* (2875 ft.) to the **Grosse Wasserkuppe* (3115 ft.; *View), the highest summit of the group. At the foot of the Wasserkuppe lies the village of *Abtsroda* (2290 ft.; Inn, plain), to the W. of which are the curious rock-formations of the *Steinwand* (2120 ft.) and the *Teufelstein* (2380 ft.), and to the N. the *Milseburg* (2730 ft.), a fine point of view. The last is near the road (diligence daily) from Fulda to *Dipperz*, *Friesenhausen*, and (20 M.) *Hilders* (1510 ft.; **Engel*; *Sonne*), an ancient village on the *Ulster*, at the base of the wooded *Auersberg* (2480 ft.). About 12 M. to the E. of Hilders (diligence daily) lies *Fladungen* (2315 ft.; Kummeth's Inn), a small Bavarian town on the *Streu*, on the road from *Kalten-Nordheim* (p. 383) to *Mellrichstadt* (p. 385). From Hilders to *Kalten-Nordheim* and *Salzungen*, see p. 383. — A diligence plies once daily from Gersfeld to (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bischofsheim* (**Stern*; *Löwe*), whence the ascent of the **Kreuzberg* (3980 ft.) may be made in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. Railway from Bischofsheim to *Neustadt-an-der-Saale*, see p. 385. To the S. of Gersfeld rises the (3 M.) *Grosse Nallen* (2630 ft.). Hence we may visit the picturesque *Ottersteine* and the *Dammersfeld* (3045 ft.) by way of the *Ziegelhütte* and the **Rommerser Grund*, returning either to the E. by *Reussendorf* and *Wildflecken* to the *Kreuzberg* (see above), or to the W. by (3 M.) *Dalherda* (Inn) to (4 M.) *Schmalnau* (Inn), on the road from Fulda to Gersfeld.

A branch-railway runs from Fulda to *Giessen* (p. 427).

93 M. *Neuhof*, with handsome public buildings. — 102 M. *Elm*.

From Elm to *Gemünden*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

The train descends to the valley of the *Kinzig*. 111 M. *Steinau*, a small town with several mediæval buildings and a *Schloss* of the 16th century. On the right, farther on, rises the well-preserved ruin of *Stolzenburg*, situated on a wooded height above the small town of *Soden*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of (115 M.) *Salmünster*.

126 M. *Gelnhausen* (*Hessischer Hof*), once a town of the empire, with 3700 inhab., situated on a red soil, which contrasts pictur-esque with the green vineyards. On an island in the *Kinzig*, in the lower part of the town, near the entrance from the station, are the ruins of an *Imperial Palace* erected about the year 1144 by Frederick I., parts of which are still in tolerable preservation. The head of Frederick I. and the lion of the Hohenstaufen family, sculptured in stone, are still recognisable. The chapel and imperial hall are interesting. The arches of the windows rest on clustered columns with beautiful capitals. The Emp. Frederick

Barbarossa held a diet here in 1180 to pronounce the decree of deposition against Duke Henry the Lion of Saxony, who had fallen under the imperial ban shortly before at Würzburg. An interesting old building, dating from Barbarossa's time, discovered in 1881 and restored, probably a Rathhaus or Guild-hall, is shown to visitors by the courtesy of the proprietor, Herr Becker.

The handsome and richly-decorated **Pfarrkirche*, erected in the transition-style in 1230-60, was admirably restored in 1876-79. It contains an interesting early-Gothic screen, late-Gothic choir-stalls, stained-glass windows of the 13th cent, and handsome modern pulpit, organ-loft, and stained glass. — A monument to *Philip Reis*, inventor of the first form of the telephone (1860), was erected in 1885 at Gelnhausen, of which he was a native.

From Gelnhausen to *Giessen*, see p. 428.

Beyond Gelnhausen the country is flat. 128 M. *Meerholz*, with a château of Count Isenburg-Meerholz; 133 M. *Langenselbold*, with a handsome Schloss. The line next intersects the *Lamboiwald*, where on 30th and 31st Oct., 1813, Napoleon with 80,000 men on his retreat from Leipsic defeated 40,000 Bavarians, Russians, and Austrians under Wrede, who had endeavoured to intercept the fugitives. *Gross-Steinheim* is visible on the opposite bank of the Main.

140 M. *Hanau* (**Adler*; *Carlsberg*; *Riese*), a pleasant town with 24,400 inhab., near the confluence of the *Kinzig* and *Main*, lies in the most fertile district of the *Wetterau*. The more modern part of the town was founded in 1597 by Protestant exiles from the Netherlands to whom an asylum at Frankfort was denied. Their industries, the cultivation of tobacco and the manufacture of gold and silver wares, still flourish here. Hanau was the birthplace of the celebrated philologists *Jacob* (d. 1863) and *Wilhelm* (d. 1859) *Grimm*; the house is indicated by an inscription. A monument is about to be erected to the learned pair. — On the Main, near the town, are situated the *Wilhelmsbad*, with a fine park, and the palace of *Philippsruhe*, with extensive orangeries, the property of the Landgrave of Hessen, erected last century.

The train crosses the Main. 141 M. *Klein-Steinheim*; 145 M. *Mühlheim*, from which *Rumpenheim*, a village with a château of the Landgraves of Hessen-Cassel, is visible to the right.

147 M. *Offenbach* (*Stadt Cassel*), 31,500 inhab., a pleasant and busy town, owes its prosperity to French refugees the 17-18th centuries. The handsome château of Count Isenburg, built in 1572, has a noteworthy façade. (See *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.)

At (150 M.) *Sachsenhausen* the train again crosses the Main, and soon enters the W. station at —

152 M. *Frankfort* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

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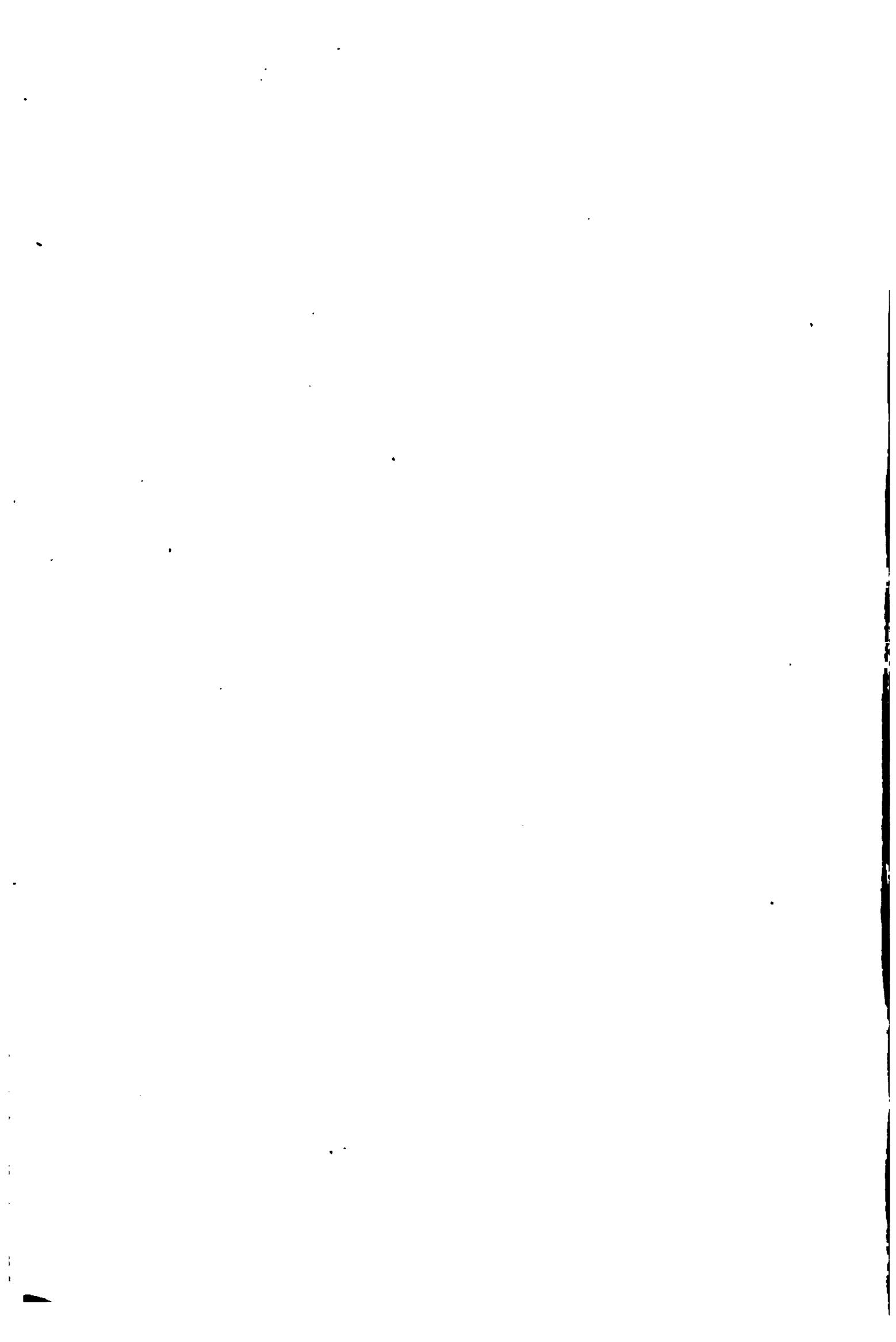
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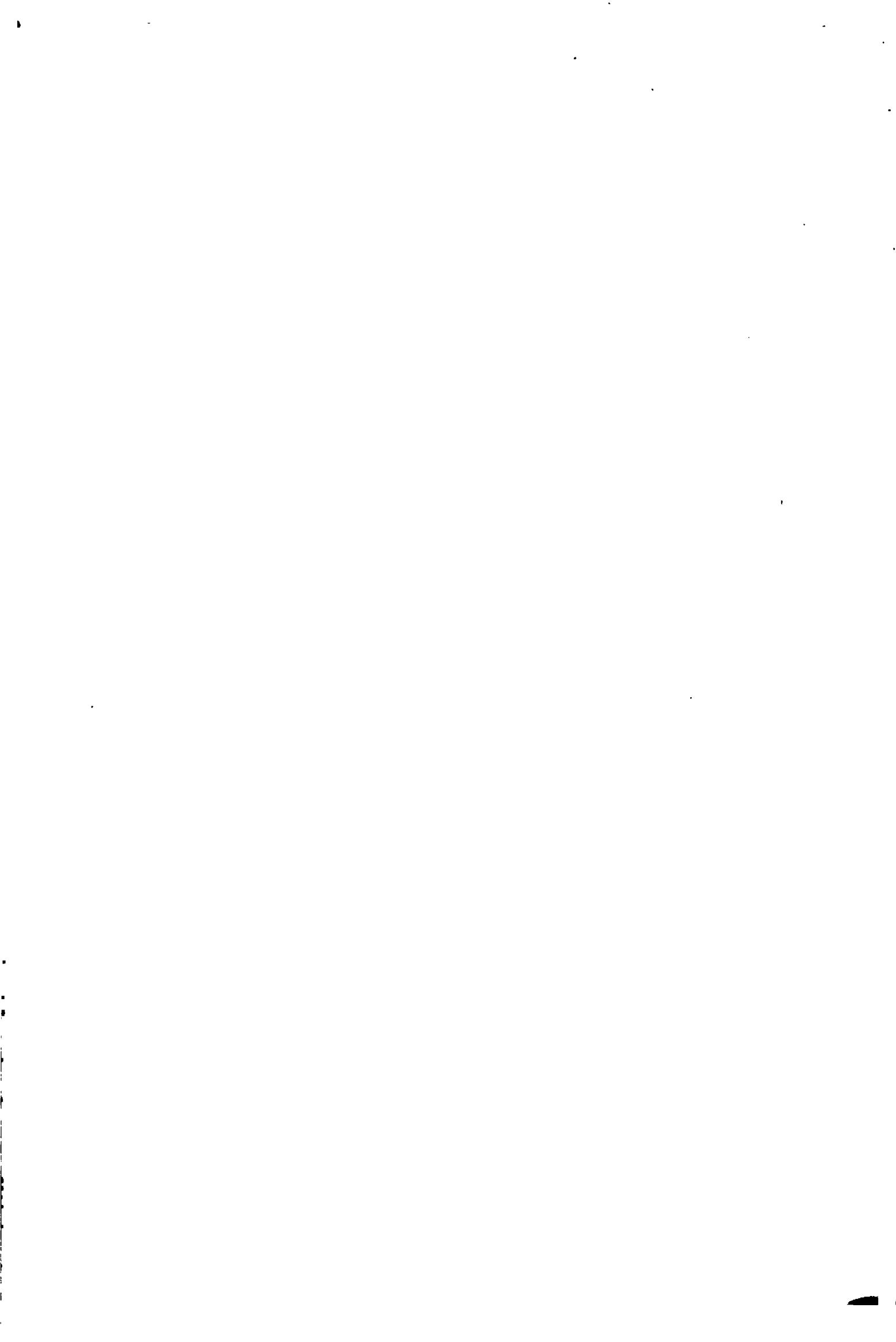
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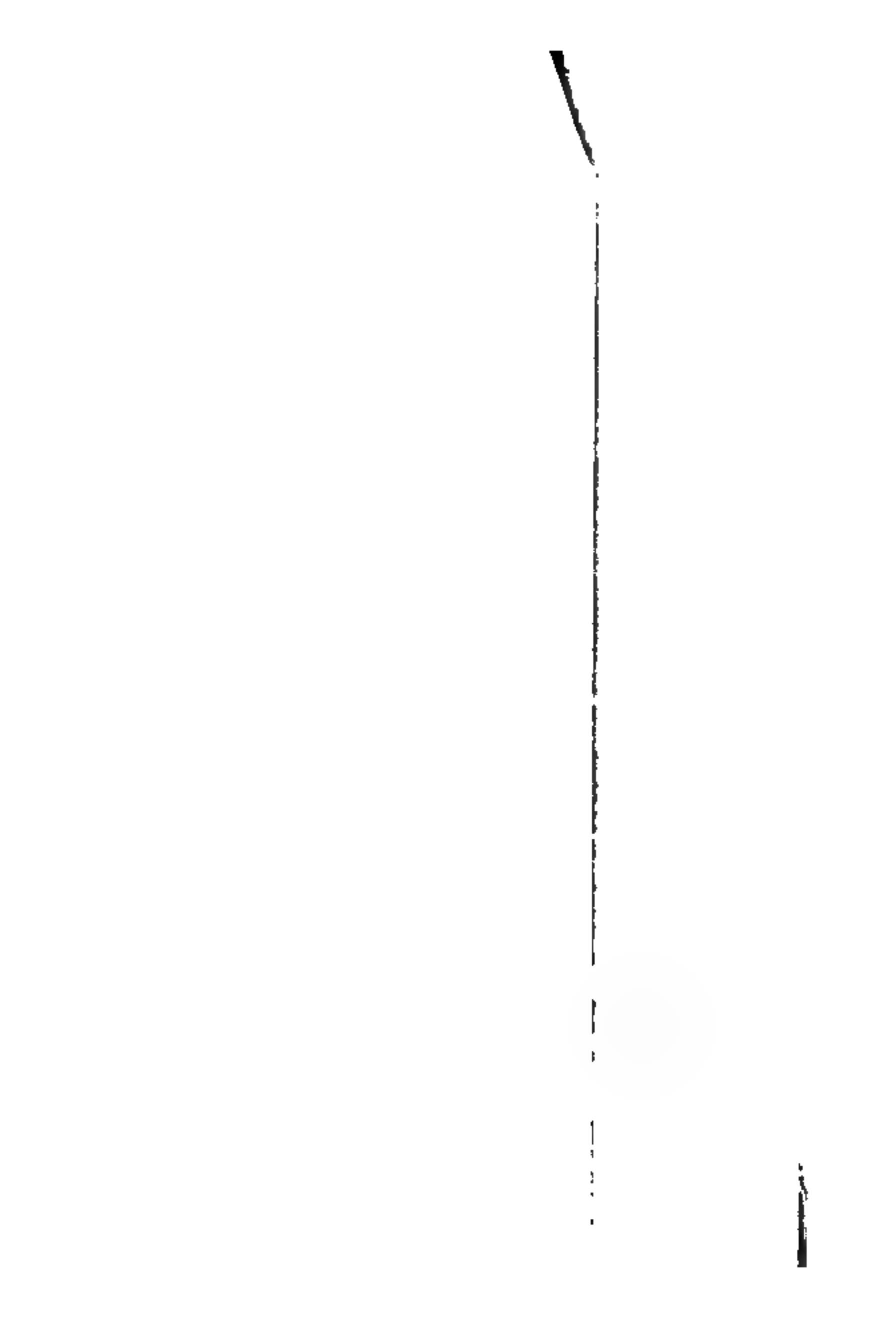


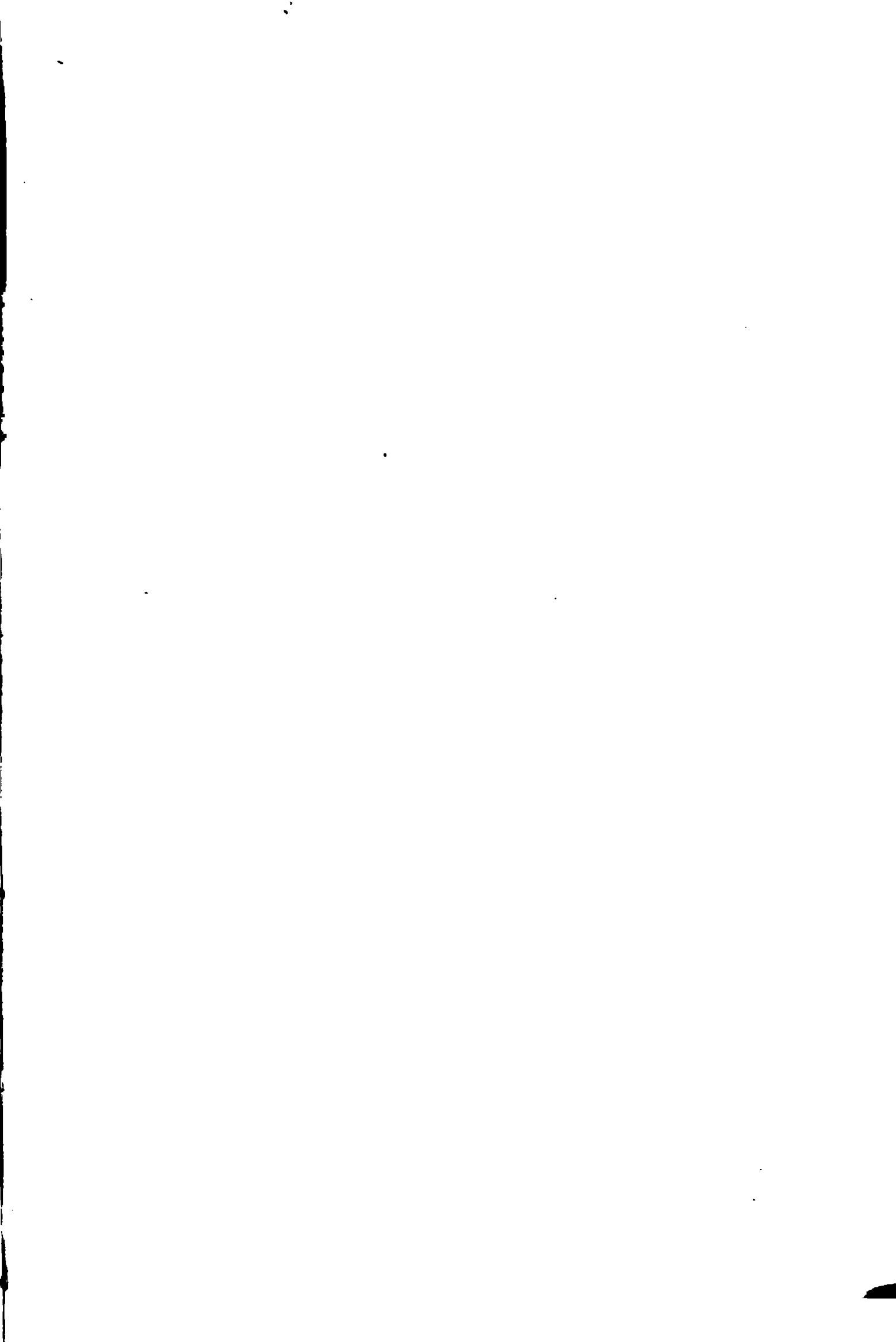




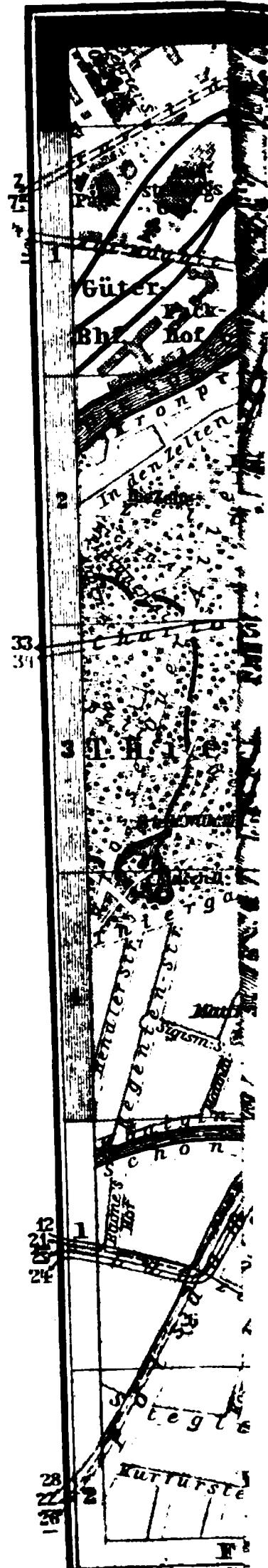
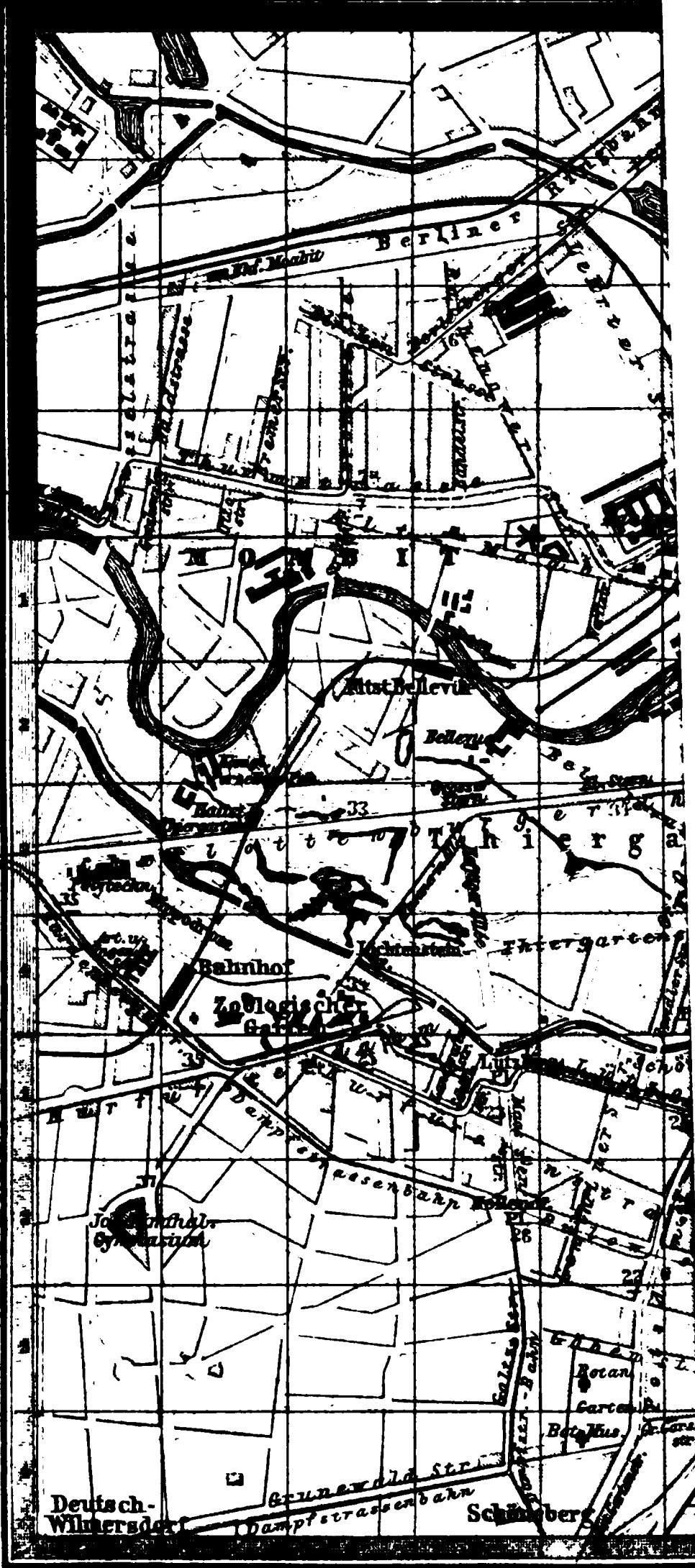


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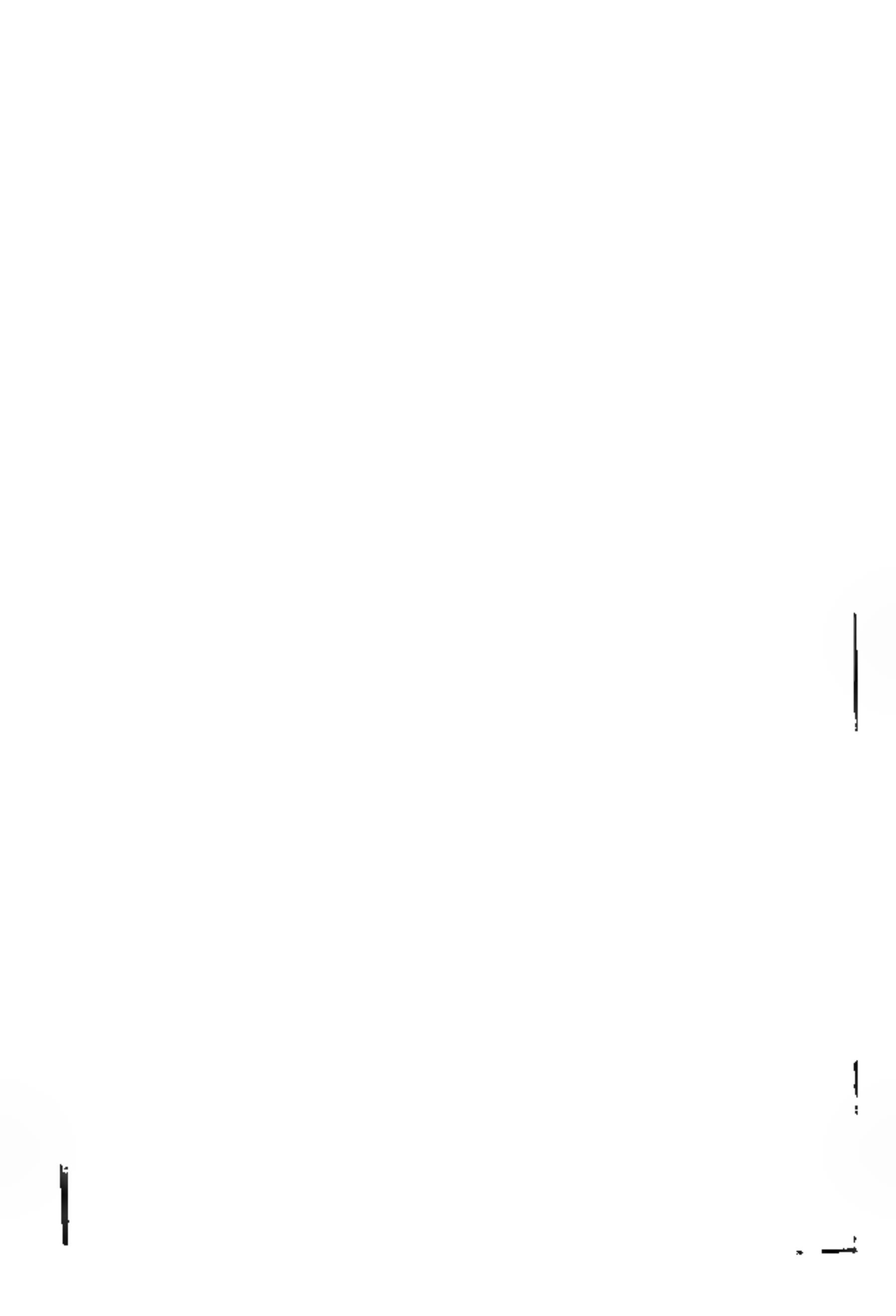




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4

4

1



List of the Principal Streets, Public Buildings, etc., in the Plan of Berlin.

The large Plan of Berlin, on the scale of 1 : 14,000, is divided into three sections, of which the uppermost is coloured *brown*, the central *red*, and the lowest *gray*. In the accompanying index the letters *b*, *r*, *g* refer to these sections, while the capital letters and numbers indicate the square of the section in which the place in question is to be found. Thus the *Alexander-Platz* will be found in the red section, column M, first square from the top.

The squares will also be useful for calculating distances, each side of a square being exactly half a kilomètre or about $\frac{3}{10}$ of a mile, while the diagonals if drawn would be 760 yds.

The letters immediately following the names of the streets refer to the *Postal Districts* (C, central; W, West; O, Ost, East, etc.).

	<i>b</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>g</i>		<i>b</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>g</i>
Abgeordnetenhaus (House of Deputies)		K 3		Anklamerstr. N.	K 2		
Academy		I 2		Annenstr. S.O. (Nos. 5- 44 S.)		M 4	
Achenbachstr. W.			B 2	Apostelkirche			E 2
Ackerstr. N.	K 3			Apostelkirche, Ander, W.			E 2
Adalbertstr. S.O.		N 4	N 2	Aquarium		H 2	
Adlerstr. C.		K 3		Architekten-Vereinshaus (Architects' Union)			H 4
Admiralty		H 4		Arcona-Platz. N.	K 2		
Admiralstr. S.(31-36S.O)			M 3	Arminiusplatz N.W.	B 4		
Ahornstr. W.			D 1	Arndtstr. S.W.			I 4
Albrechtshoferbrücke			D 1	Arsenal		K 2	
Albrechtstr. N.W.		H 1		Artilleriestr. N.	I 4	I 1	
Alexander-Platz. C.		M 1		Askanischer-Platz. S.W.			H 1
Alexanderstr.C.(12-28O.)		M 1		Augustabrücke			G 1
—, Kleine. C.	M 4			Auguststr. N. (Nos. 28- 59 C.)		I 4	
Alexanderufer N.W.	G 4	G 1		—, Kleine, C.	K 4		
Alexandrinienstr. S. (Nos. 102-128 S.W.)		L 4	K 2	Ausstellungspark.		F 1	
Alsenbrücke		G 1					
Alsenstr. N.W..		G 1		Badbrücke			M 3
Alt-Moabit		E 1		Bahnhofstr. S.W.			H 1
Altonaerstr. N.W.		C 2		Bandelstr. N.W.	D 4		
Alvenslebenstr. W.		E 3		Barnimstr. N.O.	N 4	O 1	
Amalienstr. C.	M 4			Barracks:			
Amtsgericht		M 2		2. Garde Reg. zu Fuss		I 1	
Anatomie	H 4			Kaiser Alexand. Garde- Grenad.-Reg. No. 1	M 4	M 1	
Andreasplatz O.		O 3		Kaiser Franz - Garde- Grenad.-Reg. No. 2		L 3	
Andreasstr. O.		O 3					
—, Kleine O.		O 3		Garde-Füsiler-Reg.	G 2		
Angermünderstr. N.	L 3						
Anhaltstr. S.W.			H 1				

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS

	b	r	g		b	r	g
Barrocks:							
3. Garde-Reg. zu Fuss	.	.	P 1	Brandenburgstr. S.	.	.	2
Garde-Schützen-Bat.	.	.	P 1	Branhausstr. C.	.	L 2	
Gardes du Corps	.	I 2		Breitestr. C.	.	L 2	
Garde-Cürassier-Reg.	.	.	K 2	Bremerstr. N.W.	.	B 4	
1. Garde-Dragoner-Reg.	.	.	I 3	Breslauerstr. O.	.	O 3	
2. Garde-Ulanen-Reg.	E 4	E 1		Britzerstr. S.O.	.	.	2
2. Garde-Dragoner-Reg.	.	.	K 4	Brombergerstr. O.	.	Q 4	
Garde-Feld-Artillerie	D 3	I 1		Brücken-Allee N.W.	.	C 2	
Garde-Pionier-Bat.	.	.	P 1	Brückastr. S.O.	.	N 3	
Garde-Train-Bataillon	.	.	O 2	Brüderstr. C.	.	L 3	
Brandenb. Train - Bat. No. 3.	.	.	O 2	Brunnenstr. N.	.	K 2	
Bartelstr. C.	.	M 4		Buchenstr. W.	.	.	E 1
Barutherstr. S.W.	.	.	I 3	Bukowerstr. S.	.	.	M 1
Barwaldbrücke.	.	.	L 3	Bölowstr. W.	.	.	2
Bärwaldstr. S.	.	.	K 4	Burggrafenstr. W.	.	.	1
Bau-Academie	.	.	K 2	Burgstr. C.	.	H	
Bauhofstr. N.W.	.	I 2		Burgstr., Kleine C.	.	L	
Beethovenstr. N.W.	.	F 2		Buschstr. W.	.	.	4
Bahrenstr. W.	.	H 3		Büschingplatz N.O.	.	O	
Belforterstr. N.	M 3	.		Büschingstr. N.O.	O 40	O	
Belle-Alliance-Brücke	.	.	I 2	Calvinstr. N.W.	.	D	
— — -Platz S.W.	.	.	I 2	Cantian-Platz C.	.	H	
Belle-Alliancestr S.W.	.	.	I 4	Central Hotel	.	J	
Bellevue, Château N.W.	D 2	.		Central-Markthalle	.	L	
Bellevuestr. W.	.	G 4		Central-Turnanstalt.	G 3		
Bendlerstr. W.	.	F 4		Chamber of Deputies.	.	E	
Berg-Academie.	G 3	K 2		Chancellor's Office	.	B	
Bergmannstr. S.W. (Nos. 26-75 S.)	.	.	I 4	Charité	.	G 4 G	
Bergstr. N.	.	I 8		Charitestr. N.W.	.	G 4 G	
Berlinerstr. (Wilmers- dorf)	.	.	A 4	Charlottenstr. (I-22 & 72- 99 S.W., 23-33 & 46-71 W., 39-45 N.W.)	.	I	
Bernauerstr N	I 2	.	G 1	Chausseestr. N.	.	H 3	
Bernburgerstr. S.W.	.	.	I 1	Chorinerstr. N.	.	L 3	
Besselstr. S.W..	.	.	N 1	Christinenstr. N	.	L 3	
Bethanien	.	.		Churches:			
Bethanienser S.O.	.	.	N 1	St. Andrew.	.	L	
Beusselstr. N.W.	A 4	.		St. Bartholomew	.	N 4	
Beuthstr. S.W.	.	K 4		Bethlehem	.	.	
Bibliothek (Royal Li- brary)	.	I 2		Cathedral or Dom	.	H	
Birkustr. N.W.	B 3	.		Dankeskirche	.	F 1	
Bischofstr. O.	.	L 2		Dorotheenstadt	.	H	
Bismarckstr. N.W.	G 1	.		Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche	.	I	
Blücherplatz S.W. 1.	.	I 2		St. Elizabeth.	.	K 3	
Blücherstr. S.W. n. S	.	K 3		Friedrich-Werdersche			
Blumenstr. O.	N 2	F 2		Kirche	.	H	
Blumenthalstr. W.	.	F 1		French.	.	I	
Blumeshof W.	.	M 3		Garrison	.	L	
Böckhstr. S.O.	.			St. George	.	N	
Boppstr. S.	.	N 4		Golgotha	.	I 4	
Börse (Exchange)	K 1	.		St. Hedwig (Rom.Cath.)	.	H	
Borsig's Engine Factory	I 4	D 1		Heiligegeist-Kirche	.	L	
Borsigstr. N.	I 3	.		Heiligkreuz-Kirche	.	3	
Botanic Garden, Royal	.	E 3		Jacobi-Kirche	.	1	
Bouché-Weg S.O.	.	R 4		Jerusalem	.	H	
Bonhagenerstr. O.	R 3	.		St. John	.	D 4 L	
Boyenstr. N.	F 2	.		Kloster-Kirche	.	N	
Brandenburger Thor	.	G 2		St. Luke	.	.	1
				Luisen-Kirche	.	L	
				St. Mark	.	O	

	b	r	g		b	r	g
<i>Churches:</i>							
Marien-Kirche	L 1			Elisabethstr. N.O. . . . .	.	N 1	
St. Matthew	F 1			Elisabeth-Ufer S.O. . . . .	.	M 2	
St. Michael(Rom.Cath.)	N 4			Elaasserstr. N.	I 4		
New	3			Eisen-Allee S. O. . . . .	.	R 4	
St. Nicholas	2			<i>Embassies:</i>			
Parochial.	2			Great Britain . . . . .	.	H 3	
St. Peter	3			France . . . . .	.	H 2	
St. Phillip	H			Austria . . . . .	.	G 2	
St. Simeon	L 2			Russia . . . . .	.	H 2	
Sophien-Kirche	K			Engel-Ufer. S.O. . . . .	.	N 1	
St. Thomas.	O 1			Engineers, Office of the	.	D 1	
Trinity.	3			Enke-Platz S.W. . . . .	.	I 1	
Werdер	2			Exchange	K 1		
Zions-Kirche	L			Exhibition of the Preus.			
Zwölf Apostel Kirche (Twelve Apostles)	E 2			Kunstverein	I 2		
Circus Eens	1			Exhibition of the Berl.			
Circus Schumann N.W.	1			Künstler	K 4		
Claudiusstr. N.W.	1			Exhibition, Temporary	K 1		
Colbergerstr. N.	G			Falkoniergasse W.	K 2		
Colmarerstr. N.	N			Fasanerstr. W.	A 4		
Commandant's Residence	G 1			Fahrballinerstr. N.	L 3		
Corneliusbrücke	4			Fellnerstr. S.W. . . . .	.	K 1	
Corneliusstr. W.	4			Feldstr. N.	H 2		
Courbièrestr. W.	D 1			Feldzeugmeisterstr.N.W.	D 8		
Criminal-Justin-Amt	D	1		Fennstr. N.	E 2		
Culmatr. W.	F 3			Festungsgraben C.	K 2		
Cuvrystr. S.O.	P 9			Fichtestr. S. . . . .	.	M 4	
Cuvry-Ufer S.O.	P 3			Fischerbrücke. C.	L 3		
Cuxhavenstr. N.W.	■			Fischerstr. C.	L 3		
Dalldorferstr. N.	G			Flemmingstr. N.W.	E 1		
Danzigerstr. N.	M			Flensburgerstr. N.W.	C 1		
Demminerstr. N.	K			Fliederstr. N.O.	N 4		
Dennewitzplatz W.	F 2			Flottwellstr. W. . . . .	.	G 2	
Dennewitzstr. W.	F 2			Forsterstr. S.O. . . . .	.	O 3	
Derflingerstr. W.	E 1			Frankfurter Allee. O.	Q 2		
Dessauerstr. S.W.	G 1			Frankfurterstr., Grosse, O. (83-103 N.O.)	O 2		
Diedenhofenerstr. N.	M			—, Kleine, N.O.	N 1		
Dieffenbachstr. S.O.	M 3			Franseckistr N.	M 2		
Diet, Hall of the Imp.	4			Französischestr. W.	I 3		
Dönhoff-Platz	4			Franzstr. S.O.	M 4		
Dörnbergerstr. W.	E 1			Friedenstr. N.O.	N 4	P 1	
Dorotheenstr. N.W.	2			Friedrich-Karl-Ufer N.W.	G 1		
Dragonerstr. C.	L			Friedrichsbergstr. N.O.	P 1		
Drakestr. W.	4			Friedrichsbrücke	K 1		
Dresdenerstr. S.O. Nos. 21-118 B.)	4			Friedrichsfelderstr. O.	P 3		
Dreyestr. N.W.	D			Friedrichsgracht. C.	L 3		
Ebertsbrücke	1			Friedrichshain N.O.	P 4		
Eckartsbergstr. O.	2			—, Am N.O.	O 4		
Eichendorffstr. N.	I			Friedrichstr. 1-55 & 200- 251 S.W., 56-86a & 167-			
Eichhornstr. W.	4			199 W., 87-104a & 187-			
Eiergasse C.	2			186 N.W., 105-136 N.).	I 4	I 3	I 1
Eisenbahnstr. S.O.	P 1			—, Neue C. . . . .	.	L 1	
Eiserne Brücke	2			Friedr.-Wilhelmstr. W. . . . .	.	D 4	
Eibingerstr. N.O.	P			Friesenstr. S.W. u. S. . . . .	.	K 4	
Eldenserstr. O.	1			Frobenstr. W. . . . .	.	E 2	
Elisabethkirchstr. N.	K			Fruchtstr. O. . . . .	.	P 3	
				Fürbringerstr. S.W. . . . .	.	K 3	
				Fürstenbergerstr. N.	L 2		

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS

	b	r	g		b	r	g
Fürstenstr. S.	.	.	.	M 2	Halleisches Ufer. S.W.	.	2
Fürstenwalderstr. O.	.	O	W	Hamburgerstr., Gr. & Kl.	N.	K 4	
Füsilierstr. C.	.	M 4		Handelstr. N.W.	.	C	4
Gartenplatz N.	.	H 2		Hannoverschestr.	.	C	4
Gartenstr. N.	.	H 2		Hansaplatz N.W.	.	C	4
Gartenufer W.	.	B		Hasenheide. S.	.	L	
Gasteinestr. W.	.	A 4		Hauptpostamt	.	E	
General-Postamt	.	I		Hausvogtei-Platz. C.	.	C	
Generalstab (General Staff)	.	F		Havelbergerstr. N.W.	C 3		1
Gendarmen-Markt. W.	.	J		Hedemannstr. S.W.	.	R	
Genthinerstr. W.	.	E 1		Hedwigskirchgasse W.	.	I	
Geolog. Landes-Anstalt (Geolog. Institut. C.)	.	G 3		Hegel-Platz. N.W.	.	L	
Georgenkirch-Plate	.	M		Heidereitergasse C.	.	F 3	
Georgenkirchstr. N.O.	.	N 4	N	Heidestr. N.W.	.	L	
Georgenstr. N.W.	.	I		Heiligegeistgasse C.	.	L	
Gerhardstr. N.W.	.	E		Heiligegeiststr. C.	.	L	
Gerichtstr. N.	.	G 1		Heinkelhof. N.O.	.	O	
Gertraudtenbrücke	.	L		Heinersdorferstr. N.O.	N 3		
Gertraudienstr. C.	.	L		Heinrichs-Platz. S.O.	.	2	4
—, Kleine C.	.	L		Helmstr.	.	E	
Gewerbe-Akademie.	.	M		Herkulesbrücke	.	H 1	
— -Museum	.	H		Hermsdorferstr. N.	.	E	
Gipstr. C.	.	K 4		Herrenhaus	.	F	
Gitschinerstr. S.W. (19-84 S.)	.			Herwarthstr. N.W.	.	F	
Gneisenaustr. S.W.	.			Hessischestr.	.		4
Göbenstr. W.	.			Heydtbrücke, Vor der	.		1
Gollnowstr. N.O.	.	N 4	N	Heydtstr., Vor der, W.	.	E	
Görlitzerstr. S.O.	.			Hildebrand'sche Privat-			
Görlitzer Ufer. S.O.	.			strasse W.	.	E G	
Göthestr.	.	A		Hindernistr. N.W.	.	M 4	
Germannstr. C.	.	L 4		Hirtenstr. C.	.	O	
Gotskowskystr. N.W.	.	A 4		Hitsigstr. W.	.		
Gräfestr. S.	.			Hochmeisterstr. N.	.	M 2	
Granseestr. N.	.	K 2		Hochstr. N.	.	G 1	
Gravelotterstr. W.	.			— Neue. N.	.	G 1	
Greifswalderstr. N.O.	.	O 8		Höchstädtstr. N.O.	.	O 4	C
Grenadierstr. C.	.	L 4		Hofjäger-Allee	.	D	
Grenzstr. N.	.	G 1		Hobentollernstr. W.	.	E	
Griebenowstr. N.	.	L 2		Hoher Steinweg. C.	.	L	
Grimmstr. S.	.			Hollmannstr. S.W.	.		1
Grossbeerengröße	.			Holsteiner Ufer N.W.	.	O	
Grossbeerestr. S.W.	.			Holzgartenstr. C.	.	E N	
Gross-Görschenstr. W.	.			Holzmarktgasse S.O.	.	N	
Grünauerstr. S.O.	.			Holzmarktstr. O.	.		2
Grüner Weg. O.	.	O		Hopfenbruchstr.	.		3
Grunewaldstr.	.			Hornstr. S.W.	.	P 4 P	
Grünstr. C.	.	L		Hospital, Town	.	G 4	
—, Neue, C.	.	L		Humboldt-Hafen	.	H 1	
Grünstrassenbrücke	.	L		Humboldthain. N.	.	H 1	
Guard House, Royal	.	E		Hussitenstr. N.	.	H 1	
Gubenerstr. O.	.	Q		Jacobikirchstr. S.	.		1
Hackescher-Markt. C.	.	R		Jacobstr., Alte. S.W. (45-109 S.)	.	L	
Hafen-Platz S.W.	.			—, Neue. S.	.	E	
Hagelsbergstr. S.W.	.			Jägerstr. W.	.	M	
Hagenauerstr.	.			—, Kleine, C.	.	E	
Halleischesstr. S.W.	.			Jahnstr. S.	.	N	
				Jannowitz-Brücke	.	N	
				Jannowitz-Brücke, Ander	.	N	

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS

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	b	r	g		b	r	g
Jersalemerstr. S.W. (14-35 C.)				Kohlenfuer S.			L 8
Ifflandstr. O.				Köllnischer Fischmarkt C.		L 3	
Industrial Academy				Köllnischestr. C.		L 3	
—, Museum				Kommandantenstr. S.W. (23-56 S.)		K 4	
Ingenieur-Dienstgebäude	D 1			Kommendantur (Commandant's Residence)		G 1	
Inselbrücke. C.				Königgrätzerstr. W. (25-120) S.W.		G 4 H 1	
Inselstr. S.	G 3			Königin-Augustastr. W.	E 4	G 1	
Invalidenhaus	G 3			Königsbergerstr. O.	Q 3		
Invalidenpark	G 3			Königbrücke	M 1		
Invalidenstr. N. (48-98 N.W.)	I 3			Königgraben, Am. C.	M 1		
Joachimsthalersir.	A 1			Königshoferstr.		B 3	
Joachimstr. C.	K 4			Königskolonnaden C.	M 1		
Johannestisch. S.W.	K 3			Königsmauer, An der. C.	L 1		
Johannisstr. N.	K 3			Königs-Platz. N.W.	G 2		
Johanniterstr. S.W.	K 3			Königstr. C.	L 2		
Josefstr. S.O.				—, Neue. N.O.	N 4 M 1		
Jüdenhof, Grosser C.				Königswache	K 2		
—, Kleiner C.				Köpnickbrücke	O 4		
Jüdenstr. C.				Köpnickstr. S.O.	N 4 P 1		
Jungfernbrücke				Koppen-Platz. C.	K 4		
Junkerstr. S.W.	K 1			Koppenstr. O.	P 3		
Kaiser Franz-Grenadier-Platz. S.O.				Körnerstr. W.	F 2		
Kaiser-Galerie. W.				Köthenstr. W.	G 1		
Kaiserhof				Kottbusserbrücke	N 3		
Kaiserhofstr. W.				Kottbusser Damm S.	N 4		
Kaiserin-Augustastr. W.				Kottbusserstr. S.O.	N 2		
Kaiserstr. N.O.				Kottbusserstr. S.O. (46-65 S.)	N 2		
Kaiserstr. (Wilmersdorf) W.				Krankenhaus, Städt.	P 4 P 1		
Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke				Krankenhaus, Moabit.	C 4		
Kaiser-Wilhelmstr. C.				Krausenstr. W. (21-53 S.W.)	I 4		
Kalandsgasse C.				Krausnickstr. N.	K 4		
Kalkscheunenstr. N.				Krautstr. O.	O 3		
Kammergericht	K 1			Kreuzberg	H 4		
Kanonierstr. W.				Kreuzbergstr. S.W.	H 4		
Kantstr. W.				Kreuzstr. C.	K 3		
Karlsbad, Auf dem. W.	F 1			Kriegs-Akademie (Royal Military Academy)	L 2		
Karlstr. N.W.				Krögel C.	L 2		
Kastanien-Allee. N.	L 2			Kroll's Establishment	F 2		
Katharinenstr. N.O.				Kronensir. W.	I 3		
Katzbachstr. S.W.				Kronprinzen-Ufer. N.W.	F 2		
Kavalierbrücke				Kruppstr. N.W.	D 8		
Keibelstr. N.O.				Kunstausstellung des Preuss. Kunstvereins	I 2		
Keithstr. W.	C 1			— der Berl. Künstler.	K 4		
Kemper Platz W.	G 3			Kunstausstellungsgebäude, Provisor.	K 1		
Kesselstr. N.	G 3			Kunstgewerbe-Museum	H 4		
Kieholzweg S.O.	F 2			Kupfergraben, Am. N.	I 1		
Kielerstr. N.	F 2			Kürassierstr. S.W.	L 4		
Kirchbachstr. W.				Kurfürstenbrücke	L 2		
Kirchgasse, Kleine, N.W.	F 2			Kurfürstendamm W.	C 4 A 1		
Kirchstr. N.W.	I 2			Kurfürstenstr. W.	D 1		
Kleinbeerenerstr. S.W.	D 1			Kurstr. C.	K 3		
Kleistr. W.	H 2			Kurstr., Kleine, C.	K 3		
Klopstockstr. N.W.	C 2						
Klosterstr. C.	C 2						
Koblenzstr. C.	M 4	L 1					
Kochstr. S.W.	I 4						

	b	r	g		b	r	g
Kurstr. C.				Lustgarten, Am. C.			K 2
Küstriner-Platz. S.				Lutherstr. W.			C 1
Lachmannstr. S.	N 4			Maaßenstr. W.			D 1
Lagerhaus				Madaistr. O.			P 2
Landes-Ausstellungs-Gebäude				Magazinstr. O.			N 2
Landgericht I.	D 1			Magdeburger-Platz. W.			E 1
Landgrafenstr. W.				Magdeburgerstr. W.			E 1
Landsberger Allee. N.O. . . Q				Maienstr. W.			D 2
Landsberger-Platz. N.O. . .				Mansteinstr. W.			F 3
Landsbergerstr. N.O. . . .				Manteuffelstr. S.O.			O 2
Landwehrstr. N.O.				Margarethenstr. W.			F 4
Lange Brücke				Marheineke-Platz S.W.			K 4
Langestr. O.	I 2			Mariannen-Platz. S.O.			O 1
Lankwitzstr. S.W.	O 2			Mariannenstr. S.O.			N 2
Lansitzer-Platz. S.O.	O 3			Mariannen Ufer S.O.			O 4
Lausitzerstr. S.O.				Marienburgstr. N.O.	N 2		I 4
Lehrterstr. N.W. E				Mariendorferstr. S.W.			
Leipziger-Platz. W.				Marienkirchhof C.			L 1
Leipzigerstr. W. (Nos. 43-69. SW.)				Marienstr. N.W.			H 1
—, Alte. C.				Markgrafenstr. S.W. (81-84 W.)			I 3
Leunastr. W.				Märk. Provinz.-Museum			M 2
Lessingbrücke				Markthallenstr. N.W.			H 1
Lessingstr. N.W.				Merkusstr. O.			O 2
Library, Royal				—, Kleine O.			O 5
Lichtenbergerstr. N.O.				Marschallsbrücke			H 2
Lichtenstein-Allee W.				Marstall (Royal Stables)			L 2
Lichtensteinbrücke	H 4			Mathienstr. S.			L 1
Lichterfelderstr. N.W.				Matthäikirchstr. W.			F 4
Liebigstr. O.	P 3			Mauerstr. W.			H 3
Liegnitzstr. S.O.				—, Kleine W.			H 2
Liesenstr. N. G				Mahlbrücke			N 1
Lietzmannstr. N.O.				Mehnerstr. N.O.			I 1
Linden, Unter den (Nos. 1-37 W., 38-78 N.W.)	K 1			Meierottowstr. W.			A 2
Lindengasse W.				Melanchthonstr. N.W.			D 2
Lindenstr. S.W. F				Melchiorstr. S.O.			N 4
Lindowerstr. N.				Memelerstr. O.			Q 3
Linienstr. (Nos. 1-10a & 241-260 N.O., 11-205 & 161-240 C., 106-160 N.) L	G 1			Metzerstr. N.	M 3		
Lickstr. W.	A 8			Michaelbrücke			N 3
Lipskerstr.	Q 4			Michaelskirch-Platz. S.O.			N 4
Lohmühlenweg S.O.				Michaelskirchstr. S.O.			N 4
Lothringerstr. N. L	M 1			Military Academy			L 2
Lottumstr. N.	G 2			Mining Institute	G 3	K 2	
Luckauerstr. S.	P 2			Ministerial Offices:			
Luckenwalderstr. S.W.				Auswärtiges Amt			
Lübbenerstr. S.O.				(Foreign Office)			H 3
Lübeckstr. N.W. C				Finanz (Finance)			K 2
Lüneburgerstr. N.W.	D 1			Cultus (Religion and Education)			H 2
Lützow-Platz. W.	E 1			Handel (Trade)			H 1
Lützowstr. W.	E 1			des Königlichen Hauses (Royal Household)			H 3
Lützow-Ufer. W.				des Innern (Home Office)			H 2
Luisen-Kirchhof S.				Justiz (Justice)			H 3
Luisen-Platz. N.W. G				Krieg (War)			H 4
Luisenstr. N.W. H				Marine (Navy)			H 4
Luisen-Ufer. S.	M 2			Staats-Amt			H 2
				Mint, Royal			K 3
				Mittelstr. N.W.			H 2

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS

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	<i>b</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>g</i>		<i>b</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>g</i>
Mittenwalderstr. <i>S.W.</i>	.	.	K 4	Neuer Markt. <i>C.</i>	.	L 1	
Moabit, Alt-, <i>N.W.</i>	.	B 1		Neu-Kölln am Wasser. <i>S.</i>	.	M 3	
Moabit Bridge	.	D 1		Neumannsgasse <i>C.</i>	.	L 3	
Möckernbrücke	.	H 2		Neustäd. Kirchstr. <i>N.W.</i>	.	H 2	
Möckernstr. <i>S.W.</i>	.	H 2		Nicolaikirchgasse <i>C.</i>	.	L 2	
Möglinerstr. <i>O.</i>	.	Q 2		Nicolaikirchhof <i>C.</i>	.	L 2	
Mohrenbrücke	.	K 3		Nicolssburger Platz	.	A 3	
Mohrenstr. <i>W.</i>	.	I 3		— Strasse	.	A 3	
Molkenmarkt. <i>C.</i>	.	L 2		Niederlagstr. <i>W.</i>	.	K 2	
Molkenstr. <i>C.</i>	.	L 2		Niederwallstr. <i>C.</i>	.	K 3	
Mollersgasse <i>C.</i>	.	K 2		Nollendorfplatz <i>W.</i>	.	D 2	
Moltkebrücke	.	F 1		Nollendorfstr. <i>W.</i>	.	D 2	
Moltkestr. <i>N.W.</i>	.	G 1		Nordhafen <i>N.</i>	E 2		
Monbijou, Palace of	.	K 1		Nordufer <i>N.</i>	D 1		
Montbijou-Platz. <i>N.</i>	.	K 1		Nostizstr. <i>S.W.</i>	.	I 4	
<i>Monuments:</i>				Nürnbergerstr. <i>W.</i>	.	B 1	
Frederick the Great	.	F 2		Oberbaumbrücke	.		Q 1
Frederick William III.	.	I 3		Oberbaum <i>O.</i>	.	P 4	
— — —, equest. statue	.	K 2		Oberfeuerwerkerschule	F 4		K 1
Queen Louise	.	F 3		Oberlandesgericht	.		
Great Elector	.	L 2		Oberwallstr. <i>W.</i>	.	K 2	
Generals of Fred. the Great.	.	H 3		Oberwasserstr. <i>C.</i>	.	K 3	
— of 1813-15	.	K 2		Observatory	.	I 1	
Beuth, Schinkel, Thaer	.	K 2		Oderbergerstr. <i>N.</i>	L 1		
Goethe	.	G 3		Ohmgasse <i>S.O.</i>	.	N 3	
Schiller	.	I 3		Opern-Platz <i>C.</i>	.	K 2	
Count Brandenburg	.	H 4		Oppelnerstr. <i>S.O.</i>	.	P 2	
National Mon., 1813-15	.	H 4		Oranienbrücke	.	M 1	
—, 1848-49	.	G 3		Oranienburgerstr. <i>N.</i>	I 4	K 1	
Siegesdenkmal(Victory Mon.), 1864-71	.	G 2		Oranienplatz <i>S.O.</i>	.	M 1	
Stein	.	K 4		Oranienstr. (1-41 & 165a-206 S.O., 42-79 & 129-165 S., 80-128. <i>S.W.</i>)	.	L 1	
Friedenssäule (Column of Peace)	.	I 2		Ostbahnhof <i>O.</i>	.	Q 3	
Moritz-Platz <i>S.</i>	.	M 1		Ottosstr. <i>N.W.</i>	B 4		
Moritzstr. <i>S.</i>	.	L 2		Packhof	.	K 1	
Mühlendamm. <i>C.</i>	.	L 3		Palace, Royal. <i>C.</i>	.	K 2	
Mühlenstr. <i>O.</i>	.	P 4		— of the Emperor	.	I 2	
Mühlenweg <i>C.</i>	.	L 3		— of the Crown Prince	.	K 2	
Mulackstr. <i>C.</i>	L 4			— of Prince Albrecht	.	H 4	H 1
Mülhausenstr. <i>N.</i>	N 3			— of Princes Alexander & George	.	H 3	
Müllerstr. <i>N.</i>	F 1			— of Prince Carl	.	H 3	
Münchebergerstr. <i>O.</i>	.	P 3		— of Prince Frederick Leopold	.	H 3	
Münze (Royal Mint)	.	K 3		— of the Chancellor	.	H 3	
Münzstr. <i>C.</i>	L 4			Pallisadenstr. <i>N.O.</i> (37-79 O.)	.	O 1	
Museum, New	.	K 1		Panorama Wilhelmstr. 10	.		I 1
—, Old	.	K 2		—, National	.	F 2	
Museumstr. <i>C.</i>	.	K 1		—, Sedan	.	M 1	
—, Kleine <i>C.</i>	.	K 1		Panoramastr. <i>C.</i>	.	M 1	
Muskauerstr. <i>S.O.</i>	.	O 1		Papenstr. <i>C.</i>	.	L 1	
Nachodstr.	.	A 3		Pappel-Allee <i>N.</i>	.	M 1	
Nassauischestr.	.	A 3		Pariser-Platz (1-4 <i>W.</i> , 5-8 <i>N.W.</i>)	.	H 2	
National Gallery	.	K 1		Parochialstr. <i>C.</i>	.	M 2	
Naunynstr. <i>S.O.</i>	.	N 1		Passage, <i>W.</i>	.	I 2	
Neanderstr. <i>S.O.</i>	M 4						
Nettelbeckstr. <i>W.</i>	.	D 1					
Neue Gasse <i>C.</i>	L 1						
Neuenburgerstr. <i>S.W.</i>	.	K 2					
Neue Promenade. <i>C.</i>	.	K 1					

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS

	<i>b</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>g</i>		<i>b</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>g</i>
Paulstr. <i>N.W.</i>	E 1			Railway Stations:			
Perlebergerstr. <i>N.W.</i>	C 3			Lehrte			F 1
Petersburgerstr. <i>N.O.</i>	R 1			Ostbahnhof			Q 3
Petri-Platz. <i>C.</i>	L 3			Potsdam			G 4
Petristr. <i>C.</i>	L 3			Silesian	H 3		
Philipstr. <i>N.W.</i>	H 4			Stettin	H 3		
Physiological & Physical Institutes.	H 2			Rankestr.			B 1
Pillauerstr. <i>O.</i>	Q 3			Rathenowerstr. <i>N.W.</i>	D 3		
Pionierstr. <i>S.</i> (1-12b & 15a-22 <i>S.W.</i>)	K 3			Rathhaus (Town Hall)		L 2	
Plan-Ufer. (1-34 <i>S.W.</i> , 35-95 <i>S.</i>)	K 3			Rathhausstr. <i>C.</i>		L 2	
Platz am Bahnhof Alex- anderplatz <i>C.</i>	M 1			Rauchstr. <i>W.</i>		C 4	
— am Görlitzer Bahnhof <i>S.O.</i>	O 2			Rauleshof <i>C.</i>		K 3	
— am Halleschen Thor <i>S.W.</i>	I 2			Raupachstr. <i>O.</i>		N 3	
— am Opernhouse. <i>C.</i>	K 2			Ravené's Picture Gallery		L 3	
— am Schles. Bahnhof <i>O.</i>	P 4			Regentenstr. <i>W.</i>		F 4	
— vor dem Neuen Thor <i>N.W.</i>	G 4			Reichenbergerstr. <i>S.O.</i>			M 2
— am Zeughause <i>C.</i>	K 2			Reichsbank		K 3	
Polizei-Präsidium (Police Office).	L 3			Reichsdruckerei		K 4	
Posenerstr. <i>O.</i>	Q 2			Reichs-Justizamt		H 3	
Post Office	L 2			Reichskanzleramt (Chan- cellor's Office)		H 3	
Poststr. <i>C.</i>	L 2			Reichspostamt		I 4	
—, Kleine <i>C.</i>	L 2			Reichsschatzamt		H 34	
Potsdamer-Brücke	F 1			Reichstagsgebäude (Imp. Diet)		H 4	
Potsdamer-Platz. <i>W.</i>	G 4			—. Neues		G 2	
Potsdamerstr. <i>W.</i>	G 4	E 3		Reichstagsplatz <i>N.W.</i>		G 2	
Präsidentenstr., Gr. & Kl. <i>C.</i>	K 1			Reichstagsufer <i>N.W.</i>		G 2	
Preuzlauer Allee. <i>N.</i>	N 3			Reinickendorferstr. <i>N.</i>	F 1		
Prenzlauerstr. <i>C.</i>	M 1			Ressource		H 2	
Prinzengasse <i>W.</i>	K 2			Rheinsbergerstr. <i>N.</i>	K 2		
Prinzenstr. <i>S.</i>	L 2			Rittergasse <i>C.</i>		L 3	
Prinzessinnenstr. <i>S.</i>	M 1			Ritterstr. <i>S.</i> (38-83 <i>S.W.</i>)			K 1
Prinzregentenstr.	B 4			Rochstr. <i>C.</i>		L 1	
Prison (Cellular)	F 4			Roonstr. <i>N.W.</i>		G 1	
— (on the Plötzensee)	A 1			Rosberitzstr.			A 3
Pritzwalkerstr. <i>N.W.</i>	D 4			Rosenstr. <i>C.</i>		L 1	
Probststr. <i>C.</i>	L 2			Rosenstr. Werder'sche <i>W.</i>		K 2	
Provincial Museum	M 2			Rosenthalerstr. <i>C.</i>	L 4		
Pücklerstr. <i>S.O.</i>	O 1			—, Kleine		L 4	
Puttkamerstr. <i>S.W.</i>	I 1			Rosmarinstr. <i>W.</i>			I 2
Quer-Allee <i>N.W.</i>	F 3			Rossstr. <i>C.</i>		L 3	
Raczynski's Picture Gal- lery	G 2			—, Neue. <i>S.</i>		M 3	
Railway Stations (comp. p. 1)				Rossstrassenbrücke		L 3	
Alexanderplatz	M 1			Rückerstr. <i>C.</i>	L 4		
Anhalt	H 1			Rüdersdorferstr. <i>O.</i>		P 3	
Dresden	G 2			Rummelsburgerplatz <i>S.</i>		P 4	
Friedrichstrasse	I 1			Ruppinerstr. <i>N.</i>	K 1		
Görlitz	P 2			Saarbrückerstr. <i>N.</i>	M 3		
Hamburg.	G 4			Sadowastr.			B 3
				Schadowstr. <i>N.W.</i>		H 2	
				Schäferstr. <i>S.O.</i>		M 4	
				Schaperstr.			A 2
				Scharnhorststr. <i>N.W.</i> (12- 26 <i>N.</i>)		F 2	
				Scharrenstr. <i>C.</i>		L 3	
				Schellingstr. <i>W.</i>		G 1	
				Schendelgasse <i>C.</i>	L 4		
				Schenkendorfstr. <i>S.W.</i>		I 4	
				Schiffbauerdamm. <i>N.W.</i>		G 1	

IN THE PLAN OF BERLIN.

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	b	r	g		b	r	g
Schiller-Platz. W. . . .		I 9		Stables, Royal			
Schillings-Brücke, Ander		O 4		Stallschreiberstr. S. . .			
Schillingstr. O. . . .		N 2		Stallstr. N. . . .			
Schillstr. W. . . .		D 1		Stechbahn. C. . . .			
Schinkel-Platz. W. . . .		K 2		Steglitzerstr. W. . . .		2	
Schinkelstr. S. . . .		N 3		Steinmetzstr. W. . . .		3	
Schlachthausgasse N.W. .		H 2		Steinplatz W. . . .		4	
Schlegelstr. N. . . .	H 3			Steinatr. C. . . .			
Schleiermacherstr. S. . .		K 4		Stralauerstr. N.W. . . .			
Schlesische Busch S.O. .		R 3		Stern, Grosser			
Schles. Thor S.O. . . .		R 3		—, Kleiner. . . .			
Schlesischestr. S.O. . .		Q 2		Sternwarte(Observatory)		1	
Schleswigschestr. S.O. .		A 4		Strafgefängniss (Prison			
Schleswiger Ufer N.W. .		B 2		on the Plötzensee) . . .			
Schleuse, An der. C. . .		K 8		Stralauer Brücke, An der			
Schleusenbrücke		K 2		Stralauer-Platz. O. . . .			
Schleusenufer S.O. . . .		R 2		Stralauerstr. C. . . .			
Schloss (Royal Palace). C.		K 2		Stralauer Thor O. . . .		1	
Schlossbrücke		K 2		Stralsunderstr. N. . . .			
Schlossfreiheit. C. . . .		K 2		Strasburgerstr. N. . . .			
Schloss-Platz. C. . . .		L 2		Straussbergerstr. N.O. .			
Schmalegasse C. . . .		L 1		Strelitzerstr. N. . . .			
Schmidstr. S.O. . . .		M 4		Stromstr. N.W. . . .			
Schöneberger Brücke. . .		G 1		Stülerstr. W. . . .			
Schönebergerstr. S.W. . .		G 1		Südufer N. . . .			
Schöneberger Ufer. W. (I-		F 1		Swinemündestr. N. . . .			
4. S.W.)				Synagogue, New			
Schönhauser Allee. N. . .	M 3						
Schönhauserstr., Alte. C. .	L 4			Taraschwitz'scher Weg			
—, Neue. C. . . .	L 4			N.O. . . .			
Schönholzerstr. N. . . .	X 2			Tattersall's. . . .			
Schönleinstr. S. . . .		N 4		Taubenstr. W. . . .			
Schorndienstegergasse C. .	L 8			Technical School		1	
Schulzendorferstr. N. . .	G 1			Tegelerstr. N. . . .			
Schumannstr. N.W. . . .	H 1			Telegraph Office			
Schützenstr. S.W. . . .	I 4			Teltowerstr. S.W. . . .		2	
—, Alte. C. . . .	M 1			Tempelherrenstr. S.W. .		3	
Schwedterstr. N. . . .	L 2			Tempelhofer Berg. S.W. .		4	
Schwerinstr. W. . . .	E 2			— Ufer. S.W. . . .		2	
Sebastianstr. S. . . .	M 4			Templinerstr. N. . . .			
Seestr. N. . . .	A 2			Teutoburger Platz N. . .			
Sellerstr. N. . . .	F 2			Thaerstr. O. . . .			
Seydelstr. O. . . .	L 4						
Sieberstr. C. . . .	M 2			Theatres:			
Sieges-Allee	G 3			Opera			
Siegmundhof N.W. . . .	B 2			Schauspielhaus, Kgl. .			
Sigismundstr. W. . . .	F 4			Deutsches Theater			
Simeonstr. S.W. . . .	K 1			Wallner			
Singing Academy	K 2			Victoria			
Skalitzerstr. S.O. . . .	N 2			Friedr.-Wilhelmstadt .			
Solmsstr. S.W. . . .	I 4			Residenz			
Sommerstr. N.W. . . .	G 2			National			
Sophienstr. C. . . .	K 4			Belle-Alliance		3	
Sorauerstr. S.O. . . .	P 2			Ostend			
Spandauer Brücke, Ander	L 1			Adolph Ernst			
Spandauerstr. C. . . .	L 1			American			
Spenerstr. N.W. . . .	D 1			Berliner			1
Spichernstr. W. . . .	B 2			Central. . . .			
Spittelmarkt. C. . . .	L 3			Kroll's. . . .			
Splitterberggasse S. . .	M 3			Lessing			
Spreestr. C. . . .	L 3			Volks			

	<i>b</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>g</i>		<i>b</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>g</i>
Thierarzneischule (Veterinary School)	H 4	H 1		Weidendamm N.W. . . . .	.	I 1	
Thiergartenstr. W.	E 4			Weidendammer-Brücke . . . . .	.	I 1	
Thiergarten-Ufer. W.	C 4			Weidenweg E. . . . .	.	Q 2	
Thurmstr. N.W.	C 4			Weinbergsweg. N.	L 3		
Tieckstr. N.	H 4			Weinmeisterstr. C.	L 4		
Tilsiterstr. O. . . . .	. Q 1			Weinstr. N.O.	O 4	N 1	
Torfstr. N.	D 1			Weissenburgerstr. N.	M 2		
Town Hall . . . . .	. L 2			Wendenstr. S.O. . . . .	.	O 2	
Trebbinerstr. S.W. . . . .	. G 2			Werderscher-Markt. W. . . . .	.	K 2	
Treptower Brücke . . . . .	. Q 3			Werderstr. W. . . . .	.	K 2	
Treptower Weg S.O. . . . .	. R 3			Werftstr. N.W.	E 1		
Treskowstr. N.	N 2			Weydingerstr. C.	M 4		
Triftstr. N.	C 1			Wichmannstr. W. . . . .	.	C 1	
Turnhalle (Gymnastic Institute) . . . . .	. M 4			Wienerstr. S.O. . . . .	.	O 2	
Ueberfahrtgasse N.	K 1			Wiesenstr. N.	H 1		
Ulanenstr. N.W.	F 1			Wiesenauer S. . . . .	.	Q 4	
Ulmenstr. W. . . . .	. E 1			Wilhelmshavenerstr. N.W.	C 4		
University	I 2			Wilhelmshöhe S.W. . . . .	.	H 4	
Universitätstr. N.W.	I 2			Wilhelms-Platz W. . . . .	.	H 3	
Unterbaumstr. N.W.	G 1			Wilhelmstr. S.W. (40-107 W.) . . . . .	.	I 1	
Unterwasserstr. C.	K 3			—, Neue. N.W.	H 3		
Urban, Am. S. . . . .	. M 3			Wilhelms-Ufer. N.W.	G 4	G 1	
Urbanstr. S.	L 3			Wilsnackerstr. N.W.	D 4		
Usedomstr. N.	I 1			Winterfeldstr. W. . . . .	.	E 3	
Valerienstr. . . . .	. A 2			Wittenberg-Platz. W. . . . .	.	C 1	
Verlorener Weg N.O.	P 3			St. Wolfgangstr. C.	L 1		
Veteranenstr. N.O.	K 3			Wolgasterstr. N.	K 1		
Veterinary College	H 4	H 1		Wollinerstr. N.	K 1		
Victoriastr. W.	F 4			Wörther-Platz. N.	M 2		
Viehof. N.	I 1			Wörtherstr. N.	M 2		
Vineta-Platz. N.	K 1			Wrangelstr. S.O. . . . .	.	O 1	
Vossstr. W. . . . .	. H 3			Yorkstr. S.W. . . . .	.	H 3	
Wadzeckstr. N.O.	M 4			Zehdenickerstr. N.	L 3		
Waisenbrücke	M 3			Zellengefängniss	F 4		
Waisenstr. C.	M 2			Zelten, Hinter den. N.W.	E 2		
Waldemarstr. S.O. . . . .	. N 1			—, In den. N.W.	F 2		
Waldstr. N.W. . . . .	.			Zeughaus (Royal Arse-			
Wallner-Theaterstr. O.	B 3	N 2		nal)	K 2		
Wallstr. C. (28-81 S.)	L 3			Zeughaus, Am. C.	H 2		
Warschauerstr. C. . . . .	. Q 1			—, Hinter dem. C.	K 2		
Wartenburg-Platz S.W. . . . .	. H 3			Zeughofstr. S.O. . . . .	.	P 1	
Wartenburgstr. S.W.	H 3			Ziegelstr. N.	I 1		
Wassergasse S.O.	M 3			Zieten-Platz, Am. W.	H 3		
Wasserthorstr. S.(25a-45 S.W.) . . . . .	. L 2			Zietenstr. W. . . . .	.	E 2	
Wassmannstr. N.O.	N 1			Zimmerstr. S.W.	I 4		
Waterloo-Ufer. S.W.	K 2			Zionskirch-Platz. N.	L 2		
Weberstr. N.O.	O 1			Zionskirchstr. N.	K 2		
Wedding-Platz. N.	F 1			Zoological Garden	B 4	B 1	
Wegelystr. N.W.	B 3			Zossenerstr. S.W. . . . .	.	K 4	
				Zwillingssbrücke.	O 4		

